

3571

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

WOBURN HOUSE,

Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1

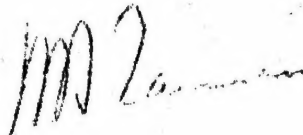
Dear Sir,

I am directed to send you herewith:

- (1) Programme of Conference
- (2) List of Delegates
- (3) List of Documents to be considered at the Conference
- (4) Document showing the Location of the various Committees
- (5) Documents Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 14
- (6) "The Jewish Review" for Sept.-Dec. 1933

Items 2, 3, and 5 must be regarded as
strictly confidential

Yours faithfully,



Secretary

October 27, 1933

3512

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

P R O G R A M M E


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It is impossible to give fuller details, as these details must depend upon the decisions of the various Committees.



Secretary

The Secretary of the Conference will be Mr. B.A. Zaiman, M.A.
The Assistant Secretary will be Mr. A.G. Brotman, B.Sc.

ALL PRESS ARRANGEMENTS ARE IN THE HANDS OF LORD MELCHETT, MR. ISRAEL COHEN AND MR. LEONARD STEIN, TO WHOM REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE AT THE OFFICES OF THE JOINT FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

Organisation

Representatives
and
Addresses

BOARD OF DEPUTIES Woburn House.	Messrs: L.H.Gluckstein, Esq., M.P., Morris Myer, Esq., Israel Cohen, Esq.
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JEWISH AGENCY 75,Great Russell St.	Professor Brodetsky Mr.H.Sacher. Dr.Chain Weizmann.
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AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE	A.L.Goodhart, Esq., 1,Gloucester Gate,Regent's Park,N.W. Morris Waldman, Esq., Lewis Strass, Esq. Savoy Hotel.
	MM.
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JEWISH COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION (ICA) 29,Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris.	Sir Leonard Cohen Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid Mons. Gottschalk

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PALESTINE JEWISH COLONIZATION ASSOCIATION (PICA) 29, Rue de Penthievre, Paris.	Monsieur Henri Franck, Piccadilly Hotel, W.1.
COMITE NATIONAL DE SECOURS AUX REFUGIES ALLEMANDS VICTIMES DE L'ANTISEMITISME. 5, Rue de la Durance, Paris (12e)	
JEWISH COMMUNITY OF PALESTINE (VAAD LEUMI) Jerusalem	M. Szold M. Kotznelson Rabbi Berlin
JEWISH COMMUNITY VIENNA	M. Friedmann
COMITE VOOR BIJZONDERE JOODSCHE BELANGEN Van Breestraat 172, Amsterdam	M.A. Asscher Prof.D.Cohen, Russell Hotel. Mrs.van Tijn, Strand Palace Hotel.
IS. ALLIANZ ZU WIEN 11, Untere Donaustr.33 Vienna	Mr.Neville Laski
SCHWEIZISCHE IS.GEMEINDE St.Gallen, Switzerland.	M. J.Dreyfus Brodsky M. Saly Braunschweig M. Saly Mayer Waldorf Hotel
MOSKISKI FÖRSÄMLINGEN Wahrendorffsgatan 3, Stockholm	Oberabbiner Dr.Marcus Ehrenpreis. Regent Palace Hotel.
REPRAESENTANTERNE FOR DET MOSKISKE TROESSAMFUND 1, Kjobenhavn	" " "
COMITE D'AIDE ET D'ASSISTANCE AUX VICTIMES DE L'ANTISEMITISME EN ALLEMAGNE 2, Rue Joseph Dupont Brussels	M.Herbert Speyer M. Georges Wolff M. Jules Bloch M.Gottschalk <u>Antwerp Committee:</u> M.N.Torczyner M.David Siva
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23, Fawley Road,
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B'NAI B'RITH (European Committee)

MACCABI WORLD UNION
165/76, Moorgate, E.C.2.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST
ORGANISATION
75, Great Russell Street.

JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN
45, Great Prescott Street,
Aldgate, E.1.

JUDISCHES HILFSCOMITE
Jachymova 3,
Prague

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POMOCY UCHODZCOM Z NIEMIEC W WARSZAWIE
Orla 6 m 4, WARSAW.

UNIONE DELLE COMUNITA ISRAELITICHE
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Rome (119)

Representatives
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c/o M.G. Liverman, as above.
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Lord Melchett
Dr. Lelwer

Experts:

Viscountess Erleigh
Mr. Boris Behrmann
Dr. H. Jacobowitz

Mrs. Vera Weizmann,
Oakwood,
16, Addison Crescent, W.14.

Experts:

Mrs. Romana Goodman,
Hatikva,
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86, Portland Place, W.1.

Mrs. Alman,
71, Amhurst Road, E.8.

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S. Cohen, Esq.

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Frau Professor Schmolka

Dr. H. Gotlieb
Dep. W. Wislicki
" H. Rosmarin
" I.M. Lewin
" L. Szezaranski (Expert)

M. Le Grand Rabbin de Rome
Angelo Sacerdoti

M. Le Dr. Angelo Orvieto
de Florence

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Representatives
and
Addresses

OBERRABBINER DR. J. LOEW
UNION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES
Szeged, Hungary.

JOINT BRITISH COMMITTEE FOR THE
RECONSTRUCTION OF EAST EUROPEAN
JEWRY.
133, High Holborn, W.C.1.

WORLD UNION OF JEWISH STUDENTS
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Half Moon Passage,
Aldgate, E.1.

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Liberal Synagogue,
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MR. LEO SIMON,
Royal Monceau Hotel,
35, Avenue Hoche, Paris.

AGUDATH ISRAEL
27, Lordship Park, N.16.

JEWISH COMMUNITY,
Lodz.

UNION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES
Care Dr. G. Wolf,
Maironis 5,
Kowno, Lithuania

UNITED SYNAGOGUES
London.

UNION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES,
Grecco.

Dr. A. Singalowsky.

Experts:

Mr. Leon Rees
Colonel J. H. Lovey
Dr. J. Brutzkus
Mr. S. Y. Jacobi

Rev. M. L. Perlzweig, M.A.
3, Hurst Close, N.W.11.

Experts:

Dr. L. Lauterpacht
C/o London School of
Economics.
Houghton Street, W.C.2.

Mr. L. Bakstansky, LL.B., B.Sc.,
79, Aberdare Gardens, N.W.6.

Mr. P. J. Druiff.

Mr. Shafam,
30, Hurst Avenue,
S. Chingford, E.4.

Mr. Percy Cohen,
71, Leith Mansions,
Elgin Avenue, W.9.

Savoy Hotel

Consul Gen. S. Guggenheim
I. M. Lewin, Esq.
H. A. Goodman, Esq.

Experts:

Dr. S. Ehrmann
Dr. E. Munk
Dr. B. Homa

Deputy Mineberg.

M. Oscar Cohn
M. Kreinin
M. Naiditsh

Mr. Neville Laski

29th October, 1933.

No.	Documents submitted to Delegates.
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1. The Work of the Joint Foreign Committee in connection with the League of Nations.
2. The Central British Fund for German Jewry - Interim Report on the Work of the Allocations Committee.
3. The German-Jewish Problem - Some Economic Factors.
4. The Economic Position of the German Jews.
5. German Statistisches Material zur Judenfrage
English The Jewish Question regarded statistically
6. Suggested Programme of the Allocations Committee of the Central British Fund for German Jewry.
7. The German Jewish Refugee Problem - A Suggested Plan..
8. German Das Deutsche Flüchtlings-Problem.
English The German-Jewish Refugee Problem.
9. Letter on American Immigration in its Relation to the German-Jewish Situation.
10. Memorandum from Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls, Women and Children.
11. German Die Rechtslage der "Nichtarier" in Deutschland.
English The Legal Position of the "Non-Aryans" in Germany.
12. Report of the Jüdisches Hilfskomitee - Prag.
13. A Report on Palestine Possibilities
14. The Political Position of the Jews in Germany and Action at the League of Nations.
15. German Bericht für Bureau
English Report for "
16. Memorandum on the Economic Position for Joint Foreign Committee
17. Memorandum for Bureau
18. Bericht des zentralen jüdischen Hilfskomitee in der Tschechoslovakaier Republik.
19. Financial plan for Assistance of German Jews during coming half-year (excluding Palestine).
20. Memorandum in German for Bureau.
21. The Information Service of the Joint Foreign Committee.

* These Memoranda will be separately issued to the appropriate Commissions of the Conference.

IMPORTANT - Delegates are reminded that the documents submitted to them are to be treated as strictly private and confidential, and must in no circumstances be published or communicated.

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

LOCATION OF COMMITTEES

<u>BUREAU</u>	United Synagogue Council Room 3rd floor	(except after 5.30 on Wednesday: alternative accommodation after that time, Jews' College Stud- ents' Common Room, 2nd floor)
<u>ACADEMIC COMMITTEE</u>	Jewish Memorial Council, Secre- tary's Room, 3rd floor	
<u>PALESTINE COMMITTEE</u>	Ben Uri Hall, 4th floor	(except after 5 p.m. on Tuesday: alternative ac- commodation for rest of evening, Jewish Memorial Council Library, 3rd floor)
<u>RECONSTRUCTION SUB- COMMITTEE</u>	Jews' College Council Room, 2nd floor	
<u>ECONOMIC COMMITTEE AND RELIEF SUB-COMMITTEE</u>	Rose Hertz Hall, 1st floor	(except after 7 p.m. on Sunday: alternative ac- commodation for rest of evening, United Synagogue Secretaries' Room, 3rd floor)
<u>EMIGRATION SUB-COMMITTEE</u>	Committee Room A-B	(except after 7 p.m. on Sunday and Tuesday: al- ternative accommodation for rest of evening on both those days, Jews' College Students' Common Room, 2nd floor)
<u>FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE</u>	United Synagogue Committee Room I, 3rd floor	

35/9

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

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Chairman

MR. W. ADAMS

M. BERLOWITZ

PROF. BAGSTER COLLINS

DR. M.D. EDER

DR. GAINSBOROUGH

PROF. GIBSON

SIR PHILIP HARTOG

PROF. SYLVAIN LEVI

MR. A.J. MAKOWER

MRS. ORMEROD

PROF. A. ORVIETO

RABBI M. PERLZWEIG

DR. REDCLIFFE SALAMAN

DR. W. SORSBY

DR. SZILARD

DR. SAMSON WRIGHT

35/c

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

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PROFESSOR NORMAN BENTWICH - Rapporteur

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MR. LEONARD G. MONTEFIORE

THE VERY REV DR. J.H. HERTZ (Chief Rabbi)

M. A. ASSCHER

MR. O.E. D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID

RABBI M. BERLIN

M. ROBERT BOLLACK

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MR. LEWIS STRAUSS

MR. MORRIS WALDMAN

DR. H. GOTLIEB

Secretary - DR. LEO KOHN

38/11

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

MR. S. COHEN

MR. M. GORDON LIVERMAN.

35/2

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

EMIGRATION & REFUGEES COMMITTEE

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Mr. JAMES WISE - Rapporteur
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SIR LEONARD L. COHEN
MR. S. COHEN
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MR. M. GORDON LIVERMAN - Rapporteur
M. DREYFUS-BRODSKY
MR. M.H. DAVIS
MR. L.H. GLUCKSTEIN, M.P.
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M. KATZENELSON
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DR. ORVIETO
PROFESSOR OUALID.

35 4
CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

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HARRY SACHER

Rapporteur

RABBI BERLIN

PROF. S. BRODETSKY

M. OSCAR COHN

DR. SAMUEL DAICHES

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REV. J. K. GOLDBLOOM

MR. PAUL GOODMAN

CHIEF RABBI DR. J. H. HERTZ

MR. I. M. LEWIN

M. BERL LOCKER

DR. S. MARGOSHES

DR. ROSMARIN

LADY (HERBERT) SAMUEL

MR. SZOLD

MRS. CH. WEIZMANN

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Chairman

PROFFESSOR COHEN

Rapporteur

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MR. H.A. GOODMAN

MR. HERMAN HABER

CHIEF RABBI DR. J.H. HERTZ

RABBI I. I. MATTUCK

RABBI MAURICE PERLZWEIG

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MRS. VAN TIJN

M. TORCZYNER

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Chairman

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Rapporteur

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DR. FRIEDMANN

CHIEF RABBI DR. J.H. HERTZ

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M. SALLY MAYER

MR. MORRIS MYER

M. NAIDITSCH

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MR. SHAFRAN

MR. I. M. SHOCKET

MR. D. SIVA

FRAU PROFESSOR STEINER

M. WISLICKI

MAÎTRE GEORGES WOLFF

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R A P P O R T
SUR LES
POSSIBILITES ACTUELLES
D' EMIGRATION

*
* *

Plus de six mois se sont écoulés depuis que les Juifs allemands ont commencé à émigrer. Ce mouvement, d'abord fuite précipitée, surtout vers les pays avoisinant l'Allemagne, semble maintenant se ralentir, en attendant que les directives d'une organisation lui permettent de reprendre son élan et de se diriger, en connaissance de cause, avec ordre et méthode, vers les pays de salut.

Avant d'examiner la situation actuelle: les besoins de l'émigration allemande et les débouchés qui lui sont ouverts, je crois utile d'établir un résumé sommaire de l'expérience acquise et de l'activité déployée au cours de ces derniers six mois.

Le mouvement de l'émigration juive d'Allemagne se divise en deux grands courants: émigration vers la Palestine, d'une part, contrôlée et dirigée par l'Agence Juive, et qui forme l'objet d'un rapport spécial, et l'émigration vers tous les autres pays de la Diaspora, contrôlée et dirigée par la HJOEM, et que j'ai l'honneur d'exposer ci-après:

Si, pour certaines de nos activités, nous pouvons nous baser sur des statistiques précises, sur des chiffres exacts, pour d'autres, malheureusement, nous sommes obligés, d'une part justement, par suite des circonstances et de l'autre par suite des conditions défectueuses dans lesquelles s'élaborent dans certains pays les

statistiques, de nous en tenir à des données qui, pour ne pas être rigoureusement mathématiques, n'en sont pas moins très rapprochées de la réalité.

On estime à plus de 60.000 le nombre de juifs qui ont quitté l'Allemagne au cours de ces six mois. De ce nombre, plus de 35.000 se sont réfugiés dans les pays avoisinant l'Allemagne. Le nombre des personnes qui se sont inscrites dans les divers comités de secours aux réfugiés ^{qui se/} sont constitués en Angleterre, en Belgique, en Hollande, dans les pays scandinaves, en France, en Suisse, en Tchécoslovaquie et en Autriche, s'était monté à près de 30.000; mais, étant donné les pérégrinations de ces réfugiés, dont le plus grand nombre n'a fait que passer d'un comité à l'autre, il faut estimer à une douzaine de mille le nombre total des réfugiés qui ont été secourus pendant ces six derniers mois. Et, à l'heure actuelle, il y a plus de cinq mille réfugiés encore à la charge des comités de secours, dont plus de 3.100 à Paris seulement.

Et c'est ainsi que nous nous sommes trouvés en présence de la première étape de l'émigration allemande. Etant donné son caractère chaotique et désordonné, on comprendra que le règlement du sort de tous ces malheureux en soit rendu plus difficile.

On ne peut sortir de cette situation que par les deux solutions préconisées par la HJCEM et appliquées par les comités locaux dans la mesure où les conditions le permettent:

1°.- Etablissement des réfugiés dans les pays où ils se trouvent.

2°.- Emigration de ceux qui, ne pouvant se caser dans le pays où ils se trouvent, ont des perspectives d'établissement dans d'autres régions.

mais la composition professionnelle des réfugiés dont plus de 80% exercent des professions commerciales et libérales, est déjà un immense obstacle à leur placement, soit en Europe, soit outre-mer et que paralyse, dans certains pays d'Europe, l'interdiction d'employer la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, par suite du chômage dont souffrent les nationaux.

D'autre part, et si regrettable que cela soit, il faut signaler que les réfugiés n'ont pas accepté avec l'empressement voulu les possibilités d'émigration qui leur ont été proposées, se cramponnant désespérément au vieux continent et préférant traîner une vie misérable en Europe, rester même lamentablement à la charge des oeuvres de bienfaisance, plutôt que de s'exposer aux risques, très relatifs d'ailleurs, que comporte l'émigration outre-mer.

Malgré toutes ces difficultés, la HJCEM s'est efforcée d'éviter les pérégrinations inutiles et coûteuses, et les comités ont été priés de ne subventionner aucun voyage qui n'aurait pas pour objectif un emploi assuré. Le nombre des personnes expédiées jusqu'au 15 octobre par Paris, Zurich, Bâle, Amsterdam, Bruxelles, Anvers, Vienne et Barcelone, s'est monté à 3.129 dont 297 allaient outre-mer; sur ces 297 voyages payés par la HJCEM, 217 avaient pour but la Palestine.

Le total des frais occasionnés par ces déplacements s'est élevé à 706.000 francs français, somme fournie à la HJCEM par le Comité International, le Central British Fund for German Jewry et le Joint Distribution Committee.

Cette oeuvre de secours n'est pas encore entièrement terminée. La HJCEM, en ce qui la concerne, fait tout son possible pour que ce problème soit résolu dans les délais les plus rapides, afin d'éviter les frais immenses et inévitables que représenterait l'entretien de ces malheureux, alors que cet argent, dès que cette charge cessera de peser sur nos oeuvres, pourra être utilisé en vue de fins plus constructives. Il est vrai qu'assurer l'entretien des gens, en attendant leur placement, si ce placement est possible, c'est aussi - soit dit en passant - faire oeuvre constructive. D'autre part, les efforts de la HJCEM tendent à ce que toutes les énergies, tous les efforts, soient concentrés plus encore vers l'organisation méthodique, ordonnée, de l'émigration juive d'Allemagne.

En effet, malgré la place très importante que l'oeuvre de secours aux réfugiés allemands occupait dans l'activité de la HJCEM, celle-ci, en même temps, recherchait avec ardeur tous les débouchés, si minimes fussent-ils qui, à travers la Diaspora, pouvaient être utilisés par les Juifs obligés de quitter l'Allemagne ou décidés à le faire.

On est d'accord pour évaluer à 200.000 le nombre des Juifs qui, sur les 550.000 qui y habitent encore, devront quitter l'Allemagne dès qu'ils le pourront. Le mouvement se dirige vers deux directions, d'une part vers les pays d'Europe et notamment la France et, d'autre part, vers la Palestine: le pays qui, le premier, a proclamé l'émancipation des Juifs et celui de la renaissance. Ces deux pays ont déjà absorbé un nombre très élevé d'émigrants et continueront à en recueillir autant que leur capacité le leur permettra. Mais cette

capacité est bien limitée. Le Dr. Ruppin estimait, au Congrès de Prague, que la Palestine pourrait en recevoir 100.000 pendant les cinq prochaines années. Et il faudra tout naturellement se préoccuper des autres possibilités qui existent et qui, même avant cette catastrophe, absorbaient, selon les années, les $3/4$ ou les $2/3$ de l'émigration juive normale de l'Europe Orientale.

Dès le mois de mars, la HJOEM alertait tous ses comités et ses correspondants dans le monde entier: en Argentine, au Brésil, au Chili, en Uruguay, aux Etats-Unis, au Canada, au Mexique, à Cuba, en Australie, en Afrique du Sud, en Chine, en Perse, en Turquie, en Syrie, en Egypte, en Afrique du Nord et, bien entendu, dans les pays d'Europe comme l'Espagne, le Portugal, la Grèce. Des délégués spéciaux étaient envoyés en Yougoslavie, en Espagne, dans le Maroc Espagnol, en Egypte, à l'intérieur de la Chine. Des démarches sont entreprises auprès des gouvernements, faites directement par les représentants de la HJOEM ou suscitées par elle. Et grâce à des efforts méthodiques, persévérants, elle arrive à faire tomber certaines barrières et à dégager les possibilités d'établissement qui existent un peu partout malgré la crise économique qui ravage le monde entier. Je vais essayer de raconter brièvement ces efforts.

Au tout premier rang des pays d'immigration, il faut citer ceux de l'Amérique du Sud. Parmi eux, la première place revient au Brésil.

L'immigration dans ce pays s'est élevée, en 1932, à 38.500 personnes, et l'immigration juive à 2.049.

Les restrictions à l'immigration au Brésil, en vigueur depuis le 1-er janvier 1931, ont été atténuées depuis janvier 1932. Les émigrants qui ne sont pas pourvus d'un contrat de travail ou d'une lettre d'appel émanant d'un proche parent établi au Brésil, sont néanmoins autorisés à débarquer, s'ils justifient de la possession de 3 Contos (Frs.3.750.-) par personne.

Afin d'épargner l'application de cette clause aux émigrants allemands, la HJCEM a pu obtenir du gouvernement brésilien une concession spéciale, non limitée en nombre pour les émigrants ayant un métier et pour lesquels cette Association garantit qu'ils ne tomberont pas à la charge publique. Par suite de certaines difficultés, cette permission est provisoirement suspendue; néanmoins, sur 225 permis demandés pour l'entrée au Brésil de 343 personnes, 85, destinés à plus de 112 personnes, ont été accordés et la HJCEM continue à recevoir presque chaque semaine de nouveaux permis. En admettant que le gouvernement brésilien maintienne sa récente décision et n'adopte pas une attitude plus libérale en faveur des réfugiés allemands, les émigrants pourvus d'un capital de Frs.3.750.- pourraient encore débarquer au Brésil. Ce ne sera qu'une question de ressources.

Les enquêtes extrêmement sévères, faites dans les diverses provinces brésiliennes, par des personnes parfaitement informées de la situation, prouvent qu'il y a de nombreuses possibilités d'établissement pour les artisans tels que les mécaniciens, horlogers, ébénistes, électriciens, tailleurs, cordonniers, etc.. Les commerçants disposant de quelques ressources peuvent également se caser,

bien que plus difficilement. Quant aux personnes exerçant des professions libérales, elles n'ont pas de perspectives immédiates dans leur propre profession.

C'est pourquoi, bien que le Brésil subisse la crise mondiale, les personnes énergiques, ayant de l'initiative et prêtes à faire les efforts nécessaires, arriveront à s'y établir. En effet, il ne faut pas oublier que ce vaste pays, qui a une superficie de 8 millions $\frac{1}{2}$ de kilomètres carrés et une population de 37 millions d'habitants seulement, est appelé, par suite de la diversité de toutes ses richesses, à un large développement économique, dans le plus proche avenir.

D'autre part, il faut prendre en considération qu'il y existe déjà une population juive de 50.000 âmes environ, grâce à l'oeuvre d'immigration poursuivie depuis 1923 par la J.C.A. d'abord et la HJCEM ensuite. Il existe des organisations affiliées à la HJCEM à Rio de Janeiro, à Sao Paulo, à Santos, à Porto-Alegre et à Bahia, qui forment les noyaux de tout un groupe de sous-comités et de correspondants répartis dans plus de cent localités du pays. Les dispositions hospitalières des communautés juives du Brésil se sont manifestées d'une façon particulièrement touchante, et, avant même l'arrivée des réfugiés et des émigrants allemands, de toutes parts sont venues des offres d'emploi et l'on a proposé des places à des spécialistes ou à des techniciens de différents métiers (chimistes, mécaniciens, spécialistes de l'article de caoutchouc et de celluloid, peintres en bâtiment, etc.). Tous ceux qui se sont occupés du problème du placement des émigrants allemands, parfaitement

informés de la situation au Brésil, ne font que répéter et confirmer que toutes les personnes disposées à s'établir en province, en dehors des grands centres, ont les plus grandes chances d'y trouver du travail.

D'une façon générale, on estime que le Brésil pourra absorber, dans l'état actuel des choses, environ 200 à 300 émigrants allemands par mois. A condition, bien entendu, qu'il s'agisse de gens ayant d'une part, un métier, et, de l'autre, les fonds qui leur seront nécessaires pour suffire à leurs premiers frais d'installation, et leur permettre d'attendre le moment où ils gagneront eux-mêmes leur vie.

Argentine.-

D'après les derniers décrets en vigueur, l'entrée en Argentine, depuis le 1-er janvier de cette année, est réservée uniquement aux agriculteurs, aux personnes qui sont en possession de contrats de travail, et aux proches parents de personnes résidant en Argentine, à la condition que ces dernières prouvent qu'elles ont les moyens de subvenir aux besoins des immigrants. Comme proches parents sont considérés: époux, parents, grands-parents, frères et soeurs, neveux et nièces.

En outre, une mesure restrictive a été prise depuis 1930, sous forme d'augmentation des frais de visa, qui s'élèvent à 35 dollars or par personne. Les agriculteurs déposant dans les banques nationales une somme de 1.500 pesos sont dispensés de la nécessité d'avoir un contrat de travail.

Par suite de toutes ces mesures et en raison de la crise économique, l'immigration générale en Argentine est tombée à 31.000 personnes en 1932 et l'immigration juive à 1.800.

Malheureusement, les démarches qui ont été faites par la J.C.A. et la HJCEM auprès du gouvernement argentin et du Président de la République lui-même n'ont pas encore donné de résultats satisfaisants. Elles se poursuivent. Des offres d'emploi individuelles, pour des personnes pourvues de contrats de travail en règle, ont été faites et continueront à être faites.

Ici également, comme au Brésil, les organisations et les institutions existant dans la capitale et les villes de province les plus importantes, ainsi que les petits sous-comités et les correspondants des localités et colonies les plus petites, seront très utiles aux nouveaux-venus. Il faut également rappeler ici que les Juifs d'origine allemande, qui sont établis depuis longtemps en Argentine, peu nombreux, mais généralement très aisés, viennent de constituer un groupement spécial: le "Hilfsverein der Deutsch-sprechenden Juden" qui, conjointement avec le comité de la HJCEM, développe une activité énergique en vue de l'introduction et de l'établissement des réfugiés d'Allemagne en Argentine.

Uruguay.-

Le nombre des personnes entrées dans le pays s'était élevé, en 1931, à 14.600, dont 1.250 israélites.

Ce pays est le dernier, dans l'Amérique du Sud, qui ait élevé des barrières devant l'immigration étrangère.

A l'heure actuelle, seuls y sont admis:

1°.- les spécialistes des professions pour lesquelles les offices de placement nationaux ne trouvent pas de spécialistes sur place; leurs contrats doivent être approuvés par le gouvernement.

2°.- Les proches parents de personnes résidant en Uruguay. Comme tels sont considérés: époux, parents, fils et fille et, selon une demande spéciale de la HJCEM, les fiancées.

Grâce à l'intervention de la HJCEM, le Président de la République a autorisé, à titre tout à fait exceptionnel, l'entrée dans le pays de 500 familles d'israélites, mais en spécifiant qu'il s'agissait essentiellement d'agriculteurs. Ce pays, d'une superficie de 187.000 kilomètres carrés, qui compte environ 1.720.000 habitants, ne comporte qu'une seule grande ville, Montevideo, de 440.000 habitants. Aussi, on comprendra qu'il ne peut être question, en l'occurrence, que d'une immigration d'artisans et d'ouvriers qualifiés, décidés à travailler dans les petites bourgades de province. On comprendra également que la petite communauté juive de Montevideo, qui ne compte qu'une vingtaine de mille âmes, ne puisse pas assumer l'entretien des immigrés pendant la période qui s'écoulera entre leur arrivée et le moment de leur placement. Et c'est justement pourquoi, malgré la bonne volonté, l'empressement mis par le Comité de la HJCEM à Montevideo à faire des démarches pour l'admission des israélites allemands, il a hésité, néanmoins, à demander les permis d'entrée, tant que la HJCEM ne lui a pas donné de garantie en ce qui concerne l'entretien de ces réfugiés, après leur arrivée en Uruguay, et ne lui a pas envoyé, à cet effet, comme première avance, une somme de \$ 2.000.

A l'heure actuelle, les demandes pour l'immigration en Uruguay sont soumises au gouvernement pour 25 personnes qui sont des réfugiés. Mais étant donné les possibilités limitées de l'Uruguay, il est de notre strict devoir d'éviter l'immigration de

personnes qui ne seraient pas sûres de s'y caser, et c'est pourquoi nous ne prévoyons l'envoi en Uruguay que de 750 personnes, alors que nous aurions pu, le cas échéant, acheminer vers ce pays un nombre d'émigrants plus élevé.

Chili.-

Ce pays, qui a été un des premiers à souffrir de la crise, semble se relever, et, bien que l'immigration y soit complètement arrêtée, le Président de la République, par faveur tout à fait spéciale, a autorisé la HJCEM à y envoyer 50 familles qui doivent être pourvues chacune d'un capital, fixé d'abord à Rmk.4.000.- et abaissé ensuite à Rmk.2.000.-

A l'heure actuelle, ces permissions sont toujours disponibles, n'ayant pas été utilisées. Mais, par ailleurs, comme le signale le comité de Santiago, 40 réfugiés allemands sont arrivés spontanément au Chili et ont été casés par les soins de cette organisation. L'arrivée spontanée de ces personnes s'explique par la présence à Santiago d'un certain nombre d'israélites allemands, installés déjà depuis plusieurs années.

Comme dans les autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud, la HJCEM possède depuis des années un comité au Chili. Ce dernier a son siège à Santiago, avec une agence à Valparaiso, et des correspondants dans de nombreuses villes de province.

D'une façon générale, les artisans de toutes sortes, les techniciens de l'industrie et du commerce (ces derniers devant disposer d'une somme de Rmk.2.000.- au moins) pourront se créer une

situation au Chili. Il y a tout spécialement des perspectives de succès dans la petite fabrication de certains produits chimiques (tels que gélatine, aspirine, thérébentine, aniline, etc.) qui n'exigent pas de capitaux très élevés et qui sont recherchés non seulement au Chili, mais aussi dans les pays voisins, comme la Bolivie et le Pérou.

Signalons aussi que, par suite de la dépréciation de la monnaie chilienne, les prix des terrains ont extrêmement baissé et que l'agriculture se trouve être, actuellement, dans ce pays, plus accessible encore que dans le passé.

Moyennant les sommes nécessaires aux frais de transport des immigrants, à la fourniture de la garantie exigée et aux frais d'installation des nouveaux-venus, on pourrait actuellement faire entrer et placer au Chili au moins 500 personnes en une année.

Autres pays de l'Amérique Centrale et Méridionale.-

La HJCEM a fait procéder, par ses représentants en Argentine et au Brésil, à des enquêtes dans d'autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud et de l'Amérique Centrale. C'est ainsi que des requêtes ont été présentées aux gouvernements de Bolivie et du Paraguay, ainsi qu'aux petites communautés juives du Pérou, du Vénézuéla, du Mexique et de Cuba.

Ce dernier pays n'entre pas en ligne de compte, en raison des troubles très graves qui y sévissent actuellement.

L'état de guerre entre la Bolivie et le Paraguay rend également difficile la poursuite d'une action dans ces deux pays et ne nous permet pas de nous prononcer sur les possibilités d'ins-

tallation qui peuvent y exister. Mais l'expérience de ces derniers mois nous prouve que si, d'une façon générale, les perspectives d'établissement dans les divers pays de l'Amérique du Sud et du Centre sont limitées, il n'en existe pas moins, dans chacun d'eux, des débouchés souvent intéressants pour des émigrants isolés. C'est ainsi, par exemple, que le comité du Mexique a demandé d'y envoyer différents spécialistes en pelleteries, des techniciens, des artisans spécialisés dans diverses branches des industries du vêtement (tricotage, tissage, machines à bas, fabrication de boutons, coupeurs et modélistes pour modes de dames, teinturiers, etc.). Tout récemment encore, la HJCEM a pu envoyer à Haïti un médecin allemand, accompagné de sa famille, qui devait y établir un cabinet radiologique. Quelques familles de réfugiés ont reçu des lettres d'appel de leurs parents résidant à Lima (Pérou).

Je pourrais continuer cette énumération, mais il s'agit, dans la plupart des cas (exception faite pour le Mexique et Cuba), de pays où les communautés juives sont insignifiantes et les possibilités générales d'établissement dans l'industrie et le commerce encore plus restreintes que dans les quatre grands pays de l'Amérique du Sud. Je m'abstiens de faire entrer en ligne de compte les possibilités d'admission dans ces pays. Mais il faudra, dès que les moyens nécessaires seront trouvés à cet effet, continuer à organiser, dans ces divers pays, les possibilités d'installation qui peuvent y exister, si minimes soient-elles.

Avant de passer de l'Amérique du Sud à l'Amérique du Nord, je voudrais rappeler que plus de 100.000 Juifs d'Europe Orientale se

sont installés en Amérique du Sud, au cours des dix dernières années. Malgré la crise, ils ont réussi non seulement à subvenir à leurs besoins immédiats, mais à se créer des situations, à soutenir leurs familles restées outre-mer en leur envoyant régulièrement des subsides appréciables, et en faisant venir auprès d'eux leurs parents les plus proches. C'est surtout grâce à leurs efforts que des dizaines de communautés nouvelles se sont constituées et se trouvent actuellement en pleine croissance, ce qui crée un concours de circonstances permettant certains espoirs.

Amérique du Nord.-

1.- Etats-Unis.-

La situation en Amérique du Nord se présente tout autrement qu'en Amérique du Sud.

L'immigration générale, qui s'élevait encore à 35.000 personnes en 1931, est tombée à 19.000 pendant l'année 1932; l'immigration juive comptait 5.938 personnes en 1931 (dont 3.121 dans la quota et 2.817 hors quota); en 1932, elle était de 5.185 personnes (dont 2.585 dans la quota et 2.600 hors quota).

Sans entrer dans l'exposé de la législation qui régit l'immigration aux Etats-Unis, je dois attirer votre attention sur quelques faits d'importance capitale pour l'immigration possible, dans ce pays, des Juifs allemands. On sait que la quota allemande pour les Etats-Unis se chiffre à 27.000 personnes par an. L'application des instructions du Président Hoover, en septembre 1930, a réduit le nombre des personnes admises, même dans la limite des

quotas, à 10% environ. C'est ainsi que près de 25.000 visas pour les émigrants d'Allemagne restaient disponibles pour l'année fiscale écoulée. C'est sur ce point que se portent tous les efforts de nos amis aux Etats-Unis, car il est possible, tout en restant dans les limites des lois d'immigration en vigueur et en interprétant plus libéralement la circulaire Hoover, d'arriver à l'admission d'un nombre plus élevé d'émigrants venant d'Allemagne, notamment lorsqu'ils ont, comme c'est souvent le cas, des parents - même éloignés - aux Etats-Unis.

Je peux d'ailleurs déjà constater avec satisfaction des dispositions plus favorables de la part de certains consulats des Etats-Unis en Europe à l'égard des réfugiés d'Allemagne. C'est dans cette voie qu'il faut persévérer, et, même si les efforts actuels n'aboutissent pas entièrement, on peut d'ores et déjà, et même dans les conditions présentes, prévoir l'admission aux Etats-Unis, au cours de 1934, de 5. à 6.000 israélites allemands.

2.- Canada.-

Malheureusement, la situation au point de vue de l'immigration est plus grave encore au Canada qu'aux Etats-Unis.

Seuls sont admis dans le Dominion, sans restriction, la femme et les enfants des personnes qui y résident légalement; des permissions spéciales peuvent être accordées aux jeunes filles qui vont se marier au Canada.

L'immigration des agriculteurs eux-mêmes est limitée et réservée à ceux d'entre eux qui peuvent justifier de capitaux suffisants (1.000 à 3.000 dollars par famille, selon les provinces où ils comptent s'établir).

Le Ministère du Travail est, en outre, autorisé à admettre, dans des cas tout à fait exceptionnels, les spécialistes tels que médecins, professeurs d'Universités, prêtres, etc., droit que le Ministère n'utilise malheureusement presque jamais.

Le comité canadien de la HJOEM s'efforce de son mieux d'obtenir des concessions spéciales pour l'admission des israéli-tes allemands, concessions semblables à celles qui ont été obtenues pour le Brésil, l'Uruguay et le Chili. Jusqu'ici, ses démarches n'ont pas encore abouti, mais elles se poursuivent, et il est fort possible que de pareilles concessions soient de nouveau consenties lorsqu'on disposera des fonds nécessaires qui pourront être mis à la disposition du gouvernement, et garantiront que les nouveaux-venus ne tomberont pas à la charge publique. D'ailleurs, à plusieurs reprises déjà, le gouvernement canadien a octroyé très généreusement des quotas spéciales pour l'admission des émigrants juifs. Il en a été ainsi en 1923 (quota de 5.000 permis d'entrée pour les réfugiés russes); en 1925-26, quota pour les réfugiés d'Europe Orientale, et enfin en 1927 et 1928, pour les émigrants ordinaires choisis par les soins de la HJOEM.

En tout cas et même dans l'état actuel des choses, il n'est pas exagéré de prévoir la possibilité d'introduire au Canada, au cours de 1934, un certain nombre de personnes, y compris les jeunes gens que l'on pourrait faire admettre comme apprentis dans l'agriculture ou dans l'artisanat.

Pour ne pas laisser échapper la moindre possibilité d'immigration, aussi bien aux Etats-Unis qu'au Canada, il faudra prêter une attention toute spéciale au service des recherches de parents que peuvent posséder les ressortissants allemands dans tous les pays du monde. On sait en effet le rôle important qu'a joué ce service dans le développement de l'immigration juive en provenance de l'Europe Orientale. Il est vrai que les Juifs allemands ont moins de parents à l'étranger que ceux de l'Europe Orientale. En outre, ils ne sont pas habitués à recourir à leur aide et ont encore trop souvent des scrupules à cet égard. Pourtant, pour ces deux pays, il s'agit moins d'aide matérielle que de l'aide juridique et morale, que ces parents peuvent, sans grand sacrifice, apporter à leurs proches d'Allemagne. Dans bien des cas, le simple affidavit d'un oncle ou d'un cousin a permis à des réfugiés d'Allemagne d'obtenir sans difficulté leur visa d'entrée aux Etats-Unis. C'est pourquoi il faut attacher une très grande importance à l'action qui consiste à mettre en relation les israélites allemands avec leurs parents, même éloignés, résidant dans les pays d'immigration.

Afrique.-

1.- Afrique du Sud.-

La loi qui régit l'immigration en Afrique du Sud divise les émigrants en deux groupes:

- a) ceux qui sont nés dans les pays dont les ressortissants sont admis dans le Dominion sans restriction.
- b) ceux qui sont nés dans les pays (notamment en Europe Orientale) dont les ressortissants sont admis jusqu'à concurrence maxima de 50 par an.

En outre, des permis spéciaux d'entrée en Afrique du Sud sont accordés aux personnes allant rejoindre leurs parents, et c'est ainsi que plus de 800 Juifs lithuaniens sont entrés en Afrique du Sud l'année dernière.

Les émigrants d'Allemagne appartiennent à la première catégorie et, par conséquent, sont admis en Afrique du Sud sans restriction. Ils n'ont même pas besoin de visa. Mais l'on exige d'eux, comme de tous les voyageurs qui débarquent dans le Dominion, un dépôt de £,100.- comme garantie que l'intéressé ne tombera pas à la charge de la charité publique. C'est la seule difficulté qui s'oppose à l'émigration des Juifs allemands en Afrique du Sud.

Cependant, cette difficulté pourrait être surmontée, par la création d'un fonds qui assumerait les garanties en faveur des émigrants qui manqueraient des moyens nécessaires et qui serait mis à la disposition des organisations de Johannesburg et de Capetown, comme cela a été fait il y a trois ans, lorsque, sur l'initiative de la HJCEM, la J.C.A. et le Joint ont constitué un fonds de ce genre, ce qui a permis l'admission dans le Dominion de plus de 800 émigrants qui, autrement, n'auraient pu y débarquer.

Sur la demande de la HJCEM, le Jewish Board of Deputies de Johannesburg a fait une démarche auprès du Ministre de l'Intérieur du Dominion, qui a tenu à confirmer aux délégués juifs que le gouvernement sud-africain accueillerait avec sympathie l'immigration des Juifs allemands.

Malgré toutes ces dispositions favorables, le nombre des émigrants, et même celui des réfugiés allemands, qui ont voulu en

bénéficier est absolument insignifiant, au point que l'une des personnalités juives les plus en vue en Afrique du Sud en a exprimé son étonnement en des termes dont la citation me paraît tout particulièrement opportune:

"Je continue à accomplir ma mission en visitant les bateaux qui arrivent d'Europe. Je ne puis comprendre pourquoi il n'arrive pas un immigrant par mois voyageant à ses risques et périls. Chaque bateau amène quatre ou cinq Juifs allemands qui se rendent chez des parents.

"Le billet de troisième classe d'Allemagne en Afrique coûte garantie environ 450 marks, somme à laquelle il faut ajouter 200 marks de pour la Compagnie de navigation allemande. En estimant à 100 marks les autres dépenses qu'entraîne le voyage, on arrive à un total de 750 marks. C'est ce que coûte cette chance de se faire une existence nouvelle, en particulier pour des jeunes gens.

"Vraiment je ne puis m'expliquer la situation de votre côté de l'Océan. Tout le monde semble attendre le Messie, attendre qu'il arrive quelque chose. On semble avoir perdu tout esprit d'initiative, d'entreprise - cet esprit aventureux qui distinguait le Juif allemand des autres immigrants. On les a gâtés et ils attendent tous qu'on leur ait préparé un lit bien doux avant de se risquer dehors, au froid. Je n'y comprends rien.

"Amenez n'importe qui de jeune en Afrique du Sud, si vous pouvez les persuader. Nous ne pouvons leur promettre du caviar à leurs trois repas. Mais s'ils ne craignent pas une existence un peu rude dans les premiers temps - l'existence que des milliers d'Allemands et bien plus encore des milliers de Juifs russes ont affrontée autrefois, sans être, eux, dotés des chances que donne l'instruction - pourquoi nos Juifs allemands n'en feraient-ils pas autant aujourd'hui?"

En Afrique du Sud existent les mêmes possibilités d'établissement, dans l'artisanat, dans certaines branches de l'industrie et même du commerce, que dans les autres pays d'immigration, et, dans l'état actuel des choses, il est possible d'y introduire une centaine de personnes par mois, soit, pour une année, 1.200 personnes, sans même recourir à une faveur spéciale quelconque. Il ne s'agit ici, comme d'ailleurs partout, que des fonds nécessaires pour garan-

tir l'admission et faciliter l'établissement des nouveaux-venus.
Afrique du Nord.-

Des délégués spéciaux de la HJCEM ont visité l'Egypte et le Maroc espagnol, pendant que son correspondant dans le Maroc français se livrait à une enquête sur les possibilités d'établissement dans l'empire chérifien.

La HJCEM a pu ainsi caser quelques médecins à Tanger et à Tétouan, et quelques jeunes gens de professions différentes ont pu trouver leur gagne pain en Tunisie.

Jusqu'ici, on s'est borné à aider les candidats à l'immigration en Afrique du Nord tout au plus par des frais de voyage; mais si l'on disposait des moyens nécessaires pour venir en aide à ces immigrants pendant les premières semaines qui suivent leur arrivée, et si on procédait auparavant à la formation professionnelle des candidats, on pourrait en caser davantage. Bien que ces possibilités d'établissement en Afrique du Nord soient limitées, on pourrait tout de même, en une année, en placer 300 environ.

Australie.-

L'immigration générale dans ce continent a été, en 1931, de 9.400 personnes: le total correspondant a passé en 1932 à 9.900 personnes.

Officiellement, les ressortissants de l'Allemagne se rendant en Australie sont dispensés de la formalité du visa. Cependant, le voyageur qui désire y séjourner plus de six mois doit être pourvu d'une somme importante ou recevoir une permission spéciale, qui doit être demandée au Secrétariat du gouvernement australien à Londres.

D'après les informations les plus récentes, il n'y a aucune possibilité d'établissement dans ce continent pour les intellectuels de tous genres, ainsi que pour les salariés. Par contre, les personnes qui disposent de capitaux, à partir de £.500.-, pourraient s'y établir sans difficulté.

On signale notamment des possibilités très nombreuses, dans le Dominion, pour l'établissement de petites industries de toutes sortes, par exemple, la fabrication de boutons métalliques et celle de tous accessoires en métal blanc, serrures, fermoirs de sacs, valises, articles de voyage, etc.. Et il y a ainsi toute une série de petites industries qui pourraient fournir des débouchés très intéressants aux immigrants disposant de certains capitaux.

Tenant compte de toutes ces possibilités, il n'est certainement pas exagéré de prévoir que 250 Juifs allemands, pour le moins, pourront s'établir en Australie, au cours de 1934.

Asie.-

Chine.-

Bien que la Chine ait jusqu'à présent accueilli un nombre très limité d'immigrants, les communautés israélites de ce vaste empire ont témoigné un empressement très vif à vouloir recevoir un grand nombre d'émigrants allemands.

Légalement, l'immigration des ressortissants allemands en Chine est libre et aucune restriction ne la limite. Les visas leur sont accordés sans difficulté aucune.

Le comité de la HJCEM à Harbin (Mandchoukuo), signale des possibilités d'établissement dans les différentes villes de

Chine où existent des communautés européennes, comme Harbin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Moukden, Dayren, Pékin.

Malgré la distance, des offres précises d'emploi ont été faites, même pour certaines professions libérales: médecins, professeurs d'universités, avocats, professeurs et éditeurs de musique, etc., recherchés par les diverses villes que je viens d'énumérer et même par le Japon. Et l'on estime aujourd'hui que plus d'un millier de Juifs allemands: artisans, petits capitalistes et personnes appartenant aux professions libérales, pourraient s'établir en Extrême-Orient.

Tous les détails de ces demandes ont été signalés à tous les comités de secours aux réfugiés allemands et aux organisations d'assistance en Allemagne même; cependant, très peu de gens ont profité de ces offres d'émigration vers l'Extrême-Orient. Et le comité de la HJCEM en Chine se plaint, dans des termes qui rappellent la lettre que je viens de citer à propos de l'Afrique du Sud, de l'absence d'immigrants allemands.

Perse.-

La HJCEM est également entrée en relation avec son correspondant à Téhéran. Ce dernier a fait des démarches multiples auprès du gouvernement persan, en même temps que des interventions se produisaient auprès de la Légation de Perse à Paris. Le résultat obtenu a été que la Légation de Perse à Paris a soumis à l'agrément de son gouvernement l'octroi des visas nécessaires à un certain nombre de réfugiés, et des démarches continuent pour que cette procédure soit simplifiée.

En effet, il existe encore certaines possibilités pour l'établissement en Perse d'un certain nombre d'étrangers, médecins, professeurs d'universités, pharmaciens, ingénieurs, architectes et techniciens de diverses sortes. Toutes les places qui pourraient être vacantes dans ces divers domaines sont recherchées avec diligence.

Quant aux artisans, tels que menuisiers, cordonniers, forgerons, chapeliers, etc., la Perse, selon des informations sûres, peut en absorber un certain nombre, à condition qu'ils soient munis d'un petit capital qui leur permettrait de s'installer immédiatement.

Une importante maison israélite d'automobiles de Téhéran a évalué à une soixantaine le nombre des techniciens et des spécialistes divers qui, le cas échéant, pourraient être casés dans l'industrie automobile, dans la capitale persane seulement. Et l'on reste certainement au-dessous des possibilités d'absorption de la Perse en évaluant à 400 le nombre des émigrants allemands qu'on pourrait y caser au cours de l'année prochaine.

Autres pays d'Asie.-

Des débouchés très certains existent également en Syrie, en Irak et dans d'autres pays de l'Asie, où les possibilités d'immigration immédiate n'ont pu encore être fixées. Mais nous serons certainement en deçà de la vérité en prévoyant que les pays asiatiques autres que la Chine et la Perse absorberont au moins 400 personnes en une année.

Europe.-France.-

Avec la Palestine, le pays qui attire le plus les Juifs allemands est certainement la France.

Cette dernière, avec sa générosité traditionnelle, en a déjà accueilli plus de 25.000, dont une dizaine de mille ont été secourus par le Comité National de Secours aux Réfugiés Allemands victimes de l'Antisémitisme.

Les autorités françaises ne se sont pas bornées à laisser grandes ouvertes les frontières aux pros crits, mais encore, grâce à une série de mesures d'une bienveillance toute particulière et unique, elles ont même accordé l'autorisation de travailler à des réfugiés capables d'exercer certains métiers, certaines professions. Et c'est ainsi que le Comité National a pu placer, jusqu'au 1^{er} octobre, 835 réfugiés dans des emplois salariés, dont 133 dans l'agriculture.

A l'heure actuelle, il a à sa charge encore 3.100 réfugiés, et il fait tous ses efforts pour les placer. Il ne peut être question de leur trouver des emplois dans le commerce, dans la banque, déjà si encombrés et qui se ressentent gravement de la crise. Les professions libérales, comme dans les autres pays d'Europe, sont en France inaccessibles aux étrangers. C'est pourquoi le Comité National procède actuellement à l'organisation d'une oeuvre de réadaptation professionnelle des réfugiés qu'il soutient; il espère ainsi faciliter et hâter leur placement, soit dans l'agriculture, qui a encore besoin de bras, soit dans certaines

entreprises qui, malgré la crise, ne peuvent trouver sur place la main-d'oeuvre dont elles ont besoin: il s'agit surtout de manœuvres, capables d'effectuer de gros travaux exigeant une certaine force physique.

Bien entendu, il ne peut être question d'encourager ou même de faciliter une émigration allemande en France, tant que les réfugiés qui s'y trouvent actuellement n'auront pas été placés. Nous espérons, avec le Comité National, qu'ils le seront tous d'ici quatre à cinq mois. Et c'est seulement alors que la question de l'introduction ou du placement d'un nouveau contingent d'immigrants allemands pourrait se poser.

A l'encontre de ce qui se passe dans les pays transocéaniques et même en d'autres pays d'Europe, les possibilités d'établissement en France d'artisans, d'ouvriers qualifiés, sont beaucoup plus limitées. Il faut bien noter que, si l'émigration en France continue, il s'agira surtout du placement de réfugiés soit comme ouvriers agricoles, soit comme manœuvres d'industrie.

On peut encore envisager l'établissement d'un certain nombre de personnes qui s'installeraient à leur propre compte; mais il ne faut pas perdre de vue que les sommes nécessaires à cet établissement sont en France, pays d'épargne, beaucoup plus élevées que dans d'autres pays.

L'économie française, dans l'état actuel des choses, peut absorber sans gêne quelques milliers d'ouvriers agricoles, un millier de manœuvres, plusieurs centaines de femmes appartenant au personnel domestique (à condition, bien entendu, qu'elles

aient une bonne formation professionnelle), quelques centaines d'artisans ayant les fonds nécessaires pour s'établir à leur propre compte et subsister en attendant leur adaptation.

Enfin, je sais que les écoles professionnelles du gouvernement pourraient, le cas échéant, accueillir pour une année quelque cinq cents jeunes gens. Cinq cents autres pourraient être également placés comme apprentis chez des agriculteurs.

L'immigration normale des juifs d'Europe Orientale est évaluée à 5.000 par an. Si l'immigration allemande devait être une immigration d'ouvriers manuels, prêts à s'adonner à l'agriculture, aux travaux des ateliers et des usines de province, il y a tout lieu d'espérer que 4.000 Allemands pourraient, dans ces conditions, être casés en France en 1934. En y ajoutant un millier d'apprentis (cinq cents à placer dans l'agriculture et cinq cents dans les écoles professionnelles), nous atteindrions aisément le chiffre de 5.000.

Mais, encore une fois, je tiens à bien le souligner, il ne peut être question, si l'on veut atteindre ce chiffre, que d'éléments productifs: ouvriers manuels.

Espagne.-

Déjà, en juin 1932, la HJOEM a envoyé en Espagne une délégation chargée d'étudier les possibilités d'immigration juive existant dans ce pays. Bien entendu, elle s'est mise en rapport avec le gouvernement espagnol et les communautés israélites de Barcelone et de Madrid. A la suite de cette enquête, un bureau d'immigration a été créé à Barcelone.

En mai 1933, étant donné l'importance du mouvement d'émigration allemande spontanée qui se dirigeait vers l'Espagne, la HJCEM y a envoyé un nouveau délégué, qui a procédé à une étude approfondie sur les possibilités actuelles d'installation pour les réfugiés d'Allemagne en Espagne et dans le Maroc espagnol.

Si, par suite de la crise, les ouvriers ont très peu de chances de trouver des emplois, il y a toujours des possibilités d'établissement pour des artisans et des petits commerçants possédant certains capitaux. Il y a même, selon l'avis de certaines personnalités juives influentes, des possibilités de placement dans l'industrie, le commerce et la banque, pour des employés qualifiés, à la condition qu'ils aient fait, dans le pays même, le stage nécessaire de quelques mois pour se familiariser avec la langue et avec les coutumes commerciales espagnoles. Il faut remarquer qu'en Espagne le coût de la vie est extrêmement bas, ce qui rend tout à fait réalisable un tel projet, qui peut être assimilé à l'apprentissage donné à de jeunes réfugiés dans les pays d'immigration.

Le délégué de la HJCEM lui a aussi transmis une série d'offres concernant des médecins, des dentistes, dans différentes villes du Maroc espagnol. Mais depuis, les possibilités d'établissement pour les médecins sont arrêtées.

Bien qu'il soit nécessaire de procéder avec une certaine prudence en ce qui concerne l'émigration en Espagne, ce pays présente, parmi les autres pays d'Europe, les plus grandes perspectives d'établissement pour les émigrants venant d'Allemagne.

Depuis avril 1933, le visa pour les ressortissants allemands est devenu obligatoire. Pour obtenir ce visa à l'étranger, il faut présenter une lettre de recommandation du Consulat d'Allemagne. A la suite de l'intervention de la HJCEM, les réfugiés allemands ont été dispensés de cette formalité: à Paris les lettres de cette Association en tiennent lieu.

Pour élargir les possibilités d'établissement existant en Espagne pour les émigrants allemands, il faudra créer également des caisses coopératives de crédit qui avanceront aux nouveaux-venus les sommes nécessaires pour couvrir leurs premiers frais d'installation.

Si l'on poursuit cette oeuvre avec méthode, en disposant des fonds nécessaires, on pourra facilement établir en Espagne, en 1934, 700 à 800 émigrants allemands.

Yougoslavie.-

Au mois de juillet 1933, un délégué de la HJCEM a été spécialement envoyé en Yougoslavie. Il me suffira de citer une page de son rapport pour vous tracer le tableau des vastes possibilités d'établissement qui s'ouvrent dans ce pays:

"Dans toute la Yougoslavie, l'industrie textile serait actuellement florissante. De petites entreprises, même de dix métiers seulement, prospéreraient.

"Possibilités dans l'industrie du meuble. Pour les industries chimiques (très recommandé), même par petites entreprises. Instruments d'optique, céramique, travail de la pierre. Conserves de poisson, de viande, radio. Industrie hôtelière, notamment en Dalmatie. Linoléum, pantoufles. Instruments de chirurgie, caractères d'imprimerie. Cellulose, carton, aluminium, objets en papier, installations hydrauliques: débouchés pour techniciens, ingénieurs, ouvriers spécialisés et machinistes. Grandes possibilités pour les cultivateurs".

A la suite des démarches pressantes faites par la communauté juive de Belgrade auprès des autorités yougoslaves, celles-ci ont officiellement approuvé l'admission en Yougoslavie d'un millier de familles juives, dont l'immigration devra s'échelonner sur une période de deux années.

Si je ne prévois l'établissement en Yougoslavie pendant l'année prochaine que pour 1.000 personnes, c'est parce qu'il faudra, à mon avis, ici comme en Espagne, procéder avec une grande prudence et avec beaucoup de circonspection.

Avec le concours de la HJCEM et grâce à la subvention que cette dernière lui a allouée à cet effet, la communauté de Belgrade vient d'organiser un bureau d'immigration et de placement. Ainsi, l'immigration allemande en Yougoslavie, dirigée et canalisée, pourra être répartie à travers tout le pays, selon les besoins qui seront signalés régulièrement par toutes les communautés de province au bureau central de Belgrade.

Autres pays d'Europe.-

Ici, il s'agit, en premier lieu, de l'Angleterre, des Pays Scandinaves, de la Hollande, de la Tchécoslovaquie, de l'Italie, de l'Autriche et même des Balkans et de l'Europe Orientale. La plupart de ces pays ne sont plus, depuis longtemps, considérés comme pays d'immigration pour les émigrants d'Europe Orientale. Mais l'expérience a montré que, pour les Juifs allemands, il s'y trouve encore un certain nombre de possibilités d'établissement capables d'être utilisées les unes après les autres. Et je resterai

certainement au-dessous de la réalité en prévoyant que cette émigration vers les pays d'Europe autres que la France, l'Espagne et la Yougoslavie, permettra de caser au moins un millier de personnes en une année.

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Voilà donc sommairement résumées les possibilités d'immigration qui existent pour les Juifs allemands dans le monde entier, la Palestine exceptée, contrairement à l'opinion généralement répandue dans le monde juif qui considère les pays d'immigration comme étant entièrement fermés. Ceci, en partie exact pour les Juifs d'Europe Orientale (Pologne, Lithuanie, Roumanie, etc.), ne l'est pas pour les Juifs d'Allemagne, car il ne faut pas oublier que la plupart des pays d'immigration font une discrimination entre les émigrants venant d'Europe Orientale et ceux qui sont originaires du reste de l'Europe, en excluant ces derniers des mesures restrictives qui visent les Juifs d'Europe Orientale. Ainsi, par exemple, alors qu'il existe en Afrique du Sud une quota pour les émigrants de Pologne, de Lithuanie, de Lettonie et autres pays de l'Europe Orientale, admis au nombre de 50 par an pour chacun de ces pays, les émigrants allemands n'ont même pas besoin, pour s'y rendre, de se munir de visa.

L'Argentine, le Brésil, le Chili, l'Uruguay, l'Amérique du Sud, l'Afrique du Sud et, en Europe, la France et l'Espagne, sont tout disposés à accueillir les nouveaux venus qui lui apporteront des bras vigoureux et qui seront capables d'exercer une profession manuelle. Toutes les enquêtes faites confirment que,

dans la plupart des pays, les industriels pourvus de capitaux, les techniciens éprouvés, les artisans et les ouvriers qualifiés disposant de quelques ressources et même, dans certains cas, les négociants ou les employés de commerce, de la banque ou de l'industrie, arriveront en fin de compte à se caser. Somme toute, à l'heure actuelle, les trois catégories de personnes qui ont des perspectives d'établissement dans les pays d'immigration sont les suivantes:

- 1°.- Personnes disposant de quelques capitaux (négociants, industriels ou personnes ayant exercé des professions libérales ayant quelques capitaux qu'ils désirent investir dans des affaires, etc.);
- 2°.- techniciens, artisans et ouvriers qualifiés avec ou sans ressources;
- 3°.- les jeunes gens envoyés dans les pays d'immigration en vue de l'apprentissage agricole ou artisanal et industriel.

Pour la première catégorie de ces émigrants, les capitalistes, la plupart des pays sont ouverts. Et sauf quelques rares exceptions, ils seront partout les bienvenus. Jusqu'à présent, cette catégorie d'émigrants s'adressait très rarement aux organisations d'émigration et il est nécessaire de développer davantage encore les services de renseignements économiques et de documentation qui doivent être en mesure de leur fournir toutes les informations sur les possibilités industrielles et commerciales dans les pays qui entrent en ligne de compte.

Nous devons favoriser tout particulièrement cette émigration, qui facilitera, par la suite, l'établissement, dans les pays où ces capitalistes se seront installés, d'autres émigrants moins aisés dépourvus de ressources et qui pourront plus facilement se

créer des situations dans le sillage de leurs compatriotes, qu'au près d'étrangers qui seront certainement plus réservés à leur égard. L'expérience faite en ces derniers mois dans les divers pays, a montré qu'un grand nombre de réfugiés ont pu se caser au près de leurs propres compatriotes.

La deuxième catégorie des personnes dont l'émigration est possible, est celle des techniciens expérimentés, des artisans et des ouvriers qualifiés. Le nombre des personnes appartenant à cette catégorie, pour être plus élevé que celui des personnes appartenant à la première catégorie, n'en est pas moins limité. En effet, plus de 80% de la population israélite d'Allemagne exerçaient des professions commerciales ou libérales. Et c'est pourquoi, après avoir expédié d'une part vers les pays de la Diaspora et, de l'autre, vers la Palestine les personnes appartenant à ces deux premières catégories, remplissant toutes les conditions requises et possédant des ressources, nous n'aurons pas épuisé les possibilités d'immigration et surtout nous n'aurons pas répondu aux besoins d'émigration du judaïsme allemand.

L'appauvrissement des classes laborieuses en Allemagne est tel que, même lorsqu'ils conviennent parfaitement à l'émigration, les techniciens, les artisans et les ouvriers qualifiés, ne peuvent partir faute des ressources nécessaires pour couvrir les frais de voyage, les frais de premier établissement dans les pays d'immigration, auxquels il faut ajouter, pour certains pays, le dépôt pour une durée d'un ou de deux ans, d'une garantie importante qui est, par exemple pour l'Afrique du Sud, de £.100.- Les gens

de cette catégorie, parfaitement aptes à l'immigration, pourront donc tous quitter l'Allemagne et se créer une situation autre part si on leur en donne la possibilité matérielle et l'appui financier dont ils ont besoin. Cet appui consisterait donc à payer leurs frais de voyage, à déposer une garantie, lorsque les autorités intéressées en demandent une, et enfin leur prêter une assistance matérielle dans les pays d'immigration, et payer les frais de leur entretien pendant les premières semaines, en attendant qu'ils soient pourvus d'un emploi ou établis comme artisans, ce qui implique également un petit capital pour l'achat d'outils, de matières premières, pour le loyer de l'atelier, etc..

Mais même en expédiant tous les techniciens, les artisans et les ouvriers qualifiés, avec ou sans ressources, qui représentent tout au plus 20% de la population israélite allemande - laquelle doit bien compter, à l'heure actuelle, 540.000 âmes - nous sommes encore loin de répondre aux besoins d'émigration du judaïsme allemand, et ici s'impose la nécessité, unanimement reconnue, d'adapter tous ceux qui doivent s'expatrier aux conditions qui leur permettront de gagner leur vie dans les pays où ils désirent se rendre. Les personnes exerçant une profession commerciale forment ~~peu~~^{près} à peu la moitié de la population active du judaïsme allemand. Dans cette même population active (je cite les statistiques du dernier recensement allemand de 1925), plus de 10% exerçaient des professions libérales, plus de 15% étaient sans profession. De toute cette population désorientée, seuls quelques rares élus auront la chance de pouvoir gagner leur vie à l'étranger par l'exercice de leur profession actuelle. Il faudra donc

que ceux qui doivent partir apprennent un métier et il est nécessaire, pour poursuivre une politique rationnelle d'émigration, de développer davantage encore l'œuvre d'apprentissage organisée par les institutions juives d'Allemagne, en adaptant très soigneusement les métiers enseignés aux besoins des pays où se rendront les apprentis. Cet apprentissage, ou plutôt, puisqu'il s'agit surtout d'adultes, d'hommes âgés de 20 à 30 ans, cette réadaptation professionnelle, devra se faire de préférence en Allemagne même.

Mais à côté de l'action envisagée pour une émigration d'adultes, il faut songer aux jeunes, qui sont à l'âge où l'on s'engage dans la voie qui donne accès aux carrières, aux professions. Et il est tout naturel que l'on fasse tout pour sauver le nombre le plus élevé possible de jeunes gens et de jeunes filles et leur donner l'enseignement professionnel nécessaire, aux uns agricole, aux autres artisanal ou industriel, dans les pays où ils pourront se créer une existence. Pour ces jeunes gens, les permis sont plus facilement accordés que pour certaines autres catégories d'émigrants et, de plus, la formation professionnelle acquise dans les pays d'immigration a cet avantage que le jeune immigré, aussitôt son apprentissage terminé dans la vie d'un pays qui lui est familier, pourra, en outre, aussitôt qu'il commencera à gagner assez pour les nourrir, faire venir auprès de lui ses parents, ses frères et soeurs, etc.

De toutes ces données, se dégage l'œuvre de secours que l'on peut entreprendre en faveur des Juifs allemands par l'émigration. Même dans l'état actuel des choses, mais à la condition que

tous les efforts nécessaires soient faits: efforts d'organisation, efforts financiers, l'on pourrait placer dans la Diaspora, en une année, près de 22.000 Juifs allemands, qui se répartiraient ainsi:

Europe.-

France.....	5.000	
Espagne.....	800	
Yougoslavie.....	1.000	
Autres pays d'Europe.	1.000	
	-----	7.800

Amérique du Sud.-

Brésil.....	2.500	
Uruguay.....	750	
Argentine.....	500	
Chili.....	500	
	-----	4.250

Amérique du Nord.-

Etats-Unis.....	6.000	
Canada.....	300	
	-----	6.300

Asie.-

Perse.....	400	
Chine.....	1.000	
Syrie & autres pays d'Asie.....	400	
	-----	1.800

Afrique.-

du Sud.....	1.200	
du Nord.....	300	
	-----	1.500

<u>Australie.-</u>	250	
	-----	21.900
	=====	

En indiquant ce chiffre de 21.900 émigrants, j'estime être resté extrêmement circonspect et prudent. J'indique un chiffre

minimum et je fixe seulement les cadres d'une émigration rationnellement organisée qui pourra, si les conditions légales dans les pays d'immigration sont plus favorables et surtout si les ressources nécessaires pour financer cette action sont trouvées, élargir cette activité selon les moyens financiers et les possibilités légales qui existeront. Bien entendu, une telle action ne peut être conduite sans une organisation très sévère et minutieuse. Il faut, d'une part, qu'il y ait une unité absolue de vues qui évite tout double-emploi, ce qui est particulièrement dangereux sinon nuisible dans le domaine des interventions diplomatiques et dans celui des démarches qui sont faites auprès des instances supérieures pour obtenir des facilités dans les pays d'immigration. Il faut, d'autre part, que le plan d'émigration qui aura été arrêté soit scrupuleusement observé et suivi par toutes les institutions qui seront appelées à le réaliser. L'activité de chacun des organismes intéressés doit être subordonnée aux directives de l'oeuvre. Pour cela, il faut donc que la conduite générale de l'oeuvre soit assurée par une seule et unique instance qui donnera toutes directives à chacune des institutions qui, dans leurs pays respectifs, seront appelées à collaborer à cette entreprise. Dans chaque pays également, il faudra éviter tout double-emploi, que les attributions de chaque comité soient bien déterminées et surtout que partout l'appareil extrêmement délicat qui doit assurer le travail propre fonctionne avec toute la régularité et toute la ponctualité requises.

Nous ne répéterons pas suffisamment combien il importe d'observer très rigoureusement ces principes généraux d'organisation. Toutes les institutions qui se consacrent à l'oeuvre de secours aux israélites allemands poursuivent inlassablement cet effort de coordination. Dans une période critique comme celle-ci seul doit compter l'objectif à atteindre, et je suis certain que toutes les institutions juives continueront à coopérer aussi solidairement que possible dans ce but. Mais ceci ne pourra être réalisé que si nous faisons l'effort financier nécessaire qui lui non plus ne doit pas nous retenir ou nous rebuter. Nous essaierons d'indiquer comment l'action envisagée doit être financée pour pouvoir être réalisée.

Comme nous l'avons dit, le nombre des personnes qu'il serait actuellement possible de placer dans les pays d'immigration s'élèverait à près de 22.000 environ. La dépense à faire pour couvrir les frais de voyage de ces 22.000 personnes peut être évaluée de la façon suivante:

Il faut compter, en moyenne, Frs. 450.- pour le voyage d'une personne partant d'Allemagne pour se rendre dans un pays d'immigration en Europe. Pour les 7.800 candidats envisagés dans notre programme, la dépense totale sera de 3.510.000 francs.

D'une façon générale et en moyenne, le prix d'un voyage, d'Allemagne aux pays d'outre-mer, peut être calculé actuellement sur la base de Frs. 1.750.- par personne, ce qui fait que le prix global du voyage des 14.200 personnes qui pourraient être transportées outre-mer s'élèverait à 24.850.000 francs, soit au total, pour les frais de voyage des 22.000 personnes, 28.360.000 francs.

En admettant qu'une partie des candidats disposent de toute la somme nécessaire à leur voyage, qu'un certain nombre d'entre eux puisse participer aux frais, il faut néanmoins, si l'on veut assurer la réalisation du plan, prévoir le financement de ce mouvement, au moins pour la moitié, c'est-à-dire pour 14.180.000 francs.

Mais transporter les gens n'est pas tout, il faut qu'ils puissent vivre pendant le temps nécessaire pour leur trouver un emploi, pour leur permettre de s'orienter. En admettant même qu'une partie des émigrants aient de quoi suffire à leurs premiers besoins, il faut d'ores et déjà prévoir les frais qu'occasionnera leur entretien. Dans le passé, dans des conditions semblables, le Canada ne nous a fait bénéficier de permis d'entrée dans le Dominion que lorsque nous lui avons donné la garantie que nous assumerions tous les frais d'entretien et d'installation des réfugiés pendant un an. Le Brésil nous a déjà prévenus qu'il ne pourrait accepter la réception des émigrants, et la Communauté juive de l'Uruguay n'a pas voulu solliciter de permis pour les réfugiés, tant qu'elle n'aurait pas la garantie qu'elle serait couverte des frais d'entretien. Nous devons tout naturellement comprendre le souci de ces petites communautés, encore toutes jeunes, aux prises avec toutes sortes de difficultés, matériellement rendues plus âpres par la crise. Il faut donc tout naturellement assurer aux nouveaux-venus leur entretien pendant le peu de temps qui s'écoulera entre leur arrivée et le moment où ils trouveront un emploi. En calculant les frais de voyage, nous avons prévu que la moitié des frais de

transport sera payée par les émigrants. Admettons que la moitié d'entre eux aura besoin de secours d'entretien à l'arrivée. Les frais d'entretien par personne et par mois peuvent être évalués en moyenne à Frs.360.- Grosso modo, prévoyons que la moitié des réfugiés devra être hospitalisée dans les pays d'immigration pendant un mois avant de pouvoir gagner sa vie. Nous obtenons ainsi une dépense de $\text{Frs.}360 \times 11,000 = \text{Frs.}3,960,000.-$

Enfin, nous devons prévoir que, dans bien des cas, nous aurons comme immigrants de petits artisans, des ouvriers qui, pour pouvoir travailler, doivent posséder, comme c'est l'habitude dans certaines corporations, leurs outils à eux, et qui, pour s'installer en vue de gagner leur vie, auront besoin d'un petit capital, soit pour monter un petit atelier, soit pour s'acheter les outils ou les matières premières qui leur seront nécessaires. Il faut leur accorder ce secours d'installation, sans lequel tout ce qui aurait été fait resterait incomplet. Et la meilleure façon de les secourir, pour avoir de grandes chances de récupérer les fonds engagés, c'est de leur allouer ces secours sous forme d'avances, qui seraient accordées par les banques coopératives de crédit. De telles banques existent déjà dans certains pays d'immigration. La HJCEM en a créé au Brésil, en Uruguay et au Chili. Etablies sur le même principe se rapprochant de ceux des caisses coopératives de la J.C.A. et de la "Foundation", elles fonctionnent d'une façon régulière. Mais les capitaux dont elles disposent leur permettent à peine de suffire aux besoins de leurs propres membres. Il faudra donc, ou bien créer de nouvelles caisses à l'intention des immigrés d'Allemagne, ou bien

fournir les fonds nécessaires pour permettre aux caisses déjà existantes de développer leurs opérations et d'accorder des crédits nouveaux.

D'autre part, il faut prévoir d'ores et déjà la création ou le développement par l'octroi de crédits spéciaux d'une série de caisses destinées à accorder des crédits pour l'achat de billets de passage pour les personnes se trouvant en Allemagne. Il n'est pas possible, dans l'état actuel des choses, de prévoir quelle sera exactement l'importance de la somme que pourra nécessiter cette oeuvre de crédit. Dans des temps plus cléments et dans des conditions plus favorables, la HJCEM a prévu pour l'oeuvre de crédit de l'émigration normale, une première mise de fonds de 40.000 dollars, alors que l'on pouvait escompter une contribution locale de la même importance. Dans de moins bonnes conditions, alors qu'il n'est plus possible de prévoir des contributions locales, il ne serait certainement pas exagéré de prévoir d'ores et déjà une somme de 2.500.000.- francs pour cette action très fructueuse.

En prévoyant une émigration organisée de 22.000 personnes, j'ai tenu compte d'une émigration de 2.200 jeunes gens qui seraient envoyés dans les pays choisis pour y apprendre un métier manuel.

En procédant avec beaucoup de prudence, j'estime que nous pourrions placer pour l'apprentissage agricole, dans les pays d'immigration, 900 jeunes gens et jeunes filles se répartissant ainsi:

En France.....	500
Dans les colonies de la J.C.A. en	
Argentine.....	200
Au Canada.....	100
Dans pays divers.....	100
	----- 900
	=====

En ce qui concerne l'apprentissage artisanal ou industriel, nous resterons également dans les limites des possibilités immédiatement accessibles en disant qu'il serait possible de placer, sans recherches spéciales, 1.300 personnes, se répartissant ainsi:

France.....	500
Brésil.....	300
Argentine.....	100
Canada.....	150
Afrique du Sud.....	150
Australie.....	100
	----- 1.300
	=====

Pour l'apprentissage agricole, il se fera selon la méthode qui a donné les meilleurs résultats jusqu'à présent, par le placement des jeunes gens chez des cultivateurs où ils auront l'occasion, tout en vivant une vie de famille, de s'initier à l'agriculture. Il faut prévoir que, pour cet enseignement, on choisira de préférence des jeunes gens de 18 à 20 ans, pour qu'ils puissent, après un stage variant de 4 à 6 mois, gagner leur vie. Tout au plus recevront-ils, pour les services qu'ils rendront dès le début, la nourriture et le logement. Dans certains cas même, il faudra payer leur pension. En tout cas, il faudra leur assurer le strict indispensable et je ne crois pas exagérer en évaluant le prix de tout l'apprentissage à Frs.600.- par ouvrier,

ce qui fait, pour 900 jeunes gens, Frs. 540.000.-

Quant à l'apprentissage artisanal ou industriel, il se présente sous une forme un peu différente. L'apprentissage donné dans les écoles professionnelles dure généralement deux ans et c'est celui que j'envisage, notamment pour les jeunes gens qui pourraient être éventuellement placés en France. De l'avis de la Direction de l'Enseignement Technique en France, il serait possible de recevoir, par an, dans les écoles professionnelles françaises, 500 jeunes gens de 14 à 17 ans. Le placement dans les écoles professionnelles n'exclut pas, bien entendu, les placements chez des artisans, surtout lorsqu'il s'agit d'apprentis plus âgés (17 à 25 ans), pour lesquels, le cas échéant, il serait possible d'organiser des cours spéciaux d'enseignement professionnel.

D'une façon générale, il faut prévoir que, pendant la période de l'enseignement professionnel, l'entretien des jeunes gens - y compris les frais d'apprentissage, surtout lorsqu'ils seront placés dans les écoles professionnelles, se monterait à environ Frs. 4.000.- par an. Il faut, pour cette catégorie de jeunes gens, prévoir la scolarité et l'entretien pendant deux ans.

En admettant que la moitié des jeunes gens puisse être placée dans les écoles professionnelles, et que, pour cette catégorie la moitié des frais soient assurés par les parents, et l'autre moitié chez des artisans où leur apprentissage serait réduit au point de ne pas dépasser six mois, nous arriverons aux chiffres suivants:

$$\text{Frs. } \frac{4.000 \times 650 \times 2}{2} = \text{Frs. } 2.600.000.-$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Frs. } 400 \times 6 \times 650 = \text{Frs. } 1.560.000.- \\ \hline \text{-----Frs. } 4.160.000.- \\ \hline \end{array}$$

En résumé, l'enseignement professionnel: agricole, artisanal et industriel des 2,200 jeunes gens envisagés, doit revenir à:

$$\text{Frs. } 4.160.000 + \text{Frs. } 540.000 = \text{Frs. } 4.700.000.-$$

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Je cite pour mémoire les sommes qu'il y aura lieu de déposer dans certains cas pour garantir que les émigrants ne tomberont pas à la charge de la charité publique, et qui devront être immobilisées soit dans certaines banques, soit dans les trésors des gouvernements intéressés.

En récapitulant les chiffres que je viens de vous proposer, on constatera que, pour assurer l'émigration de 22,000 personnes, la moitié de la dépense étant assurée par les émigrants eux-mêmes, il faudrait approximativement:

Pour les frais de transport.....	Frs. 14.180.000.-
Pour l'apprentissage agricole, artisanal & industriel.....	4.700.000.-
Pour les frais d'entretien dans les pays d'immigration.....	3.960.000.-
Oeuvre de crédit.....	2.500.000.-

soit au total.....	Frs. fr. 25.340.000.-
	=====

Il s'agit donc d'une somme d'un peu plus d'un million de dollars or, et je ne pourrais mieux marquer combien ce chiffre est relativement restreint qu'en le comparant avec un autre. C'est une somme de \$ 425.000 que les organisations qui le composaient ont mise à

la disposition du "United Evacuation Committee" lorsqu'il fallut liquider le problème des émigrants retenus dans les ports ou réfugiés en Europe Orientale, au nombre total de 7.000 et dont plus de la moitié n'ont eu besoin que d'un secours d'ordre légal ou consulaire.

Tout comme l'émigration vers la Palestine, l'émigration vers les pays de la Diaspora est une question d'argent. Et le mouvement vers les autres pays que la Palestine dépendra de l'importance des sommes qui y seront consacrées, des moyens qui seront mis à la disposition de ceux qui auront la lourde charge et l'insigne honneur de le diriger.

Ce que je me suis efforcé de vous présenter ici, c'est un cadre qui permette d'une part d'accueillir les éléments du judaïsme allemand qui doivent émigrer sans retard, tout en créant les centres d'attraction, les pôles, qui, même dans l'état actuel de la législation, permettront par la suite de faire venir, auprès de ces éclaireurs, leurs proches parents restés en Allemagne. Et de cette façon, l'émigration juive d'Allemagne, ayant des points d'attache dans les pays d'immigration, pourra plus tard se poursuivre tout naturellement et nécessitera vraisemblablement un financement moins important pour l'avenir.

On paraît s'effrayer de l'immensité de la tâche, et pourtant il n'y a pas si longtemps que le judaïsme s'est trouvé confronté avec des problèmes qui, par bien des côtés, ressemblaient

à celui qui nous tourmente si cruellement aujourd'hui. N'avons-nous pas, pendant les années qui ont suivi la guerre, eu à résoudre le problème des réfugiés et n'avons-nous pas, en l'espace de cinq ans (de 1920 à 1925), transporté ou facilité l'émigration d'Europe Orientale dans les pays d'outre-mer de près de 400.000 Juifs? Le grand succès des interventions de nos organisations devant la Société des Nations, dont M. le Professeur Bentwich nous fera l'exposé, permet la création d'un Haut-Commissariat de la Société des Nations pour les réfugiés allemands; l'autorité dont ce nouvel organisme va être investi, pourra faciliter, dans une certaine mesure, l'exécution de la tâche qui nous incombe. Il dépend de nous, de notre énergie, de notre ténacité, qu'elle soit réalisée.

Pour terminer, on me permettra une observation d'ordre général: peut-être trouvera-t-on cet exposé optimiste; je ne cacherai pas d'ailleurs que mû par le sincère désir de trouver des solutions positives, j'ai voulu être et rester optimiste. Il eût été plus facile de souligner les difficultés qui entravent, actuellement, les mouvements migratoires et même de les exagérer: difficultés d'ordre légal, difficultés provenant de la situation économique, difficultés dues au manque de préparation des éléments entrant en considération pour l'émigration, difficultés d'ordre financier. Je crois, quant à moi, que le problème allemand doit être abordé avec la volonté d'y trouver une solution, de faire quelque chose de pratique. C'est pour cette raison que je ne me

suis pas laissé, dans ce rapport, influencer par la crainte d'objections ou de critiques qui peuvent m'être adressées sur certains points de détail et qu'il est toujours possible de soulever. Il se peut que le programme élaboré ci-dessus ne puisse être réalisé en entier. Si nous réussissons à le solutionner en partie seulement - une partie aussi importante que possible - nous aurons apporté une contribution utile à l'atténuation de la situation tragique du judaïsme allemand.

Paris, 23 Octobre 1933.-

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE.

Notes on Jewish Immigration into Palestine.

1. PALESTINE IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

Every person who desires to enter Palestine as an immigrant must, in addition to the visa on his passport or document establishing his nationality and identity, provide himself with a Palestine Immigration Certificate. These Certificates are issued to immigrants who are classified into four main categories as follows:-

- A) Persons with means;
- B) Persons whose maintenance is assured;
- C) Persons who have a definite prospect of employment.
- D) Dependents.

CATEGORY A. Persons with means which include:-

"CAPITALISTS"

I. Persons in possession of a capital of not less than £1000. (The so-called capitalist category).

LIBERAL
PROFESSIONS

II. Members of a liberal profession with a capital of not less than £500, provided that the Director, Department of Immigration of the Palestine Government is satisfied that the need exists in Palestine for additional members of such professions.

SKILLED
CRAFTSMEN

III. Any person who is skilled in certain trades or crafts and disposes of a capital of not less than £250, provided that the Director, Department of Immigration of the Palestine Government is satisfied that the economic capacity of the country is such as to allow such person to be absorbed in the practice of his trade or craft.

ELDERLY
PERSONS

IV. Any person who has a secured income of not less than £4 per month, exclusive of earned income. (Note: This category is in practice limited to elderly persons. The income has to be guaranteed by a bank or other financial institution for a period of seven years by means of a Bond to the value of £350).

£500
CATEGORY

V. Any person who is in possession of a capital of not less than £500, provided that in the opinion of the Palestine Immigration Authorities, the settlement of such a person will not lead to undue competition in the pursuit which the settler intends to follow, that his capital is sufficient to assure him a reasonable prospect of success, and that he is qualified and physically fit to follow such pursuit.

In computing the capital required, the Immigration Authorities may take into consideration as regards I, certain assets other than cash which the immigrant may possess, as well as any land, implements, stock or money which may be advanced to him for a term of years by an agency recognised by the Government for assisting agricultural and industrial enterprises. As regards II, III and V, the Immigration Authorities have discretion to include the value of any implements and stock in the possession of the immigrant.

CATEGORY B. Persons whose maintenance is assured.

ORPHANS

I. Any orphan of less than sixteen years of age whose maintenance in or by a public institution in Palestine is assured until such time as he is able to support himself;

RELIGIOUS
OCCUPATIONS

II. Any person of religious occupation whose maintenance is assured;

STUDENTS

III. Any student whose admission to an educational institution in Palestine and whose maintenance is assured until such time as he is able to support himself.

CATEGORY C. Persons who have a definite prospect of employment in Palestine.

LABOUR
SCHEDULE

The Immigration Certificates for the half-yearly Labour Schedules are issued to the Jewish Agency for Palestine under this category, in April and in October each year.

RELATIVES. CATEGORY D. Dependents of permanent residents or
immigrants belonging to Categories
A. B.II and C.

Dependents are defined by the Immigration Regulations as being the immigrant's wife, his or his wife's parent or grandparent, his or his wife's daughter, granddaughter, sister or niece, who is either unmarried, a widow or divorced; and his or his wife's son, grandson, brother or nephew who is under the age of 18, or if over that age, is permanently disabled or incapable of supporting himself. A person to whom an Immigration Certificate is issued under Category C. can include his wife and children under the age of 18.

Until recently, Category A.III (skilled craftsmen with £250) was very little used. Instructions have, however, been given for applications under this category to be treated in a more liberal manner, and by the end of September about 300 applications had been made by the Palestine Office in Berlin for Certificates under Category A.III. Category A.V is a recent innovation, and was introduced to meet the contention of the Jewish Agency that the amount of capital required for Category A.I. (£1000) was too high. As no Schedule of occupations has been issued, however, in connection with it, every case has to be examined individually and on its merits by the Immigration Authorities of the Palestine Government.

II. IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.

The following tables show Jewish immigration into Palestine for the past 10 years, 1923 - 1932, and the first seven months of 1933.

T A B L E A.

Jewish Immigration into & Emigration from Palestine
during the 10 years 1923-32.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Immigration</u>	<u>Emigration</u>	<u>Nett Immigration</u>
1923	7421	3466	3955
1924	12856	2037	10819
1925	33801	2151	31650
1926	13081	7365	5716
1927	2713	5071	- 2358
1928	2178	2168	10
1929	5249	1746	3503
1930	4944	1679	3265
1931	4075	666	3409
1932	9553 ^{a)}	400 ^{b)}	9153
	<u>95871</u>	<u>26749</u>	<u>69122</u>

1933 (Jan - July) 13959 not recorded.

a) Includes 3730 persons who had entered Palestine during 1932 and previous years as travellers, and had succeeded in establishing themselves as immigrants.

b) Estimated.

T A B L E B.

Jewish Immigration into Palestine during the 10 years 1923 - 1932
and the first seven months 1933 in accordance with
Categories.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933 (7 months)	Total
1. Persons with means assured maintenance and dependents	991	5281	11794	1753	447	841	802	532	634	1744	2991	27,810
2. Workers Dependents	2017 2330	3181 2162	10723 5438	6630 2472	1063 248	535 173	2640 945	2506 930	1603 569	2271 1437	5528 3057	38,697 19,761
3. Relatives of Palestinian residents	2048	2194	5717	2198	943	625	854	965	813	1227	1368	18,952
4. Others	35	38	129	28	12	4	8	11	456 ^{b)}	2874 ^{c)}	1015	4,610
Total	7421	12856	33801	13081	2713	2178	5249	4944	4075	9553	13959	109,830

- a) During the period changes occurred in the classification of the categories, and in the capital requirements particularly as regards Category A.I.
- b) Includes 256 persons with 159 dependents not qualified for inclusion in usual categories but given permission to remain permanently in Palestine by order of High Commissioner.
- c) Includes 1409 persons with 1337 dependents not qualified for inclusion in usual categories, but given permission to remain permanently in Palestine by order of High Commissioner.

III. LABOUR SCHEDULE. (Category C).

Every half year the Jewish Agency for Palestine submits to the Palestine Government a request for immigration Certificates under the Labour Schedule, on the basis of an analysis of the needs of the labour market for the next six months. All branches of the labour market are taken into consideration, building both private and public, Government works, orange plantations, industry, etc. The Palestine Government after considering the application informs the Jewish Agency of the number of Certificates which it has decided to grant for the next half-year. A certain number are of Certificates/retained by the Palestine Government for the use of its Immigration Department, and the balance is given to the Jewish Agency in blank. The blank Certificates are distributed by the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem to the Palestine Offices in the different countries. These Certificates are valid for persons between the ages of 18 - 35, although a certain number is, at the request of the Jewish Agency, made specially available for immigrants between the ages of 35 - 45.

The following table shows the number of Certificates applied for by the Jewish Agency and those granted by the Palestine Government during the past three years.

T A B L E C.
LABOUR CERTIFICATES.

Schedule Periods	Certificates applied for by Jewish Agency	Certificates granted by Palestine Govt.	No. handed over to Jewish Agency	Reserved by Palestine Government
1. Oct.1930-Mar.1931	2095	1480	1030	450
2. April - Sept.1931	1415	500	285	215
3. Oct.1931-Mar.1932	1721	350	195	155
4. April-Sept.1932	3720	2000	1700	300
5. Oct.1932-Mar.1933	6760	4520	4215	285
6. April-Sept.1933	12750	5520	4650	850
	28461	14330	12075	2255

During the period April - September, 1933, the Palestine Office in Berlin received 2206 Certificates out of the Labour Schedule. Of these 41 were sent direct from Jerusalem to Holland and England and 194 were distributed by Berlin to various Palestine Offices on the Continent for allocation to German Refugees. The Palestine Office in Berlin has now received a further 1050 Certificates.

IV. TRAINING AND SELECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

a) Hachsharah (Training).

In nearly all countries of Central and Eastern Europe training facilities exist for persons preparing to emigrate to Palestine. This training or Hachsharah as it is called in Hebrew, is made available by special institutions, such as the Hechaluz Organisation. These immigrants (Chaluzim) are taught Hebrew, made acquainted with the conditions in Palestine and have to undergo a minimum period of one year's agricultural training. In 1931, there were about 3000 Chaluzim in training, but by the beginning of 1933, the number had increased to more than 10,000. With the increase of Chaluzim the farms previously established by the "Hechaluz" in different countries were found insufficient and in many centres groups of Chaluzim were organised for training in industrial vocations, handicrafts and the building trade.

The following figures of Chaluzim in training were supplied to the 18th Zionist Congress by the Jerusalem Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Poland (including Galicia)	9700
Roumania	1000
Latvia	600
Lithuania	600
Czechoslovakia	270
Germany (prior to new regime)	450
Austria	100
Bulgaria	100
	<hr/>
	12820

The "Hechaluz" is reported to have at present about 12,000 members in Germany. The training of Chaluzim is now also taking place in countries from which Chaluzim immigration has hitherto been small or non-existent, e.g. United States, Canada, France, Iraq, etc.

b) Palestine Offices.

In addition to the Chaluzim, who, as mentioned above, are specially trained for immigration to Palestine, there are two other categories of persons to whom the Palestine Offices are authorised to issue the Immigration Certificates which they received in blank from the Executive of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem. The three categories in question are described as follows:-

- A. Chaluzim
- B. Skilled workers, small industrialists, and workers who have possibilities of establishing themselves in the country.
- C. Relatives.

The actual selection of the immigrants to whom Certificates are allotted is made by the Committees of the Palestine Offices which are composed of the representatives of the various Zionist parties with a representative of the Chaluzim organisations in the particular country.

Each immigrant has to pass a medical examination by a doctor approved by the Palestine Office, and as regards applicants under B, the Palestine Offices have been advised to see that each should have a sum of money at his disposal on arrival in Palestine. In the case of small industrialists, the sum has been fixed at £150 and for other immigrants in this category at £10.

The Palestine Offices also assist the immigrants in connection with their journey to Palestine by obtaining the visas, purchasing the Steamship tickets, etc. As a result of arrangements made by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, some of the Steamship Companies grant reductions of 33% - 50% on the fares of immigrants travelling with Category "C" Certificates (Labour Schedule).

V. IMMIGRATION BUREAUX IN PALESTINE.

The Jewish Agency maintains two offices in Palestine, one in Tel-Aviv and the other in Haifa, to provide advice and assistance to newly arrived immigrants. Immigrants are met on arrival, accommodated in the hostels attached to the offices and assisted in finding employment both in the towns and in the villages.

The Immigration Bureau~~x~~ of the Jewish Agency are in close touch with the Immigration and labour offices of the Labour Federation, with the Hapoel Hamizrachi, the Yemenite Association and other organisations with regard to the drafting of the new arrivals to places where work is available. The following table gives the number of persons who passed through the Hostels of the Immigration Bureau~~x~~ during the two years 1931 and 1932 and the first four months in 1933.

	<u>Tel-Aviv</u>	<u>Haifa.</u>
1931	762	323
1932	1243	565
1933 (4 months)	1690	995

London
27th October, 1933.

81-2

THE WORK OF THE JOINT FOREIGN COMMITTEE
IN CONNECTION WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Joint Foreign Committee in April appointed a Sub-Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Norman Bentwich, to deal with the international aspects of the persecution in Germany and the possibilities of action by the League of Nations. The other members of the Sub-Committee included Sir John Fischer Williams, Dr. Lauterpacht, Mr. Conway, K.C., and Mr. Quas. The Committee recommended that the British Government should be moved to raise the question of the persecution before the Council of the League under Article 11 of the Covenant as a matter which endangered the peace and goodwill between the Nations. It was under that Article only that the whole question of the German Jewish population could be raised. Consistent efforts were made to induce the British Government to take action both by memoranda addressed to the Foreign Office and by action through the press and by private representation. But the Foreign Secretary was not prepared to depart from his original attitude, declared early in April, that Article 11 did not apply.

In view of its efforts to raise the larger question the Joint Foreign Committee did not take steps itself to initiate action before the League with regard to the violation of the provision for the protection of minorities in the Geneva Convention of 1922 concerning Upper Silesia. That issue was raised in the well-known petition of Mr. Bernheim, which came before the Council of the League at its meetings in May and June. The Joint Foreign Committee was informed by the sponsors of that Petition just before the meeting of the Council in May, and approached the Foreign Office then and subsequently in order to secure the support of the British representatives at the Council for the discussion of the matter. They were successful to the extent that the British delegate joined in supporting the report which found that there had been a violation by Germany of the provisions of the Convention and called on her to redress the injury and reinstate those Jews who had been deprived of their posts.

In June the President of the Board and Mr. Bentwich visited Geneva and were in touch there with the heads of the Organisations of the League and leading political persons. The Secretary-General had left Geneva for the World Economic Conference but they had interviews with the head of the Minority Section, who is also Deputy Secretary General. They discussed with him the possible outcome of the report of the Council on the Bernheim Petition and any further action which might be taken on the question of the minority in Upper Silesia. The upshot of their many interviews at Geneva was to strengthen the conviction that the most constructive help which could be obtained from the League was in connection with the problem of the refugees from Germany and that there was little hope of the Council or the Assembly tackling the issue of persecution in Germany.

It was ascertained that the International Labour Conference, which is the assembly of the International Labour Organisation and was meeting at Geneva in June, had before it the project of a resolution concerning the German refugees. The resolution was put forward by the Workers' representatives of Holland, France and other countries, and invited the governing body of the I.L.O. to undertake the necessary studies without interfering in internal questions touching the national sovereignty of Germany, with a view to arriving at a satisfactory settlement of German refugees in countries where employment might be found for them without prejudice to the economic welfare of those countries.

The Joint Foreign Committee approached the Labour Ministry in England and also the Foreign Office with a view to securing the support of the British Government delegates to the Conference for that resolution. They were successful and the resolution was passed by the Conference. Subsequently, the President and Mr. Bentwich had a long interview with Mr. Harold Butler, the Director General of the International Labour Office to consider what practical steps that organisation could take. It appeared that the Office could undertake studies as to the countries of possible immigration, but it would be outside its scope to deal directly with emigration or with the liquidation of the property of the refugees in Germany. Mr. Butler stated that these were matters for the League Secretariat, as distinguished from the I.L.O. and an attempt should be made to secure either an extension of the work of the Nansen Organisation so as to embrace the assistance of the German refugees, or the appointment of a

85

special Commission or Commissioner of the League for that task on the lines of the Greek Refugee Commission.

The Joint Foreign Committee concentrated its efforts subsequently on this primary issue, to bring before the Council and the Assembly of the League a proposal for the appointment of a Commission. At frequent interviews and in memoranda an application was made to the Foreign Office that Great Britain should take the initiative. When a negative reply was received, the Committee returned to the charge and pressed with all possible urgency the duty of England to assist in this humanitarian aspect of the question. At the same time the Joint Foreign Committee was in touch with the Jewish Committees in France and in Holland with a view to getting them to move the Foreign Offices in their countries to initiate the proposal in case the British Foreign Office persisted in its attitude, and to secure the support of their delegation for any proposal. The Committee was in close touch also with the representative Committee in America and with a number of Jewish and non-Jewish personalities from America who were concerned that action should be taken on these lines. They had always clearly before them that the resolutions of voluntary bodies, however powerful and representative, would not be effective at the Council or Assembly of the League unless they were adopted and put forward by a government. The President of the Board, while attending the Zionist Congress in Prague, was in close touch also with the Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia upon the whole question.

One other matter which was discussed with the League officials at Geneva was the use of identity certificates, adopted by international convention, for those Jewish refugees who either have no German passport or are unable to obtain a renewal of their German or other passport.

In view of the vague and inaccurate ideas which are current about the League of Nations and the method of approaching it, it may be useful to explain the organs and the machinery of the League.

There are three principal organs - the Council, the Assembly and the Secretariat. The Council is the executive body which meets at least four times a year and more often if necessary, and considers all major questions of policy and major administrative matters. It is composed of one representative each of the five Great Powers, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and of seven non-permanent members who are elected at each Assembly. Any decision of the Council on points of substance must be unanimous, which means that the vote of a single opposing state vetoes action. The abstinence of a State does not affect the unanimity and the rule of unanimity does not apply to questions of procedure which include the appointment of a Commission for the investigation of any matter. Any member of the Council may lay before it any matter affecting the relations between States. A proposal is submitted to the Secretariat before it appears on the Agenda and is then circulated to all members. If any member raises an objection which cannot be disposed of, the matter is normally submitted at the Council to consideration by a Rapporteur. A member of the Council submits a report subsequently to the whole body. Action is taken on the report. It is the practice of the Rapporteur to endeavour beforehand to obtain the agreement in principle of the representatives of all the States.

The Assembly of the League is composed also exclusively of representatives of States. Normally the Great Powers send six representatives to the Assembly because there are six Commissions between which all the work is divided. The Assembly meets normally once a year, but it may be summoned for an extraordinary session. It considers the report of the Secretariat upon the whole work of the League for the year, which includes a summary of the work of the Council and of the various organisations of the League. It may consider and adopt resolutions on any subject that concerns international relations and any conventions modifying or amplifying the Covenant. It will only take action on the proposal of a State and will not concern itself with recommendations of petitions of individuals or bodies unless they are adopted by a State. Unanimity is required for a decision of the Assembly as of the Council. But the same practice holds good in the submission of any disputed question to a Rapporteur; and a report which is adopted by one of the six Commissions is normally accepted by the full Assembly.

The Secretariat is the permanent Civil Service of the League. It is composed of administrative officers of many States who owe duty not to their

own Government, but exclusively to the League as an international body. It is divided into various sections, Political, Minorities, Mandates, Economic and Financial, and Disarmament, etc. There is a special organisation attached to the Secretariat which is concerned with the refugees and humanitarian problems. It is the Nansen organisation, whose functions are limited to specific classes of refugees, subject to the right of the Council or the Assembly to enlarge its scope. .

Some misapprehension as to the power of approaching the League by deputations of individuals or voluntary bodies may arise from the fact that the Bernheim Petition was addressed to the Secretariat by an individual Jew in Upper Silesia and, without being adopted by any government, was referred by the Secretariat to the Council. That action, however, could be taken because the Minorities Treaties, including the Silesia Convention, provides expressly for the right of individual petition by any member of a minority who alleges that he is aggrieved and makes the guarantee of the minority rights the international concern of the League. That procedure, however, does not apply to minorities who are not subject to a special Treaty, or to any class which is the subject of persecution or to questions of refugees. The Secretariat may indeed, of its own motion, bring a matter of humanitarian character before the Council; but in fact the Secretariat to-day is unwilling to take action unless a State, as a member of the Council, initiates the proposal.

35/76

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

DOCUMENT NO. 2.

THE CENTRAL BRITISH FUND FOR GERMAN JEWRY

Woburn House,
Upper Woburn Place,
London, W.C.1.

15th. September 1933.

Interim Report on the Work of the Allocations Committee.

The Allocations Committee, found itself confronted by a task of unexampled difficulty and complexity. Not only was it imperative to organise relief measures for a constant stream of refugees who found their way to this country, but it became clear that very large numbers of Jews would have to be assisted to emigrate from Germany, while many hundreds who had found temporary refuge in neighbouring countries would have to be helped to re-establish themselves in Palestine and overseas countries. It became clear also that measures would have to be taken to secure permission for migrants to settle in overseas countries, and above all that prospective settlers must be trained for productive work in agriculture and industry. It cannot be too strongly or too frequently emphasised that on account of existing world conditions the migration now taking place must involve occupational readjustment on a considerable scale, and that this factor must play a large part in the work of Jewish settlement, whether in Palestine or in other countries.

In the light of these conditions, the Committee decided to concentrate on reconstructive work likely to yield permanent results, and to avoid, so far as the circumstances made possible, expenditure on palliatives. In view of the wholly inadequate resources at its disposal, it has been compelled to refuse to assume responsibility for relief measures in other countries. £20,000 was set aside for the work of the Refugees' Committee in England, but the appropriate relief bodies in other countries have from the beginning been urged themselves to find the means for relieving the immediate necessities of the refugees who

came under their care. The sums voted by the British Committee for expenditure in other countries have been for reconstructive schemes which have been carefully scrutinised before they have been approved.

The Committee has also looked to the German community to find the means for its own internal relief work and for the maintenance of German Jewish Institutions. An exception has been made in the case of the Jewish Elementary and Secondary schools, which have lost a considerable part of their income both from public and private sources, but which have at the same time had to enrol a much larger number of pupils.

By far the larger part of the resources of the Central Fund has been devoted to the following purposes: emigration, vocational training and readjustment, credits for traders and small industrialists, and housing for Refugees in Palestine. Wherever possible and desirable, Jews who are not German Subjects but who had been domiciled in Germany have been assisted to return to their own countries.

In order to carry out this work without over-lapping, and to assist the experienced bodies engaged in it, close contact has been established with the Central Committees in Germany, France, Holland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and other European countries, as well as with the Joint Distribution Committee of America, and the Hias-Jca-Emigdirect and its subsidiary bodies. Representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee and of European communities have attended the meetings of the Allocations Committee. At every stage the closest co-operation has been maintained with the American Joint Distribution Committee which in addition to carrying on its own very considerable independent

work has shared the responsibility for some of the Allocations Committee's important projects. All requests for assistance which have come from Germany have in the first instance been referred to the Central Committee in Berlin, representative of the whole of the Jewish Community, which has been established in that country.

One of the major tasks of the Committee has been to assist and guide the migration to Palestine, and this work has been conducted in the closest collaboration with representatives of the Jewish Agency who together with its Palestine Office in Berlin has organised the emigration to Palestine from Germany itself. 6,000 German Jews have settled in Palestine within the last six months. In addition to the sums voted specifically for work in Palestine, a considerable proportion of the money voted to Committees in other countries is being used for the training of refugees who are being prepared for settlement in Palestine.

Inquiries have also been made in all parts of the world with a view to securing possibilities for Jewish settlement. These inquiries are still proceeding; about 500 German Jews have already been settled in Brazil and other overseas countries, and a number have also been helped by credits to find permanent occupations in Europe, chiefly in France.

The expenditure on Academic cases comes partially under the heading of relief, though every effort has been made to ensure that the money spent should enable those who have been assisted to obtain permanent occupations. In many cases the Committee has had the advantage of co-operation with Universities and other institutions of Higher Education which in some instances have shared the expense of establishing German Jewish teachers and research workers in this country.

The co-operation of the Trustees of the Haendler Bequest has been particularly valuable in this connection. Of the £6,000 spent on this work, £2,500 has been voted to the Academic Assistance Council, and £500 to the International Student Service, which is organising the work of occupational readjustment among German Jewish students in various countries. £5,000 has been voted to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem to enable the Governing Body to secure the services of distinguished German Jewish scholars, and a sum of £1,000 has been voted to the Haifa Technical Institute to enable it to provide short courses of practical technical instruction to a certain number of German Jewish Refugees.

The Allocations Committee has constantly borne in mind the special importance of assisting young people and children. In conjunction with the American Joint Distribution Committee a sum of £2,000 is being advanced to the Ben Shemen Children's Colony in Palestine to provide accomodation for German children, and special attention is being paid to the needs of young men and women in the training centres established in Europe. Further measures for securing means to extend the work for the children are being organised.

The following Summary of the Allocations made indicates the general nature of the work undertaken.

Amount voted to the German and French Central Committees for emigration and resettlement in Palestine and other countries of German Jews	£31,000
Subvention to Elementary and Secondary Schools in Germany	10,000
Provision of Housing Accomodation for German Settlers in Palestine	30,000
Agricultural and Industrial Training of German Settlers in Palestine	21,000
Agreed Allocation to Keren Hayesod, London	23,000

Vocational Training in Europe of Refugees	6,000
Agricultural and Industrial Training in Holland preparatory to emigration	3,000
Provision for assistance for German Refugees in England	20,000
Grant for temporary posts for displaced German Professors and Teachers at English Universities	6,000
Jerusalem University, Special Grant for temporary posts for displaced German Professors.....	5,000

These figures are exclusive of all Appeal and administrative expenditure such as Publicity, Meetings, advertising etc., which have involved a considerable outlay, amounting in the aggregate to not less than £6,000.

The total expenditure already authorised amounts to approximately £170,000 as against a total collection to date of about £185,000.

It must be emphasised that what has been done up till now has only touched the fringe of the problem. Over 50,000 Refugees had left Germany up to the 1st. July 1933 and this number has largely increased since that date. It will therefore be realised that very large additional expenditure will inevitably be required if real help on the scale commensurate with their needs is to be given to the Jews in Germany and if any substantial numbers of German Jews are to be enabled to resettle themselves in other countries.

The Allocations Committee is confident that the Anglo-Jewish Community will not fail to continue to do its share in the work of redemption and reconstruction.

THE GERMAN JEWISH PROBLEM.

Some Economic Factors.

This memorandum attempts to give:

- (I) A brief account of the economic position of German Jewry;
- (II) A statement of the measures taken to deal with the various problems that have arisen within Germany;
- (III) A statement of the measures taken by the relief committees to deal with the refugees.

(I)

The effect of the "Aryan Laws", the Gleichschaltung measures, the decrees and the boycott on the economic life of German Jewry has been as follows:-

The pressure has been greatest upon the Jews living in the villages, in the small towns and in the towns with a population between twenty and a hundred thousand in which there are few Jews. In these areas where one-third of the Jews live the boycott has been applied rigorously. It has been less effective in the twenty-one towns which have a Jewish population totalling over 1,000 souls, where another third of the Jews live, in part because Jews deal with one another and in part because in those larger towns anyone purchasing from them is less noticed. But even in these the withdrawal of the custom of the central and local authorities, of the public institutions and of those employed by them means that about half the trade of the country is now wholly denied to Jews. In Berlin where another third of the Jews live the anti-Jewish pressure is so far least marked. Indeed, the Jews by dealing more amongst themselves have actually brought prosperity to three groups of shopkeepers, to grocers, tobacconists and to chemists and perfumers, whilst Jewish tailors and shoemakers are in special demand. Manufacturers and wholesalers not dependent on Government orders are as yet little affected.

35 12

Roughly ten per cent of the Jews were engaged in the professions and in public administration and fifty per cent in trade. The former have been directly attacked by anti-Jewish legislation, whilst the latter now find that their economic existence is taken from them through the boycott. These two classes and especially those in the smaller towns form the bulk of those who have emigrated or who are now migrating to Berlin. The growing anti-semitism combined with the growth of large-sized units in commerce and industry operated adversely against the Jews even before April. Large numbers were already unemployed or had lost their opportunity of earning a livelihood owing to the growth of Government undertakings and of big banks, amalgamations in industry, chain stores and department stores. Great pressure was exerted on them, so that Jews were increasingly dismissed from occupations as employees at the same time that they were making it economically impossible for their small Jewish rivals to exist. This economic antisemitism constitutes the major part of the problem, although the ruthless attack on Jews who have been active in trade unionism, or in political life, attracts most attention. The worst feature of all is the terror of the arbitrary powers of members of the Nazi party and its officials from which no one is safe. Jews of all classes may be interfered with in public places. Searches occur at any time of the day or night, arrests without any reason are carried out and property may be seized. A spy system for creating evidence is paid for by the Police. Illegal imprisonment, confinement in concentration camps, cudgelling and murders are still taking place. The authorities give little protection or legal redress.

All organized action must be based on the assumption that the present conditions will continue the same for at least the next few months. But it is possible that they might become even worse.

- (1) Certain merchants who are still working with and are dependent upon bank credits might find them withdrawn.
- (2) The new State might decide that only "Aryans" might be given employment.
- (3) Jewish unemployed entitled to relief might be denied these rights.

35

Experienced Jewish and non-Jewish leaders talk of the possibility of a pogrom.

The Government has not formulated any clear declaration of policy regarding the legal and economic status of the Jews. The anti-Jewish propaganda continues, both in the press and the speeches of the Ministers. German Jewry realizes that it is to-day a persecuted and unwanted minority. Assuming that its economic existence is not entirely destroyed, the question is whether it is to be in future a protected or unprotected minority. But another demarche on the Government at present by the Jewish Organizations is regarded as premature.

On one point the Government has declared itself with some definiteness. It favours emigration, even encouraging emigration to Palestine. Some transactions seem to indicate that it will not object to the transfer of capital providing it leads to the creation of new export markets for German goods.

II.

The following organizations were formed by the German community to deal with the situation:-

THE ZENTRALAUSSCHUSS.

This is the Central Committee. It deals with the problem as a whole: it collects and allocates funds and represents German Jewry to Jews of other countries.

The German Community has contributed £100,000 to the Zentralausschuss but it must be remembered that as well as replying to a large number of private calls the income tax levied on the Gemeinde for communal institutions has been raised in Berlin from 10% to 15%, and in many places is 25%, and in some has been raised to 50%.

Subsidiary to the Zentralausschuss are the following:-

(1) The Wanderungsamt deals with emigration to European and overseas countries through the Hilfsverein, working in close connection with the Hicem, to Palestine through the Palestina-Amt, and with repatriation through the special office for Wanderfürsorge.

(2) The Wirtschaftsamt. Broadly, its object is to make effective such legal rights to work as still remain to German Jewry and to enable those to reestablish themselves in their accustomed occupations by advice, introductions, or small loans, and, when that seems impossible, to help them to train for manual employment. Ex-Service men, for example, enjoy legal rights that must be fought for, and the limited number of professional men who may still practise must struggle for their recognition. They also deal with rights to pensions and insurance. The possibilities of helping shopkeepers and agents by small loans are being carefully considered; if, by removing to a new quarter, the shopkeeper is likely to earn his living he is helped. Similarly, a commercial traveller may be aided by the loan of the equivalent of a season-ticket. Others are enabled to open stalls in certain markets. The highest amount granted in personal security is Mks.600, but most loans are under Mks.100. No interest is charged and the loan is amortised by 10% payment every three months. The scope for this type of activity has hitherto been very limited. Of the 590 stall-holders in markets who have come for advice, 77 have been helped with loans amounting to a total of about £200. Guaranteed credits paying a fair interest are given to those who, under the new conditions, are denied banking facilities or credits from the merchants with whom they deal. About £2,000 a month has been set aside for this purpose, and it is anticipated that most of it will be repaid.

Special emphasis is laid on manual training. Already more than 12,000 people in Germany have expressed a desire for retraining through the Hechalutz movement, a subsidiary of the Jewish Agency, whose remarkable spontaneous growth is regarded by Zionists and non-Zionists alike as one of the healthiest developments in Central European Jewry to-day. The Hechalutz will achieve more with a given amount than the more official bodies. They are more adaptable and enthusiastic. They go out and stimulate people to want re-training. In September, 1930, they had 500 members, in July, 1933, they had 5,000, and in

35

October, 1933, they have 12,000 members. They seek training possibilities and every member becomes an active co-worker in this task. Similarly, all members are on the alert for knowledge about vacancies. They are able to work in other countries. One incident calls for special mention. In Grochow, a suburb of Warsaw, this organisation has a farm run on collective lines, on which some 35 are undergoing a two-years' agricultural training. Some additional 20 youths are doing basket-work and some 20 girls knitting. Some 30 go to Warsaw daily and engage in black labour, any work that is available, by which they earn 5d to 5/- a day, but sleep and eat on the farm. 25 attend to the cooking, washing, mending clothes, shoes, &c. The general standard of living is that of an unskilled Polish labourer. Some 32 young German refugees were sent there in April. This Colony has not received a penny for taking them in and helping them during the period when they could earn little or nothing. At the end of August they asked that another 25 should be sent them because they could find work for them. This Colony badly needs some extra capital for putting up another building and for machinery and for glass for hothouses. If they were given the equivalent of what it would cost any Relief Committee for maintaining these 57 people for six months they would regard themselves as extremely fortunate.

The Zentralausschuss is also connected with a department of the Berlin Gemeinde for vocational training, already established before the events of March. 788 people are now being re-trained, mostly for manual occupations. They are confronted with a growing body of people who wish to retrain.

(3) The Wohlfahrtsamt deals with the destitute, the children and the sick. It considers the need of the communities, and the institutions relating to these tasks. In this connection we must consider the problem of Jewish communal institutions as a whole. These institutions are of two kinds - those for which the Jews are entitled to impose a levy based on the Government Income Tax, and those which are purely voluntary. The total expenditure on communal activities is

estimated at Mks.30,000,000 to Mks.40,000,000 a year, of which Mks.9,000,000 was raised in 1932 through the communal tax. The rest came from Trust Funds for special foundations, subscriptions to synagogues, theological seminaries, religious teaching of children, schools, etc. Special arrangements were made for the cost of Shechita burial,&c.

It is generally agreed that the expenses of this large body of institutions and organisations must be greatly reduced owing to the impoverishment of the community. It is also suggested that funds spent on one form of activity, say cultural, should be transferred to other economic activities. The Berlin Gemeinde has, during the last two and a half years, made a 40% cut in expenditure on salaries, and economies on building and equipment. Further rationalization and axing of expenditure is regarded as indispensable. But some urge the following considerations against a policy of too drastic economy. Owing to the hostile attitude of the officials of State institutions, and the increasing poverty of the community, the Jews stand in greater need of their schools and charitable institutions than ever before. The closing of certain institutions would increase the burden of pensions or relief, but of even greater importance than these material considerations is the disastrous effect that the disintegration of their communal life and institutions would have on the morale and prestige of German Jewry. These institutions are not only a source of great comfort and support to the Jews, but while they exist they feel that they are still of some consequence. It is argued that their retention is of particular value vis-a-vis the Government, which will not need to bother about a few hundred thousand Jews without corporate existence, but may sooner or later arrange a Concordat with a properly organised community, with a core of institutions and a life of its own.

35157

REFUGEES.

There are no really reliable figures and the following estimates are based on the best available information:-

The estimated number of refugees is 65,000
of whom 33,000 are occupied,
30,000 dependent women and children,
and 2,000 students.

They are distributed in the following countries:-

25,000	in France,
6,500	" Palestine,
4,500	" Poland,
4,000	" Czecho-Slovakia,
2,500	" Holland,
2,500	" England,
2,000	" Belgium,
2,000	" Switzerland.

The remainder are scattered all over the world.

Of the refugees some 8,000 are entirely without means and are being supported by the various Refugee Committees.

Our estimates of the vocations of the refugees are as follows:-

Professional men	3,500
Business people	some 22,000
Various types of manual labour	7,500

The professional men divide out somewhat as follows:-

Doctors	..	1,200
Lawyers and Civil Servants		1,000
Chemists, Engineers, Journalists and Teachers		900
Academic	..	400

The business people working on their own account are 10,000
and the male employees (bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, &c.) 12,000
Then there are about:-

3,500	workmen,
3,000	women in various semi-professional occupations,
1,000	engaged in housework.

51

The following sums were collected:-

England	£170,000
U.S.A.	£150,000
South Africa	£ 40,000
Czecho-Slovakia	£ 28,000
Holland	£ 25,000
Egypt	£ 18,000
Other countries	£ 69,000
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	£500,000
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III.

Emigration cuts across the work of the individual relief committees.

An analysis of the statistics of Hicem, the Hilfsverein and other subsidiary bodies brings out that:-

- (1) More than eight thousand have been repatriated to Eastern European countries, of whom more than one-half have returned to Poland.
- (2) A very considerable number, some two thousand, have been aided to go to Palestine.
- (3) There has been a considerable amount of aimless wandering about which is still continuing, and
- (4) That very few, some two or three hundred, have been aided to travel overseas.

The figures available do not indicate how many have had their fares wholly or partly paid by the various organisations and how many additional people have travelled without being registered.

It is accepted by all that there is no solution to this problem excepting in emigration. Apart from Palestine the European countries are showing the greatest absorptive power and it is, therefore, desirable that our emigration machinery should be adjusted to this fact. They,

as well as the oversea countries, require the most careful investigation.

PLACEMENT. The number of refugees who have been placed in employment is, as yet, small. It is known that the greatest number, six to seven thousand, have, so far, settled in Palestine, some in the agricultural colonies, others obtaining employment in the towns, and a number in various trades and businesses. There is still a shortage of labour in that country.

In France numbers of refugees have been placed in work in spite of the economic crisis. The Government has been benevolently disposed and although many are working without a labour card, there seems little reason to expect any substantial difficulties for the moment. Over 1,000 in all have probably found some kind of employment. Those with some capital have been able to start businesses.

The strict attitude of the Swiss Government does not permit of any refugees finding employment, but many German Jewish children have already been put to school there, students attend the Universities and several well-to-do German Jewish families are living there.

Owing to the liberal policy adopted by the Czecho-Slovakian Government there has been less difficulty than elsewhere in placing people in employment where it can be obtained. Four hundred refugees in Prague have found employment, and others have been engaged for the season in hotels, convalescent homes, &c., in various watering places.

In the United Kingdom some three hundred people have been placed in permanent and temporary occupations, and besides these a considerable number in the Universities as teachers.

The Dutch Committee has adopted the sound attitude of organizing a proper employment exchange mechanism. As it learns of suitable vacancies it informs the Berlin organization and the right kind of people are discovered. Indeed, classes have been formed in Berlin to train young women for employment in Holland.

3190

TRAINING. The organization which makes provision for the training of those going to Palestine is the Hechalutz, which has training centres in many countries. It not only gives a preliminary training in Hebrew, Palestine geography, &c., but also manual training for those who have a definite hope in emigrating. This now has twelve thousand members in Germany alone and their numbers are fast increasing. Training takes place in special farms and workshops, as well as in ordinary competitively run establishments.

A number of refugee countries are supporting Hachshara centres, or assisting young men and women to be trained in technical classes and as regular students in farm and technological colleges. In a number of cases they have become apprentices.

RELIEF. It was perhaps inevitable that during a period of world unemployment the provision of relief has lasted longer than during other outbreaks of anti-semitism. This is costly and wasteful and encourages people to run to seed. More than half of the total funds collected are being spent on the most objectionable type of relief, and perhaps Holland of all the refugee countries has insisted on rational policy instead of distribution of alms to all alike. This Conference is called upon to decide whether it will encourage the continuance of relief or demand a passing over to constructive measures.

JOSEPH L. COHEN.

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE GERMAN JEWS

It is not easy to form an objective and truthful picture of the present position of the Jews in Germany. By numerous laws Jews have been expelled from their positions, especially in the academic professions. The administrative practice of nearly all official bodies places Jews in all spheres of economic life at a disadvantage. The agitation of the Nazi Party and of its fighting unions further restricts the chances of a livelihood for Jewish business men, tradesmen and employees.

In spite of all that, German Judaism at the moment still presents a more favourable picture than might perhaps be expected in view of these facts. It is true that already a considerable number of hitherto economically independent men have lost their livelihood. The number of dismissed Jewish employees, too, amounts to several thousands. But the majority of Jewish business men are at the moment still at work. The Jewish civil servants, including the teachers and professors, have for the greater part been expelled from their offices, but they are not yet without income.

In the case of the members of the liberal professions, so far only the new law on admission to the Bar has worked itself out fully. It is, however, necessary to urge with the utmost emphasis that this picture is misleading. It is the result of the fact that most measures taken during the last few months to destroy the economic position of Jews in Germany have not worked themselves out. In a few weeks' time, at the latest at the beginning of Autumn, the picture will be entirely different, unless a successful effort can be made to stop the destructive effect of the ruling influences which are at present working against the Jewish section of the population. Unfortunately, recent developments have considerably weakened the influence of those circles which, not because of any love of Judaism, but because of the detrimental effect of this repression on the general German economic position, have pleaded for a moderation of at least the administrative practice and of the agitation. The most violent fanatics of the race theory hold the field.

The present exceptional laws affect in the first place the members of the liberal professions, especially the barristers and physicians, the teachers, professors, judges and civil servants. The most important of these laws are the following.

- The law for the reconstruction of the Civil Service, of 7th April, 1933.
- The law on admission to the Bar of 7th April, 1933.
- The law on admission to practice as patent lawyers of 22nd April, 1933.
- The law on the admission of income-tax advisers of 6th May, 1933.
- The law on the admission of physicians to health insurance practice of 22nd April, 1933.

The common feature of all these laws is that they preclude "non-Aryans" from practice in these professions. Non-Aryans within the meaning of these laws are not only present members of the Jewish community but all those who are descended from even one Jewish parent or grandparent. Only such persons are exempted as were admitted to these professions before the War, and as have fought at the front or have lost fathers or sons in the War. But these exempted categories have partly been further reduced. In the case of the income-tax advisers, for instance, these exemptions have not been granted at all, it being argued that so many Jewish barristers are still allowed to practise that it is intolerable that the number of Jewish legal advisers should be increased. In the case again of those officials who were engaged not as civil servants but as employees, the regulations introduced for giving effect to the Civil Service Law simply abolished the exempted category of officials of pre-War status.

It is noteworthy in this connection, that the defenders of this law frequently refer to the fact of exemption being granted to those who were working in these professions before the War, as a proof of the present Government's leniency to the old-established Jewish families. This contention would only be valid if the Jews who had entered these professions after 1914 were for the most part immigrants into Germany. In actual fact, the large majority of the new entrants are young students belonging to families just as old-established as did their fathers who entered the professions in former years. The fate of these young students is fraught with exceptional difficulty to-day, as in many families not only one, but several members have entered these professions and three or four brothers may be compelled to leave their occupations at the same time.

The quantitative results of this law can only be roughly estimated because, as has already been mentioned, it will not have been put into complete effect until the Autumn, and it will only then be possible to tell how many professional men will fall into the exempted categories and be permitted to retain their positions. Altogether, there are some 20/25,000 Jews employed in these professions in Germany. This is only a small fraction as compared with the total of 270,000 Jews earning a living in Germany. But the importance of this stratum of society for the Jewish community is out of all proportion to its numerical strength. Its disappearance from German public life, simultaneously with the attack on Jewish writers, which reached its most visible expression in the burning of books written by Jewish authors, on Jewish artists and on all Jewish participation in journalism or broadcasting, robs the Jewish community of all connection with the intellectual life of its homeland.

Of about 3,000 Jewish barristers, 1,000 have been deprived of their occupations by this law, the remainder being exempt in their capacity as pre-War lawyers, or as having seen service at the Front. This proportion is often indicated as a proof of the relative mildness of the law. On the other hand, it must unfortunately be emphasised that, as a result of preventing Jewish lawyers, for weeks on end, from appearing before the courts, as well as through the intensive agitation which has been carried on against any Jewish participation in legal life, the economic existence of even those whom the law has spared has been severely threatened. The same applies to the doctors. The law does not actually forbid Jews from medical practice, but excludes them from all panel practices falling under the Public Health Insurance. But the economic and social development of Germany has brought about a state of affairs in which only a small and decreasing number of doctors can live wholly on a free private practice. The large majority of German doctors are to-day compelled to rely on panel practice.

This law has not yet been fully applied. It is not yet known how many Jewish doctors have been exempted and will be able to continue their panel practice. The attempt to limit this number is already very evident - many doctors who have never taken part in politics are now being accused of communist activities. The intense agitation carried out against Jewish doctors and the pressure exerted on the officials of the National Health Insurance to avoid employing Jewish doctors, will reduce the Jewish doctors to narrower economic straits than the actual provisions of the law. Even among the official class, there can be no certainty that those whom the law has not displaced will in effect retain their posts. Already reports are accumulating that judges who have been reinstated in their positions on the ground of service at the Front are now suddenly accused of a change in their political opinions, without being given any details or any opportunity to confront their accusers.

It is to be feared that all other official categories to which the law has only just begun to apply will be similarly treated. A considerable number of pre-War officials and front-soldiers will also be dismissed on the pretext of national unreliability or economy cuts. Young officials will be particularly hard hit by the law as they will be left without any pension whatsoever. The cruelty of these measures is revealed only by a very penetrating study of the law and in particular of the methods of putting it into effect. It should be mentioned that the Civil Service Law does not apply only to officials and employees working under Public Authorities, in Law Courts, schools, universities, etc., but also to all public corporations, such as professional bodies, panel practices, Labour Exchanges, as well as to all institutions and concerns which fall under public control. As the economic crisis has brought many formerly private undertakings under Governmental, Provincial or Municipal control, the scope of "controlled" concerns is extremely large, and the effects of this provision hit hard at the body of private employees.

The economic fate of the German Jews depends, however, chiefly on the possibility of earning a living in trade, industry or handicrafts. 85% of all wage-earning Jews are employed in these lines, the larger part (115,000) as independent earners (including the highly paid employees), a smaller number (72,000) as business or technical employees, and 17,000 as workers. In these spheres no legal limitation to Jewish activity has yet been imposed, though some laws, as for example the prohibition to open new retail businesses, strike deeply at the numerous Jews who are to-day compelled to seek a new means of livelihood. In practice an extremely threatening situation, which is being

daily intensified, has been created for the mass of Jewish earners through the pressure of the Nazi business-cells, the fighting units and other party organisations.

The anti-Jewish administrative practice has produced the effect that all official bodies or semi-official organisations cover all their requirements exclusively from Aryan firms. As such bodies play a great part in German economic life, these requirements total a very considerable amount. There are a number of branches of economic life which simply cannot exist without orders from such public bodies.

The new employment programme of the German Government provides for the grants on a large scale of tickets for clothing, linen and household utensils. We are afraid that Jewish firms will on principle not be allowed to supply such goods. The fighting union of the middle-class traders has announced that it has an agreement with the Reich Minister of Finance to that effect. If the fact is taken into consideration that Jewish firms are concerned largely in the trade in such articles, it is easy to realise the amount of damage that has been done to them. The big firms, especially shareholding companies, which have largely been established and directed by Jews, endeavour to escape this pressure by withdrawing all Jewish members from their Boards and Directorates. A number of authorities have laid down principles in defining what is an "Aryan firm". These directions have no official character. In practice, however, they are largely being followed. They have produced the exclusion of many capable and energetic business men from economic life, and they have provided others who have hitherto done nothing for their firms with sinecure positions, simply because they were members of the Nazi Party.

Moreover, this "Gleichschaltung" of the firms is followed by the dismissal of their Jewish employees. Firms which are not organised in the form of shareholding companies - and these are the majority - cannot act in this way, although in their case too it frequently happens that they are being urged to take Christian partners into their management.

It should be mentioned that both the Government and the Economic Department of the Nazi Party have frequently opposed these measures in public. Jewish firms have even been asked to give their orders to German manufacturers because they need not be afraid of any interference in their management or their working. How little seriously such utterances are taken by the administrative departments directly concerned is shown among other things by the fact that the State Commissioner for the City of Berlin officially replied to a petition by the Berlin Jewish community that he saw no reason for changing his policy towards Jewish firms unless he received instructions to that effect from the Prussian Government. That such instructions had repeatedly been published by the Prussian Prime Minister had apparently escaped his notice!

The business of the single Jewish trader has been even more detrimentally affected by the propaganda of the fighting units than by the cancellation of the orders of the public authorities. The boycott proper was, according to the wish of the Government and the Directors of the Nazis, to be confined to the 1st April. Its effects, however, are being felt to this day in many parts of Germany, especially in the small and medium-sized towns in the West. It assumes many forms. The municipal official employees and their families are being threatened with disciplinary measures. Public appeals are being issued to warn the population against buying in Jewish shops, and threatening those who act contrary to it with the publication of their names and photographs. Newspapers which desire to get orders for the publication of public announcements and communications must not accept advertisements from Jewish traders. In some cases it has happened that some public and semi-public credit institutions have cancelled the credit arrangements of Jewish firms or that special shop-window duty was imposed upon Jewish firms, or that the price of electricity was increased for them.

In the big shops in the large cities where customers are anonymous it is frequently possible, by giving good value and making special efforts, to fight this agitation and to maintain business at a level which, though depressed by the general economic position, is at least not much below that of the non-Jewish firms. The position of the small Jewish firms in the small and medium-sized towns seems hopeless in the long run. Even to-day they are frequently unable to pay their debts for goods, their rent and the interest on their bank loans. The business men and employees affected are as a rule unable to maintain

themselves in their native places. They migrate to big cities, especially to Berlin. It cannot be long before they become a charge on the Charity Institutions.

It must be noted that these are not cases of proletarian strata, but of a section of the Jewish population which for centuries has had a modest but quite secure economic position in the small cities of Germany.

In connection with the boycott of the 1st April the management of the National Socialists' Trade Council Organisation had demanded, especially in Berlin, that Jewish employees be dismissed. As the result of that pressure many Jewish employees of large and small firms have been dismissed without notice; others have been given notice or have been sent on leave. This concentrated pressure on the managements of firms has, it is true, become somewhat smaller; the fate, however, of the Jewish employees is by no means secure. The crisis has become creeping. Every day new efforts are being made to push Jewish employees out of employment. To mention only a few firms of world fame: the Karstadt and the Epa concerns, the A.E.G., Osram, Orenstein and Koppel, Rudolf Mosse have dismissed the major part of their Jewish employees. The Nazi Party has officially denied the statement that all Jewish employees shall be dismissed by the 1st October, but the pressure from below to carry this into effect is nevertheless very strong. Whether this pressure will be effective depends on the general development which cannot be foreseen at the moment. Sometimes when the dismissal of the Jewish employees is demanded the concession is made that a certain percentage, in general 1% or 1½% of the total number of employees or the total amount of wages, may be allocated to Jews. This reduction to a certain percentage is based on the argument that the Jewish percentage in each firm should correspond to their percentage in the entire population. Although no one will deny the necessity to assimilate the occupational structure of the Jewish population to that of the general population more than hitherto, this argument as applied to the dismissal of employees can only be regarded as misleading. It is, of course, possible to reduce the number of Jewish employees in any firm where they exceed the general percentage to the level of that percentage. It is, on the other hand, perfectly impossible to bring about the new engagement of Jewish employees in such firms where they are below that general percentage. Any business man who wanted to engage a considerable number of new Jewish employees would be faced with the greatest possible difficulty. For the rest, the fact has to be taken into consideration that many professions have recently been closed to Jews, partly by law and partly - as in the case of agricultural settlement - by the policy of the ruling class.

Of special importance to the Jews in Germany will be the question how they will be entered into the new organisation of vocational corporations which is at present being set up. No one yet knows at the moment what the real structure of these corporations is going to be, and what rights and duties will be entrusted to us. It is possible that many of the far-reaching plans will be frustrated by the sober facts of economic life. It has, for instance, been shown already that in many branches it would be impossible to exclude the Jews; for instance, in the clothing industry and certain commercial branches. It is well-known that special assurances have been given to Jewish furriers in order to prevent the fur trade from leaving Germany. On the other hand, new commercial unions are being formed which do not accept Jewish firms as members, and moreover demand that only such firms as belong to them shall be entitled to trade. Such developments have taken place in the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, in the machine trade and in the flour trade. Even more advanced are the aspirations to exclude Jews from the organisations of the employed, especially of the unions of employees. The new uniform Trade Union of Employees (N.S.A.), according to official announcements, will not accept Jews as members. As the earlier organisations have to be absorbed by these new bodies this involves that the Jewish employee will lose all rights and claims from their past membership, such as legal protection, representation in the Labour Courts, unemployment insurance, invalid and old-age pensions. They will not even receive back the contribution which sometimes for decades past they have made towards the upbuilding of the welfare institutions of their respective unions.

In the light of all these facts it seems unnecessary to say anything further about the economic state of German Jewry. It is, however necessary to emphasise that this question does not affect merely the fate of individuals, and not merely the small Jewish community of Germany, but that it is bound up with important effects on economic life in general. It is impossible to destroy with impunity all sense of justice, of loyalty to contracts, of respect for well-earned rights and fair competition. What is being done to-day against the Jews may tomorrow be repeated against any other section of the population. Moreover, it has been proved often enough that the destruction of the economic basis of one stratum of the population does not strengthen, but weakens, the others. If, for instance, a business man is compelled to liquidate his firm, the manufacturers of the articles which he has hitherto sold, his bankers, his employees, must inevitably suffer, while there is nothing to prove that his competitors will derive from his ruin any gain which would even approximately compensate for these detrimental effects.

THE JEWISH QUESTION REGARDED STATISTICALLY.

The anti-semitic measures which find expression in the law regulating admission to official positions generally and such professions as that of lawyer, patent agent, taxation consultant and cashier, in the law directed against excessive foreign influence in schools and colleges, and in many other administrative measures and acts of private boycott - such measures are mainly justified by the following arguments:

As a result of the Revolution of 1918 the Jews had developed their position in Germany so strongly both politically and economically, that the power of the Government and the life of the nation were subjected to Jewish influence in an extraordinary degree. This aspiration to power was stimulated by an unusually active immigration of Jews from Eastern Europe, who exercised a disastrous effect on the economic and cultural life of the people. Jewish influence had become so powerful that political, cultural and economic life must needs be described as having become "over-alienized".

These views must be submitted to an objective examination.

History of the German Jews.

In the first place, it is an error to say that in 1918 the position of the German Jews was materially altered in their favour. As early as the 4th century Jews were resident in Germany. They worked at the court of Charlemagne, and the Rhenish cities - in particular Spire, Mayence and Worms - testify with their churchyards and remains of synagogues to the deep-rootedness of the Jewish race in Germany. (See Rieger: "Vom Heimatsrecht der deutschen Juden" ("Domiciliary Rights of German Jews")). While, in accordance with the principles of the Christian State, the Jews in the Middle Ages and early in modern times did not possess equal rights, their legal status was altered at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. The Stein-Hardberg reforms and the Prussian Jewish Edict of 1847 established full legal equality for the Prussian Jews and this was confirmed by the constitution of the North German Confederation. The Constitution of Weimar granted the Jews no more rights than they had already been accorded by the constitutions of the North German Confederation of 1869 and 1871. In an economic respect the Jewish middle class, particularly during the Empire period, had co-operated in the general economic boom, and the positions attained by Jewish Germans by virtue of their efficiency and the consideration in which they were held in economic and professional circles, and in connection with their performance of honorary municipal offices, were much more numerous under the Empire than under the Republic. This is accounted for by the collapse of the Jewish middle class (persons of independent means, small independent industrialists), brought about by inflation, deflation, crisis and the general process of economic concentration. The year 1918 was a turning-point in the position of Jews engaged in industry and economic life, but in a retrogressive sense.

Politically the Revolution brought about a change for the Jews only in so far that in certain branches of the administration the principle of the imperial State, whereby full rights were granted only to baptised Jews, was no longer applied. In the department of Justice and internal administration, as also in appointments to certain minor ministerial posts, this principle was abandoned in accordance with the democratic doctrines of the Weimar Constitution.

The Eastern Jewish Question.

The view that Germany has been for decades a station of transit for millions of eastern Jews who, after a shorter or longer stay, migrate further in the second generation, cannot stand statistical examination. Even before the war there lived in Germany - particularly in East Prussia and Berlin - a large number of Russian and Austrian Jews, in whose hands the egg and poultry trade

was principally concentrated. During the war the German military authorities brought a number (not precisely ascertainable) of Russian Jews to Germany, where they apparently replaced the German workmen called to the colours from the Upper Silesian mines. After the war eastern Jews immigrated into Germany partly because they were unable to remain in their own country; during the German occupation of the eastern territories they had strongly sympathised with the German troops, so that they were exposed to the contumely of the Succession States. During the inflation period a large number of eastern Jews again migrated through Germany, after remaining in the country a few months.

The number of eastern Jewish transients, immigrants and naturalised settlers has been exaggerated beyond all bounds. In so far as eastern Jews have gone overseas through Germany we have the official figures of the Reich Statistics. The total number of persons who emigrated from German ports from 1919 to 1924 was 130,391, and from 1925 to 1931 181,308. Of these 11,299 had been domiciled in Germany previous to their emigration. The total number of foreign emigrants via German oversea ports in the 13 years following the war therefore amounted to 311,699. Owing to the lack of religious statistics for emigrants the number of Jews among these persons is unknown. Reckoning arbitrarily and at a high figure, if we put the proportion of Jews at 50% the number of east-European Jews who migrated through Germany after the war would amount to 150,000 or 160,000. Among these the number of eastern Jews who made a temporary stay in Germany could not have exceeded 10,000 at most. Some 150,000 eastern Jews were merely transient passengers who made use of German transport facilities.

If it is impossible to talk of hundreds of thousands or even millions even in the case of the transients, it is even more so in regard to the eastern Jews who have settled in Germany. According to the census of 1925, of the total of 564,000 Jews living in Germany, about 465,000 were native and 99,000 foreign. The year 1925 must be regarded as that in which the greatest number of foreign Jews were enumerated in Germany.

The accentuation of the economic crisis has led to an increased emigration of eastern Jews from year to year; to a small extent they have returned to their home countries, others going overseas to Palestine or America, while a small proportion have also migrated to Western Europe. This return movement has been so pronounced since the beginning of 1933 that at present the maximum number of Jews of east European origin living in Germany may be estimated at 76,000. The number of immigrants into Palestine is an index of the volume of the emigration movement. That number was as follows:

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
1931	150	154	832
1932	86	611	1,355
1933	2,249	1,581	2,482

In view of a maximum figure of 99,000 eastern Jews in 1925 and of 76,000 in 1933 it is impossible to talk of Germany being swamped with eastern Jews, especially if we compare this with the number of non-Jewish Russian immigrants who found shelter in Germany after the Russian Revolution.

Naturalisation

The number of eastern Jews who have become naturalised in Germany has also been incorrectly stated and unjustifiably exaggerated. At the beginning of 1930 the Prussian Minister of the Interior gave in the Landtag the number of east European foreigners not of German origin as 7,654 in the period 1919 to March 1930. Even if 90% of these persons were eastern Jews - the non-Jewish refugees from Russia and the border States must be taken into consideration - this would mean that in the 11 years from 1919 to 1930 6,900 eastern Jews became Prussian subjects. If on the basis of this figure we estimate the number of naturalisations in the Reich territory - the number outside Prussia was far below the Prussian figure if only because eastern Jews stopped in Bavaria, Baden and Wurttemberg to a constantly diminishing extent - we reach a total number, including dependents, of 10,000 to 12,000 persons, to whom as

25 7

eastern Jews the rights of German citizenship were granted from 1919 to 1933.

These figures agree approximately with the figure of 12,500 published by the Conti Bureau as the total of naturalised eastern Jews.

This naturalisation movement was, moreover, favoured by the fact that the great majority of eastern Jews claim German as their mother tongue. The majority must also have been persons who had been resident in Germany at least ten years, but, for the most part, twenty or more years. (Naturalisation requirements according to the Reichsrat regulations).

As against the exaggerations of the anti-semitic press it is therefore established,

1) That millions of eastern Jews have not migrated through Germany, but only 150,000 to 160,000 in the years 1919 to 1931;

2) That Germany is not swamped with hundreds of thousands or millions of eastern Jews, but that the total number of un-naturalised eastern Jews living in Germany was in 1925 99,000 at the outside; while at present their maximum number is 76,000 and is constantly diminishing:

3) That there are not tens of thousands of eastern Jews naturalised in Germany, but that the number naturalised is at most 10,000 to 12,500.

Number and increase of Jews.

According to the census of 1925 the number of persons of the Jewish faith was 564,000. Of this number 465,000 were natives of the Reich and 99,000 foreigners.

The idea that the Jews are increasing in number at an exceptionally high rate per cent. is erroneous. The contrary is the truth. The movement of population among the Jews is retrogressive and shows the typical tendencies of city populations. General social influences and the economic restrictions of living conditions have strongly favoured the single or two-child marriage, so that even to-day an unnatural age-displacement in the Jewish population is perceptible. According to the estimates of Ernst Kahn, of Frankfurt, the vital statistician, it may be assumed that in 1970 the Jewish population will have decreased to 270,000, i.e. to about one half of the present figure.

Regarded historically, it can be proved statistically that the number of Jews has increased considerably less than that of the aggregate population.

In the State of Prussia the total population was in 1816, according to an official statistical return, 10,350,000, which included 124,000 Jews, i.e. 1.2%. In 1925 there were among the 38,200,000 inhabitants of Prussia about 403,000 Jews, i.e. 1.06%. Even more striking than the percentual decrease in the Jewish elements during the 109 years from 1816 to 1925 is the very much greater growth of the aggregate population, which has increased by 270%, whereas the Jewish population has increased by only 227%.

In Bavaria the total population in 1840 was 4,370,000, including 59,400 Jews, i.e. 1.4%. In 1925 Bavaria had 7,370,000 inhabitants, of whom about 49,000 were Jews. The total population of Bavaria, therefore, increased by 3,000,000 between 1840 and 1925; in the same period the number of the Jews decreased by 10,000, i.e. by about one-fifth, the percentage being then only 0.6%.

Concentration of Jews in cities.

It is true that the majority of the German Jews are found in the cities. This fact is intimately related to their occupation. As agriculture and forestry were impossible for Jews right up to the 19th century, and as Jews were also excluded from administrative functions, they were to a great extent restricted to mercantile avocations. In proportion as large business became concentrated in the cities, so also did the Jewish merchants become concentrated there.

35198

Nevertheless this concentration in the towns and cities is not really a specifically Jewish phenomenon.. It is applicable in equal measure to the entire population of Germany. While in 1871 about one third of the total population dwelt in towns of over 10,000 inhabitants, in 1925 the proportion was nearly two-thirds.

The proportion of Jews in the city populations has scarcely increased to the same extent as the total population.

In Hamburg, for example, the total population was:

1866	285,000
1925	1,129,000

while the number of Jews in that city was:

1866	12,550
1925	19,900

Thus, the total population of Hamburg increased nearly four-fold in 59 years, while the Jewish population increased by only a little more than one half. While the latter was 4.5% of the whole in 1866, it was only 1.75% in 1925.

In Berlin the total population was:

1871	826,000
1925	over 4,000,000

while the number of Jews was:

1871	45,500
1925	173,000

The increase in the Jewish population, therefore, does not correspond even to the growth of the general population. In 1870 the proportion of Jews in Berlin was 5.5% and in 1925 only 4.3%. The proportion per cent. has not, therefore, increased but is, on the contrary, constantly diminishing.

Vocational distribution of Jews.

The existing economic distribution of the Jews can be understood only in the light of their historical development. While the original Jewish people when settled in Palestine engaged in agriculture, since their dispersal throughout the world the Jews have been forced more and more into mercantile pursuits. In Germany they were even granted commercial privileges, particularly in relation to dealings in money, because in the Middle Ages the canonical prohibition of usury excluded Christians from money-lending.

On the other hand the Jews were excluded from acquiring landed property and consequently from agriculture and forestry; from the guilds and, therefore, from handicrafts and production generally; and from the State, provincial and municipal administrations. It was only in the last third of the 19th century that a free course in regard to careers was gradually opened up for them.

Every single Jew, however, who adopted a calling previously closed to his race was regarded as a usurper, and up to recent times anti-semitic agitators have bitterly resisted as an "unwarrantable intrusion in German affairs" those few cases in which Jews may have been admitted to higher administrative offices.

The view that the Jews have of their own accord restricted themselves to commercial pursuits is therefore mistaken. Immediately the abrogation of the guild-law rendered participation in handicrafts possible thousands of Jews took up industrial work. A "Union of Jewish Artisans of Germany" has been in existence for decades, and has a membership of thousands of handicraftsmen of all kinds. In the eastern provinces, where the guild-law was not in

force, a majority of Jews are still engaged in industrial occupations to-day.

If these historical circumstances are considered they go to explain the economic distribution of the Jews at the present time. While in Prussia in 1813 90% of all the Prussian Jews were engaged in commerce and innkeeping, at present there are still about 60% of all the Jewish wage and salary earners occupied in trade and commerce. One fourth of all Jewish wage earners are engaged in handicrafts and industry.

The following figures give a more detailed view of the position:

Jews engaged in the principal occupations in Germany
at the middle of 1925.

<u>Department of industry</u>	<u>Number of Jewish wage- earners in the principal occupations.</u>	<u>Percentage of wage- earning Jews engaged in the specified occupation.</u>
A. Agricultural and forestry	4,974	1.91
B. Industry and handicrafts	63,276	24.24
C. Trade and commerce	160,106	61.33
D. Administration and liberal professions	14,745	6.65
E. Hygiene and welfare work	10,626	4.07
F. Domestic work	7,331	2.80
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>261,058</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The great majority of Jews engaged in business are found in retail trades, i.e. in small businesses which the owner often works with one or two assistants or with members of his own family. Here, therefore, there can be no question of a "dominating" economic influence being exercised or sought. The independent tradesmen of this kind, whether Jews or otherwise, frequently earn an income which, after deducting expenses, is less than what employees or skilled workmen can earn without investing or risking capital.

Notwithstanding the fairly high proportion of Jews in the section "Trade and Commerce" it is small in relation to the number of non-Jewish persons engaged in the same branch of industry.

The proportion of Jews and non-Jews per 1,000 wage-earners in the principal occupations is as follows:

	<u>Non-Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>
Trade and commerce ...	970	30
Produce and real-estate ...	942	58
Hawking and street trading ...	963	38
Retail trade (in which the proportion of Jews is largest among individual traders) ...	976	24
Employees (including officials) ...	984	16

The foregoing figures ought to prove that even in those branches of industry in which the proportion of Jews is percentually higher than was to be expected from their proportion in the population, it is impossible to speak of a preponderating Jewish influence. If such an assertion has been made it has so far either remained unproved or it has been sought to prove it by contrasting percentages in which only one fact is disregarded, namely that the non-Jewish population outnumbers the Jewish a hundred fold, and that even a larger proportion of Jews in individual branches of industry can in no way lead to an "over-alienisation" of German economic life by the Jews or even to its control by them.

Jews in high offices of State.

According to the anti-semitic view the Jews have occupied high offices of State, particularly since the Revolution, in a proportion far exceeding that of their race to the total population. In this connection the entirely unproven and entirely unprovable assertion is made that 50% or even 80% of all the important administrative posts in the Reich are in the hands of Jews.

In reality the position is as follows:

The imperial constitution granted the Jews full equality of rights; de facto, however, it closed the door to an administrative career in the case of unbaptised Jews. On the other hand, baptised Jews attained high State offices even during the Empire. Thus Eduard von Simson, the first president of the Reichsgericht (Supreme Court), was of Jewish origin, as was also the Prussian minister Friedberg. Except in Bavaria no unbaptised Jew could become an officer in the army. It was only during the war that Jews were promoted to that rank. At the end of the war even unbaptised Jews were admitted to administrative posts by the Royal Prussian authorities. Thus - to mention a case specially emphasised by anti-semitic agitators - Dr. Bernhard Weiss, the former vice-president of police in Berlin, who in peace time had been a provincial judge, was admitted to the Prussian internal administration by Dr. Drews, the Royal Prussian Minister of the Interior.

It must be pointed out that in general the sudden appearance of a few Jews in a sphere where Jews had not previously been employed appeared unusual and therefore readily formed a basis for exaggeration. The single Jew who became a minister or "Regierungsrat" instantly seemed a type of "those Jews" who were preparing to "capture" the offices of State.

If the practice of admitting only baptised Jews to State offices was abandoned at the beginning of the democratic regime, this was merely in pursuance of democratic principles.

These official appointments had nothing to do with any Jewish "aspirations" or even "plans" for forcing a way into State offices. The utterances attributed to certain Jews, such as "The Revolution is the star of Judaism" or "We Jews are now on top!" "Now we are the masters!" "Our glowing dreams are fulfilled!" (alleged declarations of Deutsch, the Austrian minister of war) are merely inventions.

In the 20 Reich cabinets which exercised power up to January 30, 1933 and which had an average membership of 13, there were the following Jewish ministers:

In the Scheidemann cabinet:

1 Jew	Professor Preuss.
2 of Jewish origin:	Landsberg. Schiffer.

In the Bauer cabinet:

1 of Jewish origin:	Schiffer.
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In the 1st and 2nd Wirth cabinet:

1 Jew:	Rathenau.
1 of Jewish origin:	Dr. Gradnauer.

In the 1st Stresemann cabinet
and the 2nd Hermann Müller cabinet:

1 of Jewish origin:	Dr. Hilferding.
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35117

In all the Reich cabinets since the war, comprising some 250 ministers of the Reich, there were therefore 2 Jews and 4 members of Jewish origin.

In the State governments there were scarcely any Jewish ministers at all until the first Hirsch cabinet in Prussia.

Although two persons of Jewish origin (Landsberg and Haase) co-operated in the government of peoples Delegates, this was because of the need of the socialist parties to put forward their leading men, among whom naturally there were also Jews, in representative offices. To rectify errors which are constantly recurring it must be pointed out that neither Kautsky nor Liebknecht, Otto Braun, Gerlach and Dr. David are Jews or of Jewish origin. In this connection it is stated that Jews were members of the "Special Court for Hindenburg and Ludendorff." By this Court is meant one of the numerous investigation committees to which the various political parties appointed their deputies who possessed legal training. The deputies Rechtsanwalt Cohn and Professor Sinzheimer sat on one of these committees of investigation.

The allegations as to the large proportion of Jews in the higher civil service are inaccurate. The number of Jewish higher officials in the Reich and constituent States is so small that their names would hardly fill a page of typewriting.

As a result of the census of occupations taken in 1925 it appears that:

Out of 1,000 leading officials in administrative and judicial posts 988 were non-Jews and 12 Jews, i.e. 1.2%.

The total number of Jewish higher officials in administrative and judicial positions was less than 500 as compared with 40,000 non-Jewish officials in this category. Here the term "administrative" must be understood as covering the Reich, State and municipal administrations.

In the Prussian administration there was not a single Jewish Under-Secretary of State and only one Jewish Permanent Secretary. In the Reich administration there were two Jewish Under-Secretaries of State during a period of 13 years.

In Prussia there has been only one Governor of Jewish origin and not a single one professing the Jewish faith. Nor has there been a single German President of the Jewish race. There has been one Jewish district President. In the whole of Germany there were only a few stipendiary burgomasters of Jewish origin.

Ideas as to the number of Jewish officials in the department of education are also completely erroneous. If we consider the academically trained philologists (exclusive of university professors) we find,

That according to the census of occupations of 1925 the total number of higher officials in the economic section "Education, Training and Instruction" was 21,700, of whom 290 or 1.3% were Jews.

In spite of all formal equalisation the higher posts in forestry and mining were entirely closed to German Jews.

In the higher grades of postal and customs officials hardly any Jews - probably none at all - were employed, while in the State Railway administration and the Reichsbank their number has been reduced to vanishing point.

In the middle and lower grades of officialdom Jews have been employed to a very slight extent.

Among 1,000 subordinate employees and officials in administrative and judicial posts there were 997 non-Jews and 3 Jews. Here the proportion is therefore 0.25%. In this category of middle and lower grade officials there were among a total of 310,000 persons 1,617 Jews, i.e. 0.5%. Among 1,000 middle and lower grade employees in the department of education there were 995 non-Jews and 5 Jews.

Jews as college and university professors.

In academic circles the number of professors of Jewish origin is relatively greater than in other vocations. This is due to the fact that in the academic career before the war admission to regular professorships was almost completely barred to Jews, whereas baptised Jews received promotion in accordance with their scientific attainments.

From the census of occupations of 1925 the number of professors holding the Jewish faith can be ascertained precisely, but not the number of those of Jewish origin. In the whole of Germany there were then 4,958 college and university professors, of whom 3,050 were in Prussia and Saxony together. The numbers in these two countries must be taken for this purpose, because it is only in them that the number of Jewish professors can be exactly determined. According to the official returns the number of Jewish professors in Prussia and Saxony was 145, which is equivalent to a percentage of 4.7. If this proportion were spread over the Reich we should obtain a total of 235 professors holding the Jewish faith in 1925. This number, however, is certainly too high, because the number of Jewish professors in the Bavarian and Württemberg colleges and universities was considerably lower than in North Germany.

The number of professors of Jewish origin in academic circles may be estimated at the same figure as those holding the Jewish faith. That the total would exceed 500, i.e. 10% of the aggregate number of professors, must be regarded as impossible.

To particularise, it may further be mentioned that the Jewish professors belong mainly to the medical and legal faculties; they are less numerous in the other faculties, with the exception of the mathematical class of the philosophical faculty. While individual capacity is in general a governing factor in one's career this applies also to professors, and it explains, moreover, the higher percentage of Jews in this sphere of activity. The large number of Jewish winners of the Nobel prize indicates that the intellectual achievements in question are appreciated beyond the frontiers of Germany. According to recent figures, among 148 Nobel prize-winners there have been 44 Germans up to the present, and of these 8 were Jews or of Jewish origin, viz. Erhlich, Frank, Haber, Einstein, Wallach, Meyerhof, Warburg and Willstätter. In addition to these German non-Aryans there have been also 7 non-German Jews or persons of Jewish origin among the Nobel prize-winners.

Finally, in the case of the professors it is not a question of persons who were forced upon the universities. The right of appeal enjoyed by the faculties furnished a guarantee that the selection of persons whose scientific reputation led the university courts to consider their appointment should be entirely free.

Merely because there is a Jewish percentage of from 4.7 to, at most 8 or 10% it is impossible to talk of the "Judaisation" of the universities, and assuredly not of the "systematic penetration of the Jews into the university administrative bodies", which have always recruited their numbers with distinguished specialists of their own free will, a matter in which the question of descent or faith, as in any other scientific interest, ought not to play any part. While such anti-semitic prejudices may, nevertheless, have found expression on certain occasions, the scientific attainments of the selected Jewish professors must have been so high as to sweep aside the anti-semitic objections.

Jews as medical men.

It is objected that the number of Jewish medical men is exceptionally large. It is true that the percentage of Jewish physicians to the total number of medical men is several times larger than the proportion of Jews to the whole population. For this there are several reasons:

An official career being barred, the liberal professions at one time exercised - as in the case of lawyers - a special attraction on scientifically minded Jews. Jews have therefore been well known in medicine for centuries. Even at the beginning of the 19th century many cities in the west of Germany employed Jewish doctors in their hospitals, for the mass of the people had always great confidence in the competence of the Jews; and in this very sphere

of exact medicine no causal relationship between religious faith or racial descent and individual capacity was recognised even at those times when, and in those places where, the equality of rights of the Jews had otherwise not yet been fully established.

As a result of this tendency and the intellectual conditions in question there are at present among the 52,000 physicians in Germany 8,000 Jews, including all those engaged in hospitals as free consultants or as official doctors of benefit societies. To official medical appointments under the government (district medical offices, army and police medical services, etc.), Jews have had access only with great difficulty even since the war, and this explains why they have specially established their reputation as general practitioners and specialists among the public or as hospital physicians.

In a city like Berlin, where 30% of the German Jews admittedly reside, it cannot be surprising that the number of Jewish hospital physicians should be specially large. On the other hand, as the directors of hospitals were to a certain extent Jews or persons of Jewish origin, capacity must have been the decisive factor in the appointment of each individual. The fact that the number of young Jewish doctors also seems relatively large among the assistants at certain hospitals is due to the circumstance that the younger generation of Jews attending the universities were specially numerous in the medical faculty and that the German medical schools were also attended by young Jews from abroad. These men have performed their work as assistants in part without any payment, frequently paying for their own board and lodging, and without receiving any compensation for the expenditure necessary in connection with their work. Moreover, the outstanding reputation of the Berlin medical schools exercised an extraordinary power of attraction, with the result that assistants throughout the whole Reich endeavoured to complete their training in Berlin.

That the conditions outside Berlin are very different, even in the cities where the proportion of Jews is greater than the average throughout the Reich, may be seen, for example, from the fact that in the Dresden hospitals 4% of the assistant physicians were of the Jewish faith. So far as particulars are available the percentage in other German large towns is similar.

In support of the contention as to the special qualification of Jews for the medical profession it may, in conclusion, be mentioned that among the Nobel prize-winners to whom reference has been made a prominent place is held by Jewish medical men.

Jews in banking.

It is alleged that the Jews exercise a preponderating influence in the banking world. The inaccuracy of this is apparent from the fact that out of 228,500 persons engaged in the higher positions in banking and stock-exchange business 7,500 were Jews. Of 1,000 salary earners in this economic category, therefore 967 were non-Jews and 33 Jews.

If this proportion is in excess of what might have been expected on the basis of the ratio of Jews to the total population, the circumstance is explicable historically. To Jews banking and stock-exchange business is not antecedently a question of suitability or inclination; they were forced into banking by the old canon law which allowed the taking of interest only to Jews. Thus the type of small private banker gradually arose; it was only at the beginning of the 19th century that concentration in the banking world began, and this led to the bureaucratisation of the business and the admission of a large number of non-Jews to the vocation. With the absorption of the private and country banks by the big banks, the experienced bankers and stockholders obtained appointments with the larger banking concerns and thus it comes about that Jews and men of Jewish descent are to be found in some of the leading positions in this sphere.

The explanation of the activities of Jews in stock-exchange business is intimately associated with that of their position in the banking world, especially as stockbroking was the most important part of the small banker's business. The connection of the banks and also - in view of the admission of stocks and shares to official quotation - the stock exchanges with the industrial joint-stock undertakings necessarily imposed upon the directors of the big

25 104

banks the duty of assuming directorships in those undertakings which they had in any way controlled or financed. It must be stated, however, that the resulting accumulation of directorships has not been confined to Jewish bankers or industrialists, but is equally applicable to the non-Jewish leaders of industry. From the available data it may be stated that:

Herr Hugo Stinnes, Junr., Hamburg, holds directorships in 17 companies,

Herr Eduard von Eichborn holds 14 directorships, and in nearly half of these the chairmanship or vice-chairmanship of the board,

Herr Kurt von Sydow holds 18 directorships, being in 4 cases chairman and in another 4 vice-chairman,

Herr Mining Director Fritz Funke holds 15 directorships,

Herr August von Fink, Munich, holds 19 directorships, being in 5 cases chairman and in 3 vice-chairman of the board.

The foregoing names have been selected purely at random; they are not the names of mandatories holding the largest number of directorships.

The statement of the fact that both non-Jewish and Jewish industrialists have combined in one person a large number of directorships, must not be taken to mean that this state of things has been approved either formerly or at present. Quite the contrary is the case, for in the course of the great debates on the reform of the German law relating to shares Jews spoke against the abuses prevalent in connection with stocks and shares, Professor Nussbaum being specially prominent on the subject both in speech and writing.

Jews as lawyers.

The profession of the law is characterised by anti-semitic agitators as being "completely judaised." It is true that the German Jews, in so far as they have devoted themselves to an academic career, have to a great extent adopted the legal profession. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that, as has already been explained in detail, the majority of academic callings were closed to Jews before the war. In this connection it is necessary to repeat that before the war there was not a single unbaptised Jewish official in the internal administration, not a single Jewish official in the higher grades of the postal, railway, education, forestry and mining departments, very few philologists, not a single regular army officer, while even in the department of justice promotion beyond the status of a lower court or provincial court judge was barred to unbaptised Jews. Before the war there was not a single provincial court president of the Jewish faith.

Similarly the career of professor was almost entirely closed to unbaptised Jews. On the other hand, the path to the practice of law had been open to German Jews for about a century. In the older German Jewish families an attorney tradition had already been formed, so that even the original ordinances of April 1933, which effected the exclusion of Jews from the legal profession, provided exceptions in the case of attorneys belonging to old Jewish legal families.

The desire for intellectual academic training and activities, which was particularly cherished in Jewish families, was therefore capable of realisation almost solely in the sphere of legal or medical work. To reproach the Jews for this intellectual endeavour is just as inept as to seek to make them suffer for adopting only such academic callings as had been left open to them. In the practice of law, moreover, free competition prevails. Competition with non-Jewish attorneys has always existed, and the public have always been free to choose either a non-Jewish or a Jewish legal adviser. If the Jews were really so unpopular as they are represented to be, Jewish lawyers could not have acquired the esteem and confidence which they have secured during the past century among all classes of society. If Jewish lawyers have secured leading positions in the field of juridical and political erudition they have not pressed themselves forward, but have acquired reputation and honour by their own achievements, which have been hitherto recognised even by their non-Jewish colleagues. One need only recall such names as Staub (standard commentary on commercial law), Neumann (civil actions), Hachenburg (commercial law), Kann

(civil actions), Callmann (unfair competition and kartell law), Isay (patent law) and Magnus (editor of the "Juristische Wochenschrift"), Alsberg (criminal law).

The number of Jewish attorneys is known only for the year 1925, when it was about 2,900. In that year the total number of attorneys was 13,578. At the beginning of 1933 there would probably be 16,000 in all, of whom 3,500 were of the Jewish faith.

The detailed figures for three districts of the Prussian court of appeal:

Supreme Court of Justice, Berlin: hitherto 3,890 attorneys
 including Aryans 1,892
 " non-Aryans 1,992, of whom
 500 have so far been excluded.

Supreme Provincial Court, Breslau: hitherto 1,056 attorneys
 including Aryans 692
 " non-Aryans 364 of whom
 98 have so far been excluded.

Supreme Provincial Court, Frankfort-on-Main:
 hitherto 607 attorneys
 including Aryans 322
 " non-Aryans 275 of whom
 77 have so far been excluded.

It is true that the majority of the Jewish attorneys are admitted in the German cities. The reason for this is to be found in the demographic distribution of the German-Jewish population in general, the main proportion living in the large towns (Berlin alone contains 30% of the German Jews), as also in the fact that the industrial undertakings are concentrated in the towns, so that a larger number of attorneys are required there, while, at the same time, the individual attorney is in closer relationship with such industrial undertakings.

The Jews in trade and hotel keeping.

The large share which the Jews have formerly taken and still, to a certain extent, take in trading is explained by the fact that for many centuries they alone were enabled to engage in the distribution of goods as a trade, simultaneously with their activities in finance (money and credit). Since the middle of the 19th century, however, the Jews' share in the various branches of goods distribution has declined, as other avocations were opened to them. With the concentration of undertakings the number of small traders naturally declined, while Jews with special individual business capacity became directors of joint-stock companies. The total number of Jews in trade, in proportion to the population, has been over-estimated.

In 1,000 persons engaged in trade as their main occupation - notwithstanding the fact that exceptionally large numbers of Jews are engaged in trading - 970 are non-Jews and only 30 are Jews.

If we consider only those trading independently, i.e. that social stratum in which the Jews had formerly gained a particularly strong footing, it will be seen that of 1,000 persons engaged in trade and commerce for their own account 925 are non-Jews and 75 are Jews. At the same time it should be borne in mind that many of these latter are in a very small way of business, their income in the majority of cases being far below the average of the German middle class.

The fact that a few individual trading enterprises have developed into large shops and later on into departmental stores is merely a natural outcome of the general concentration of trade. It is not correct to say that the departmental store is a typical Jewish "invention". In addition to Jewish departmental stores, such as that of Tietz, there are non-Jewish concerns, such as Althoff, Karstadt, Oberpollinger, etc. The ratio of the departmental stores' turnover to the general turnover is greatly over-estimated. It amounts to only 3.9%, while the individual independent traders control 81% and

even the pedlars and street-traders 6.3% of the goods turnover, i.e. nearly twice as much as the departmental stores.

The assertion as to the activities of Jewish speculators in land and other real estate having brought approximately the half of Berlin into the hands of Jews is not and cannot be proved.

The Jews in Hotel-keeping.

According to the employment census of 1925 this branch, which includes the keeping of inns and public houses, gives employment to approximately 670,000 persons, about 4,600 of these being of the Jewish faith. This is equivalent to a proportion of 0.7%, and is therefore below the average proportion of Jews to the total population.

If we consider those trading as individuals in the public house and inn-keeping branch, we get the figure of 2,480 Jews engaged independently in this branch as their main occupation, this being equivalent to 1.27% of the total number of those working for their own account in this branch. Thus, as compared with the average proportion of Jews to the whole population of the Reich this figure shows only a negligible excess.

Of 1,000 persons employed in the public house and inn-keeping branch 993 are non-Jews and 7 are Jews; of 1,000 persons trading independently in this branch 987 are non-Jews and 12 - 13 are Jews.

The Jews in theatrical enterprises and in films.

No statistics are available after 1925. In the employment census of 1925, among all those engaged in the theatrical and musical branch, as main profession or calling, the proportion of Jews was 2.4%, i.e. to every 24 Jews there were 976 non-Jews in this branch.

But even these figures, which show a higher proportion of Jews in the theatrical and musical branch than is commensurate with their proportion in the population, are due merely to the fact that the private theatres in the large cities employ Jews to a considerable extent, while the town and provincial theatres engage Jewish players only on a small scale. As regards prominent players, it is estimated by a competent authority that among 50 artists in this category only about 10 were Jews. Among the provincial players the proportion of Jews is considerably smaller. Of the 12,000 theatrical artists, which is the estimated number in Germany, 300 are Jews, i.e. about $2\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Jewish theatre directors were likewise engaged mainly in private theatres: only in exceptional cases were they considered for the public stage. Thus Jessner, in Berlin, was a Jew, as were also the directors of the State theatres in Hanover and Königsberg. On the other hand, it should be pointed out that, contrary to what is asserted, all the eminent directors of private theatres in Berlin were not Jews. We may mention Hilpert, Jürgen, Fehling, Rose and Lange; also Piscator, who belongs to a clerical family.

It is precisely in the theatrical field that personal achievement tells. While the directors of town and provincial theatres were generally able to carry on their business without personal risk, the director of the private theatre in the capital had necessarily to combine artistic with business capabilities. Success came only to those who had real ability and whose performances were such as to exercise, in view of the keen competition in cosmopolitan Berlin, an exceptional drawing power. Personalities such as Max Reinhardt, who has made the repute of the German stage famous throughout the world, Leopold Jessner, who revived the performances of the classics, and Barnowsky, whose Shakespearian productions showed an exceptionally high standard - these are unique individuals, who should not be judged from the standpoint of race, but only by their artistic achievements and their successes. On account of her stage directors like Reinhardt and Jessner, Germany has become the envy of the world. The Bishop of Salzburg was not deterred by Reinhardt's Jewish origin from allowing this unique artist to stage the mystery plays on the Domplatz in Salzburg. It has certainly never occurred to players such as Pallenberg, Kortner, Deutsch, Elisabeth Bergner and Massary, when on the stage, that their artistic success had been attained in any way through Jewish factors -

which, moreover, have never been defined even by the anti-semites. To themselves and to the public who felt drawn to these great actors, their artistic achievement, and that alone, was all that really mattered.

The same applies to films, in which field likewise success has been achieved only through very high directing and acting ability. If, in addition to the gigantic Ufa concern (Hugenberg) several Jewish film producers have been engaged in film manufacture, then these very producers, by staking their capital, had necessarily to satisfy the public taste. If they had not satisfied it, they would have lost the capital invested, and would have had to close down, owing to the lack of success of their films. In films, too, several particularly high-sounding names are prominent - names the bearers of which are Jews who, both artistically and materially - by the export of films - have founded and enhanced the reputation of the German film (Ernst Lubitsch, Erich Pommer).

As regards dramatic critics, there is a considerable difference between their relative proportions in Berlin and those prevailing in the rest of Germany. In Berlin the proportion of dramatic critics on important papers was not inconsiderable, while in the provinces Jews were scarcely engaged at all in this capacity. As regards Berlin, they were engaged preponderatingly on the world's press and not to any great extent on the local papers.

The Jews in Politics.

German Jews are distributed among all political parties, in so far as these are not distinctly anti-semitic. They have formed into political party groups not for Jewish motives, but according to their general political, economic and cultural interests. In the pre-war National-Liberal and the Progressive parties Jews like Lasker and Bamberger took an active and leading part; similarly, several Jewish leaders were represented in the Socialist parties. In England, France and Fascist Italy, where no anti-semitic points of programme bar the way to the parties of the Right against the Jews, we find quite a number of Conservative Jewish politicians. We may name Beaconsfield (Disraeli) the Conservative British Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Jung, the present Fascist Minister of Finance. The doctrinaire of the Conservative party in Germany was Friedrich Julius Stahl, a baptised Jew. If the national-economic and philosophical ideas of Karl Marx, likewise a baptised Jew, are, according to anti-semitic interpretation, to be regarded as "Jewish", then these opposing Conservative views are equally entitled to be described as "typically Jewish."

The anti-semitic interpretation fails to recognise that the economic and political attitude neither of Stahl nor of Marx was the outcome of Jewish ideas. In the formation of their ideas they thought as little about their Jewish origin or about the Jews as did the Jewish adherents and leaders of the Socialist parties, who joined that group because of their general political and national-economic convictions and not for "Jewish" motives. The preponderating majority of semitic Germans were represented in the bourgeois parties in accordance with their economic status. At the time when Friedrich Naumann's Progressive party and the later Democratic party played a part in politics, they were designated the Jewish party. When the Social-Democratic party became negligible, it was sought to defame it by dubbing it the Jewish party. Even although according to Socialistic ideas differences of race can play no part as regards appointment to leading positions, the number of Jewish leaders in the Socialist parties is, nevertheless, relatively small. Neither Kautsky nor Liebknecht, neither Seidewitz nor Dr. David, who are generally called Jews, are Jews or of Jewish descent. In the Reichstag as elected on July 31, 1932, only one of the 608 deputies was a Jew. Fourteen were of Jewish descent, among them being Dr. Quartz, a German-National deputy.

The Prussian Landtag of April 24, 1932 numbered only 2 Jews and 2 persons of Jewish descent among its 423 deputies. In the Landtags of the other States the number of Jews is still smaller. In the leadership of the Communist party during the last few years there have been no Jews at all, with the exception of Heinz Neumann, who is of Jewish descent. The rejection of Communism by the vast majority of German Jews necessarily follows from the hostility to religion shown by the Communist movement.

The Jews in the World War.

The alleged inadequate participation of the Jews in the World War is incidentally based on statistical data said to be derived from War Ministry sources. In this connection it must be observed that the German War Ministry's statistics date from November 11, 1918, and therefore cover only half the war period; moreover, they yield, for multifarious reasons, only unreliable and partial results. According to statistical data, substantiated in every detail, collected by Jewish organisations which have compiled a Book of Remembrance containing the names of the semitic Germans killed in action and giving their exact regimental number, place of birth, date of death, etc., the number of the Jews from Germany (excluding the ceded territories) who fell in the War was 10,869. As precisely the provinces of Posen and Alsace Lorraine had a considerable Jewish population, the number of Jews killed in action must be reckoned at 12,000. (This figure has been verified at the Central Information Bureau for War Casualties and War Graves, in Spandau). The proportion of the Jewish fallen amounts to 12.5%, and therefore approximates to the average percentage of all the German fallen, namely 13.49%. The difference is explained by the special demographic distribution of the Jews, as not many of them belonged to the rural population. The rural population had, however, a higher percentage of fallen than the urban.

Altogether, of 565,000 German Jews 100,000 were in the army; about 35,000 Jewish soldiers won distinction, some 23,000 were promoted; over 2,000 were given commissions (not including the medical officers) of whom 322 fell in action (16%). The high number of officers is all the more remarkable as it shows their efficiency in the field; except in Bavaria, there were no Jewish officers before the war. About 11% of the Jews who fought in the war were volunteers, among them being Ludwig Frank, the first German Reichstag deputy killed in the war. Out of every 100 Jews who joined up, 78 were at the front.

Criminality of the Jews.

Light can be thrown on this question only by considering it in conjunction with the criminality of persons of other creeds, while classifying it according to individual offences and avocations.

Exact evidence can be furnished that the criminality of German Jews does not materially differ from what was to be expected from their vocational classification. Wherever deviations occur, they can be explained by the particular distribution of the Jews within the various vocational groups (preponderance of independent traders over employees); their colony methods (distributed over town and country); their abstinence, greater on the average; their distribution of wealth and their education (very high proportion of students). The relative figures available on these points have not been available since the war. Moreover, the criminal statistics of most anti-semitic authors make the mistake of relating the number of offences to the number of all Jews or Christians. The percentage of Jews of "indictable age" is, however, everywhere (particularly in Central and Western Europe) greater than in the case of Christians, owing to their lower birth-rate. Thus by applying the relative figures to the total number of Jews or Christians, the picture is vitiated to the disadvantage of the Jews.

In the period 1910 to 1917 the most serious forms of criminality - cases of murder, manslaughter, child abandonment, killing on instigation - practically did not occur at all among the Jews in Germany. From 1899 to 1917, of 2,174 crimes of this category only 4 were committed by Jews (= 0.2%). There are no new statistics.

The fact that the percentage of Jews concerned in the typical offences of individual vocational groups increases in direct proportion to the increase in the number of Jews joining these groups, is only natural. It is therefore inadmissible, in the case of bankruptcy offences, for example, to make general percentual comparisons with other vocational classes. In commercial callings, in which the Jews are engaged on a considerable scale, bankruptcy offences are, of course, more likely to occur than in the category of officials or employees.

STRENG VERTRAULICH.

DOKUMENT Nr.5.

NICHT zur VERÖFFENTLICHUNG.

S T A T I S T I S C H E S M A T E R I A L

Z U R

J U D E N F R A G E

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Die antijuedischen Massnahmen, wie sie im Beamten-, Anwalts-, Patentanwalts-, Steuerberater-, Kassenzulassungsgesetz, im Gesetz gegen die Ueberfremdung der Schulen und Hochschulen sowie in zahlreichen Massnahmen der Verwaltungspraxis und des privaten Boykotts zum Ausdruck kommen, werden im wesentlichen mit folgenden Argumenten begruendet:

Die Juden haetten auf Grund der Revolution von 1918 ihre Stellung in Deutschland politisch wie wirtschaftlich so stark ausgebaut, dass Regierungsgewalt und das Leben der Nation ausserordentlich stark unter juedischem Einfluss gestanden haetten. Gefoerdert sei dieses Herrschaftsstreben durch eine ausserordentlich starke Zuwanderung von Ostjuden, die sich im wirtschaftlichen und kulturellen Leben verhaengnisvoll bemerkbar gemacht haetten. Der juedische Einfluss sei so stark gewesen, dass Politik, Kultur und Wirtschaft als "ueberfremdet" haetten angesprochen werden muessen.

Diese Auffassungen sollen einer objektiven Nachpruefung unterzogen werden.

Zur Geschichte der deutschen Juden.

Es ist zunaechst ein Irrtum, dass mit dem Jahre 1918 die Stellung der deutschen Juden sich grundlegend zu ihren Gunsten veraendert haette. Juden haben in Deutschland bereits im 4. Jahrhundert gewohnt. Sie wirkten am Hofe Karls des Grossen, und die rheinischen Staedte, insbesondere Speyer, Mainz und Worms legen mit ihren Friedhoeften und Synagogenresten Zeugnis fuer die Verwurzelung der Juden mit Deutschland ab. (Vergl. Rieger "Vom Heimatrecht der deutschen Juden.") Waehrend die Juden des Mittelalters und der beginnenden Neuzeit entsprechend den Prinzipien des christlichen Staates Gleichberechtigung nicht besassen, aenderte sich ihre Rechtslage am Ende des 18. und mit dem beginnenden 19. Jahrhundert. Die Stein-Hardenberg'schen Reformen, das preussische Judenedikt von 1847 legten die volle Gleichberechtigung der preussischen Juden fest und die Verfassung des Norddeutschen Bundes bestaetigte sie. Die Verfassung von Weimar gab den Juden nicht mehr Rechte als ihnen bereits die Verfassung des Norddeutschen Bundes von 1869 bzw. 1871 gewaehrt hatte. In w i r t s c h a f t l i c h e r Beziehung hatte insbesondere in der Periode des Kaiserreichs der juedische Mittelstand an dem allgemeinen wirtschaftlichen Aufschwung teilgenommen und die Positionen, die sich die juedische Deutsche kraft ihrer Leistung und ihres wirtschaftlichen Ansehens in den berufsstaendischen Vertretungen und in den kommunalen Ehren-aemtern erworben hatten, waren im Kaiserreich weit zahlreicher als in der Republik. Das haengt mit dem Zusammenbruch des juedischen Mittelstandes (Rentner, selbststaendige Gewerbetreibende) zusammen, der durch Inflation, Deflation, Krise und den allgemeinen Konzentrationsprozess der Wirtschaft bedingt ist. Das Jahr 1918 war fuer die Stellung juedischer wirtschaftender Menschen ein Einschnitt, allerdings in negativem Sinne.

P o l i t i s c h hat die Revolution den Juden nur insofern eine Aenderung gebracht, als in einzelnen Zweigen der Verwaltung nicht mehr das Prinzip des kaiserlichen Staates, allein getauften Juden die vollen Rechte zu gewaehren, angewandt wurde. In der Justiz und inneren Verwaltung wie bei der Besetzung einiger weniger Ministerposten ist mit diesem Prinzip entsprechend den demokratischen Grundsuetzen der Weimarer Verfassung gebrochen worden.

Ostjudenfrage.

Auch die Auffassung, dass Deutschland seit Jahrzehnten Durchgangsstation fuer M i l l i o n e n von Ostjuden gewesen ist, die nach mehr oder weniger kurzem Aufenthalt in der zweiten Generation weiterzogen, haelt statistischer Nachpruefung nicht stand. Bereits vor dem Kriege lebten in Deutschland, insbesondere in den Ostprovinzen und in Berlin eine Anzahl russischer und oesterreichischer Juden, in deren Haenden insbesondere der Eier- und Gefluegelhandel lag. Im Kriege wurde von der deutschen

Militaerverwaltung eine ziffernmaessig nicht genau erfassbare Zahl von russischen Juden nach Deutschland gebracht, wo sie etwa in den oberslesischen Bergwerken die freien Plaetze der zur Truppe eingezogenen deutschen Arbeiter einnahmen. Nach dem Kriege sind Ostjuden nach Deutschland zu einem Teil deshalb eingewandert, weil sie sich in ihren Wohnlaendern nicht halten konnten; sie hatten waehrend der deutschen Besetzung der Ostgebiete mit den deutschen Truppen stark sympathisiert, so dass sie den Schikanen der Nachfolgestaaten ausgesetzt waren. In der Inflation sind wiederum eine Anzahl von Ostjuden durch Deutschland gewandert, nachdem sie hier einen Aufenthalt von wenigen Monaten genommen hatten.

Die Zahl der ostjuedischen Durchwanderer, Einwanderer und Eingebuergeren wird masslos uebertrieben. Soweit Ostjuden nach Uebersee durch Deutschland gewandert sind, liegen amtliche Zahlen der Reichsstatistik vor. Die Gesamtzahl der ueber deutsche Haefen ausgewanderten Personen betraegt 1919 bis 1924 130391, 1925 bis 1931 181308. Von letzteren waren bis zu ihrer Auswanderung in Deutschland ansaessig 11299. Die Gesamtzahl der Fremden Auswanderer ueber deutsche Ueberseehaefen betrug demnach in den 13 Jahren nach dem Kriege 311699. Mangels einer Konfessionsstatistik der Auswanderer ist nicht bekannt, wieviel Juden unter diesen Personen waren. Rechnet man willkuerlich und sehr hoch den juedischen Anteil mit 50%, so wuerde die Zahl der osteuropaeischen Juden, die nach Kriegsende Deutschland durchwandert haben, 150 bis 160000 betragen. Im Hoechstfalle koennen unter diesen Personen 10000 Ostjuden gewesen sein, die in Deutschland voruebergehend ihren Aufenthalt genommen hatten. 150000 Ostjuden etwa waren reine Durchgangswanderer, die deutsche Transportunternehmungen benutzt haben.

Kann also selbst bei den Durchwanderern nicht von Hunderttausenden oder gar Millionen gesprochen werden, so ist dies noch viel weniger bei den Ostjuden zulaessig, die sich in Deutschland niedergelassen haben. Nach der Volkszaehlung von 1925 waren von 564000 Juden, die insgesamt in Deutschland lebten, rund 465000 Inlaender und 99000 Auslaender. Das Jahr 1925 muss als das angesehen werden, in dem die Hoechstzahl von auslaendischen Juden in Deutschland gezahlt wurde.

Die Verschaerfung der wirtschaftlichen Verhaeltnisse hat zu einer von Jahr zu Jahr steigenden Abwanderung von Ostjuden gefuehrt, die zum geringen Teil in ihre Heimatlaender zurueck, im uebrigen nach Uebersee (Palaestina, Amerika), zu kleinem Teil auch nach Westeuropa gewandert sind. Die Rueckwanderung ist seit Beginn des Jahres 1933 so stark, dass gegenwaertig die Zahl der in Deutschland wohnenden, aus Osteuropa stammenden Juden im Hoechstfalle auf 76000 anzunehmen ist. Fuer die Staerke der Auswanderung ist charakteristisch die Zahl der Einwanderer nach Palaestina. Die Zahl der Einwanderer betrug

	<u>Januar</u>	<u>Februar</u>	<u>Maerz</u>
<u>1931</u>	150	154	832
<u>1932</u>	86	611	1355
<u>1933</u>	2249	1581	2482

Von einer Ueberflutung Deutschlands durch Ostjuden kann also bei einer Hoechstziffer von 99000 ostjuedischen Personen im Jahre 1925 und 76000 im Jahre 1933 nicht gesprochen werden, insbesondere dann nicht, wenn man die Zahl der nichtjuedischen russischen Einwanderer vergleicht, die nach der russischen Revolution ein Asyl in Deutschland fanden.

Einbuergerungen.

Ebenso unzulassig uebertrieben und unrichtig ist die Zahl der eingebuergeren Ostjuden. Der preussische Minister

des Innern hat im preussischen Landtag Anfang 1930 die Zahl von Ostauslaendern nicht deutscher Herkunft in der Zeitspanne 1919 bis Maerz 1930 mit 7654 angegeben. Selbst wenn 90% dieser Personen Ostjuden waren - zu beruecksichtigen sind die nichtjuedischen Fluechtlinge aus Russland und den Randstaaten - so wuerde das bedeuten, dass in 11 Jahren, 1919 bis 1930, 6900 Ostjuden preussische Staatsangehoerige geworden sind. Schaetzt man auf Grund dieser Zahl die Einbuengerung fuer das Reichsgebiet - die Einbuengerungen ausserhalb Preussens blieben hinter den preussischen Zahlen weit zurueck, schon deshalb, weil sich in Bayern, Baden und Wuerttemberg Ostjuden nur in verschwindend geringer Zahl aufhielten - so kommt man bei Beruecksichtigung der miteingebuegerten Familienangehoerigen zu einer Gesamtzahl von 10000 bis 12000 Personen, denen in der Zeit von 1919 bis 1933 als Ostjuden das Staatsbuengerrecht eines deutschen Landes verliehen worden ist.

Diese Zahlen decken sich annaehrend mit den vom Conti-Buero veroeffentlichten Angaben von 12500 insgesamt eingebuegerten Ostjuden.

Uebrigens wurde die Einbuengerung beguenstigt durch die Tatsache, dass die ueberwaeltigende Mehrzahl der Ostjuden Deutsch als ihre Muttersprache angibt. Ausserdem duerfte es sich bei der Mehrzahl um solche Personen handeln, die mindestens zehn, meist aber zwanzig und mehr Jahre in Deutschland ansaessig sind (Voraussetzung der Einbuengerung nach den Richtlinien des Reichsrats).

Gegenueber den Uebertreibungen der antisemitischen Presse steht demnach fest:

- 1.) Es sind nicht Millionen von Ostjuden durch Deutschland gewandert, sondern in den Jahren 1919 bis 1931 etwa 150 bis 160000.
- 2.) Es haben nicht hunderttausende oder Millionen von Ostjuden Deutschland ueberflutet, sondern die Gesamtzahl der in Deutschland wohnenden, nicht eingebuegerten Ostjuden betrug im Jahre 1925 hoechstens 99000; sie betraegt heute hoechstens 76000 und wird mit jedem Tage geringer.
- 3.) Es sind nicht zehntausende von Ostjuden in Deutschland eingebuegert, sondern die Zahl der Eingebuegerten betraegt hoechstens 10000 bis 12500.

Zahl und Vermehrung der Juden.

Nach der Volkszaehlung von 1925 wurden 564000 Personen juedischen Glaubens in Deutschland festgestellt. Hiervon waren 465000 Reichsinlaender und 99000 Auslaender.

Die Auffassung, als ob sich die Juden in einem besonders hohen Prozentsatz vermehrten, ist irrig. Das Gegenteil ist richtig. Die Bevoelkerungsbewegung bei den Juden ist rueckklaeufig und zeigt die typischen Tendenzen der Grosstadtbevoelkerung. Die allgemeinen sozialen Tendenzen und die Einengung des wirtschaftlichen Lebensraumes haben die Ein- und Zweikindererhe stark beguenstigt, sodass bereits heute eine unnatuerliche Altersschichtung der juedischen Bevoelkerung festzustellen ist. Nach den Berechnungen des Bevoelkerungsstatistikers Ernst Kahn - Frankfurt ist anzunehmen, dass die juedische Bevoelkerung im Jahre 1970 270000, also etwa die Haelfte des gegenwaertigen Bevoelkerungsstandes betragen wird.

Historisch gesehen laesst sich statistisch nachweisen, dass die Zahl der Juden erheblich weniger stark gestiegen ist als die der Gesamtbevoelkerung.

Im preussischen Staat betrug die Gesamtbevoelkerung 1816 nach einem amtlichen statistischen Ergebnis 10350000 Menschen, darunter waren 124000 Juden, das sind 1,2%. 1925 befanden sich unter den 38200000 Einwohnern Preussens rund 403000 Juden, das sind 1,06%. Noch krasser als in dem prozentualen Rueckgang der juedischen Schichten in den 109 Jahren von 1816 bis

1925 drueckt sich die weitaus staerkere Vermehrung der Gesamtbevoelkerung darin aus, dass diese in dieser Zeitspanne um 270% gestiegen ist, die juedische Bevoelkerung dagegen nur um 227%.

In Bayern betrug die Gesamtbevoelkerung im Jahre 1840 4370000, darunter 59400 Juden, das sind 1,4%. Im Jahre 1925 hatte Bayern 7370000 Einwohner, darunter rund 49000 Juden. Die Gesamtbevoelkerung in Bayern hat sich also in den Jahren 1840 bis 1925 um 3000000 vermehrt; die Zahl der Juden ist in dieser Zeit um 10000, d.h. um etwa ein Fuenftel, zurueckgegangen und betraegt prozentual nur noch 0,6%.

Konzentration der Juden in den Grosstaedten.

Es trifft zu, dass die deutschen Juden zum ueberwiegenden Teil zur Stadtbevoelkerung zaehlen. Das haengt mit ihrer beruflichen Betaetigung aufs engste zusammen. Da den Juden land- und forstwirtschaftlicher Betaetigung bis ins 19. Jahrhundert hinein unmoeglich war, da sie in die Verwaltung ebenfalls keinen Zutritt hatten, waren sie zu erheblichem Teil auf kaufmaennische Berufe beschraenkt. Im gleichen Mass, wie sich der Grosshandel mit seiner Konzentration in den grossen Staedten entwickelte, konzentrierten sich auch die juedischen Kaufleute in den Grosstaedten.

Trotzdem ist die Konzentration in den Staedten und Grosstaedten nicht etwa eine spezifisch juedische Erscheinung. Sie trifft fuer die Gesamtbevoelkerung Deutschlands in gleichem Masse zu. Waehrend noch 1871 etwa ein Drittel der deutschen Gesamtbevoelkerung in Staedten ueber 10 000 Einwohner wohnte, sind es 1925 bereits fast zwei Drittel.

Der Anteil der Juden an der grosstaedtischen Bevoelkerung ist kaum in dem gleichen Mass gestiegen wie der Anteil der Gesamtbevoelkerung.

In H a m b u r g betrug z.B. die Gesamtbevoelkerung

1866	285 000 Personen
1925	1 129 000 Personen.
Der Anteil der Juden in Hamburg betrug	
1866	12 550
1925	19 900.

Die Gesamtbevoelkerung Hamburgs ist also in 59 Jahren um fast das Vierfache gestiegen, die juedische Bevoelkerung dagegen nur um etwas mehr als die Haelfte. Waehrend 1866 die juedische Bevoelkerung Hamburgs 4,5% betrug, betrug sie 1925 nur 1,75%.

In B e r l i n betrug die Gesamtbevoelkerung

1871	826 000 Einwohner
1925	ueber 4000 000 Einwohner
Juden gab es in Berlin	
1871	45 500
1925	173 000

Die Steigerung der juedischen Bevoelkerung entspricht also nicht einmal dem Wachstum der Allgemeinbevoelkerung. Prozentual sind die Juden an der Berliner Bevoelkerung im Jahre 1870 mit 5,5% beteiligt, im Jahre 1925 mit 4,3%. Der prozentuale Anteil ist also nicht gewachsen, er befindet sich im Gegenteil in staendigem Rueckgang.

Berufsschichtung der Juden.

Die gegenwaertige wirtschaftliche Schichtung der Juden ist nur unter Beruecksichtigung ihrer historischen Entwicklung zu verstehen. Waehrend das in Palaestina ansaessige juedische Urvolk Ackerbau trieb, sind die Juden

seit ihrer Zerstreuung ueber die Welt mehr und mehr in den Beruf des Handels gedraengt worden. In Deutschland waren ihnen sogar Handelsprivilegien, insbesondere auf dem Gebiet des Geldverkehrs eingeraeumt, weil das kanonische Zinsverbot Christen den Geldhandel im Mittelalter verschloss.

Die Juden waren dagegen von der Landbesitzerwerbung und damit auch von den Berufen der Land- und Forstwirtschaft, von den Zuenften und damit von den Berufen des Handwerks und der Produktion ueberhaupt, von der oeffentlichen Verwaltung des Staates, der Provinzen und der Staedte ausgeschlossen. Erst im letzten Drittel des 19. Jahrhunderts begann man, ihnen langsam die freie Berufsentwicklung zu eroeffnen. Allerdings wurde auch dann jeder einzelne Jude, der einen bisher den Juden verschlossenen Beruf ergriff, als Usurpator betrachtet und die antisemitische Agitation hat bis in die letzte Zeit hinein die wenigen Faelle, in denen etwa Juden in die innere Verwaltung berufen wurden, als "unzulaessige Einmischung in die deutschen Angelegenheiten" scharf bekaempft.

Die Auffassung, dass die Juden freiwillig sich auf den Handelstand beschraenkt haetten, ist also irrig. In dem Augenblick, wo durch das Fallen des Zunftzwanges die Moeglichkeit zu handwerklicher Betaetigung gegeben war, sind Tausende von Juden in handwerkliche Berufe gegangen. Es gibt seit Jahrzehnten einen "Verband der juedischen Handwerker Deutschlands", der tausende von Mitgliedern aller handwerklichen Berufe zaehlt. In den Ostlaendern, in denen der Zunftzwang keine Rolle spielte, sind die Juden noch heute ueberwiegend in allen handwerklichen Berufen taetig.

Beruecksichtigt man diese historischen Gegebenheiten, so erklart sich die Wirtschaftsschichtung der Juden in der Gegenwart. Waehrend im Jahre 1813 in Preussen 90% aller preussischen Juden in Handel und Gastwirtschaft taetig waren, sind heute noch etwa 60% aller juedischen Erwerbstaetigen im Handel und Verkehr in Deutschland beschaeftigt. Ein Viertel aller erwerbstaetigen Juden ist im Handwerk und der Industrie taetig.

Ein naeheres Bild ergeben folgende Zahlen:

Die hauptberuflich erwerbstaetigen Juden im Deutschen Reich Mitte 1925

Wirtschaftsabteilung:	Zahl der jued. hauptberuflichen Erwerbstaetigen:	von 100 hauptberuflich erwerbstaetigen Juden gehoerten zur nebenstehenden Wirtschaftsabteilung.
A. Land- und Forstwirtschaft	4 974	1,91
B. Industrie und Handwerk	63 276	24,24
C. Handel und Verkehr	160 106	61,33
D. Verwaltung und freie Berufe	14 745	6,65
E. Gesundheits- und Wohlfahrtspflege	10 626	4,07
F. Haeusliche Dienste	7 331	2,80
zusammen:	261 058	100,00

Die ueberwiegende Zahl der juedischen Handelsbetriebe ist Kleinbetrieb, d.h. ein Betrieb, in dem oft nur der Inhaber mit 1 oder 2 Angestellten oder

Familienangehoerigen taetig ist. Es kann also nicht die Rede davon sein, dass von dieser Seite der Wirtschaftsbewegung her ein "beherrschender" wirtschaftlicher Einfluss ausgeuebt oder erstrebt wird. Die selbstaendigen Kaufleute dieser Art von Betrieben, ob Juden oder Nichtjuden, haben oft nur ein Einkommen, das nach Abzug der Unkosten hinter dem zurueckbleibt, was Angestellte oder qualifizierte Arbeiter ohne Einsetzung eines Kapitalrisikos zu verdienen vermoegen.

Trotz des ziemlich hohen Anteils der Juden an der Wirtschaftssparte "Handel und Verkehr" ist ihr Verhaeltnis zu den in den gleichen Wirtschaftszweigen taetigen nichtjuedischen Personen gering.

Von 1000 hauptberuflich Erwerbstaetigen stehen in dem Wirtschaftszweig					
Handel und Verkehr	970	Nichtjuden	30	Juden	gegenueber
Produkten und Immobilienhandel	942	"	58	"	"
Hausier- und Strassenhandel	963	"	38	"	"
Im Kleinhandel, in dem der Anteil					
der Juden innerhalb der Selbstaeindigen					
am staerksten ist	976	"	24	"	"
Angestelltenschicht (einschl. der					
Beamten)	984	"	16	"	"

Dass also selbst in den Wirtschaftszweigen, in denen der Anteil der Juden prozentual hoeher ist als nach dem Bevoelkerungsanteil zu erwarten, von einem v o r h e r s c h e n d e n juedischen Einfluss nicht gesprochen werden kann, duerfte durch die vorstehenden Zahlen bewiesen sein. Wenn eine solche Behauptung aufgestellt worden ist, so ist sie bisher unbewiesen geblieben, oder man hat sie durch Gegenueberstellung prozentualer Werte zu beweisen versucht, bei denen nur eine Tatsache ausseracht gelassen war: naemlich, dass die nichtjuedische Bevoelkerung die juedische um dass hundertfache uebersteigt und dass selbst ein etwa staerkerer Anteil der Juden in einzelnen Wirtschaftszweigen in keiner Weise zu einer U e b e r f r e m d u n g der deutschen Wirtschaft durch die Juden oder gar zu ihrer Beherrschung fuehren kann.

Die Juden in hohen Staatsaemtern.

Nach antisemitischer Auffassung sollen die Juden insbesondere seit der Revolution hohe Staatsaemter in einem Prozentsatz besetzt haben, der weit ueber ihren Anteil an der Gesamtbevoelkerung hinausragt. Gelegentlich wird sogar die durch nichts bewiesene und voellig unbeweisbare Behauptung aufgestellt, dass 50 oder gar 80% aller wichtigen Verwaltungsstellen im Reich in den Haenden von Juden lagen.

In Wirklichkeit liegen die Verhaeltnisse so:

Die Verfassung des Kaiserreiches gewaehrte den Juden voellige Gleichberechtigung; de facto verschloss sie aber ungetauften Juden den Zugang zur Verwaltungslaufbahn. Dagegen haben getaufte Juden auch schon waehrend des Kaiserreiches hohe Staatsstellungen erlangt. So war der erste Praesident des Reichsgerichts, Eduard von Simson, juedischer Abstammung. Im Offizierskorps gab es mit Ausnahme von Bayern ungetaufte Juden nicht. Erst im Kriege schritt man zur Befoerderung von Juden zu Offizieren. Am Ende des Krieges wurden von der koeniglich preussischen Verwaltung auch ungetaufte Juden in den Verwaltungsdienst uebernommen. So ist - um diesen von der Agitation besonders ausgenutzten Fall zu erwaehnen - der fruehere Polizeivizepraesident von Berlin, Dr. Bernhard Weiss, der im Frieden Landrichter war, in die preussische innere Verwaltung durch den koeniglich preussischen Innenminister Dr. Drews uebernommen worden.

Grundsuetzlich muss darauf verwiesen werden, dass das Auftauchen einiger weniger Juden in einem Milieu, in dem bisher Juden nicht taetig waren, ungewoehnlich erschien und deshalb die Grundlage fuer Uebertreibung bildete.

Der e i n e Jude, der Minister oder Regierungsrat wurde, erschien ploetzlich als Typ d e r Juden, die sich anschickten, die Staatsaemter zu "erobern".

Wenn mit Beginn der demokratischen Regierungsperiode von dem Grundsatz abgewichen wurde, nur getaufte Juden zu den Staatsaemtern zuzulassen, so geschah dies im Verfolg demokratischer Prinzipien.

Mit irgend welchen "juedischen" Wuenschen oder gar "Plaenen", in Staatsstellungen vorzudringen, hatten diese Beamtenbesetzungen nichts zu tun. Die juedischen Persoenlichkeiten unterstellten Aeusserungen, dass "die Revolution der Stern Judas" sei, oder "Jetzt sind wir Juden ganz oben, jetzt sind wir die Herren! Unsere gluehenden Traeume sind erfuehlt!" (angebliche Aeusserung der oesterreichischen Kriegsministers Deutsch) sind erfunden.

Unter den 20 Reichskabinetten, die bis zum 30. Januar 1933 die Regierungsgewalt innehatten, und die durchschnittlich 13 Mitglieder zaehlten, befanden sich folgende juedische Minister:

- im Kabinett Scheidemann:
 - 1 Jude
 - und 2 Judenstaemmlinge: Professor Preuss Landsberg Schiffer
- im Kabinett Bauer:
 - 1 Judenstaemmling: Schiffer
- im ersten und zweiten Kabinett Wirth:
 - 1 Jude: Rathenau
 - und 1 Judenstaemmling: Dr. Gradnauer
- im ersten Kabinett Stresemann:
- und im zweiten Kabinett Herrmann Mueller:
 - 1 Judenstaemmling: Dr. Hilferding.

In s a e m t l i c h e n R e i c h s k a b i n e t t e n n a c h dem K r i e g e m i t e t w a 250 R e i c h s m i n i s t e r n b e f a n d e n s i c h d e m n a c h 2 J u d e n u n d 4 J u d e n - s t a e m m l i n g e .

In den Laenderregierungen gab es fast ueberhaupt keine juedischen Minister bis auf das erste preussische Kabinett Hirsch.

Wenn in der Regierung der Volksbeauftragten zwei Persoenlichkeiten juedischer Abstammung mitwirkten (Landsberg und Haase), so hat das seinen Grund in der Noetigung der sozialistischen Parteien, ihre fuehrenden Persoenlichkeiten, zu denen natuerlicherweise auch Juden gehoerten, in repraesentative Aemter herauszustellen. Zur Richtigestellung immer wiederkehrender Irrtuemer sei darauf verwiesen, dass weder Kautsky noch Liebknecht, noch Otto Braun, noch Gerlach, noch Dr. David juedisch oder juedischer Abstammung sind. Gelegentlich wird darauf verwiesen, dass im "Ausnahmegericht fuer Hindenburg und Ludendorff" Juden gesessen haetten. Gemeint ist hier einer der zahlreichen Untersuchungsausschuesse, zu denen die Parteien ihre juristisch vorgebildeten Abgeordneten entsandten. In einem dieser Untersuchungsausschuesse sassen die Abgeordneten Rechtsanwalt Cohn und Professor Sinzheimer.

Unzutreffend sind die Behauptungen ueber den hohen Anteil der Juden an der hoeheren Beamtenschaft. Die Zahl der juedischen hoeheren Beamten im Reich und in den Laendern ist so gering, dass ihre Namen noch nicht eine Schreibmaschinenseite fuellen wuerden.

Auf Grund der Berufszaehlung von 1925 ist festzustellen:

V o n 1000 l e i t e n d e n B e a m t e n i n d e r V e r w a l -

tung und Justiz waren 988 Nichtjuden und 12 Juden, das sind 1,2%.

Die Gesamtzahl der juedischen hoeheren Beamten in Verwaltungs- und Rechtspflege betraegt weniger als 500 bei 40000 nichtjuedischen Beamten dieser Kategorie; dabei ist unter der Verwaltung die Reichs-, Landes- und Kommunalverwaltung verstanden.

In der preussischen Verwaltung gab es nicht einen einzigen Juden als Staatssekretaer und nur einen als Ministerialdirektor. In der Reichsverwaltung waren innerhalb von 13 Jahren 2 Juden Staatssekretaere.

Es gab in Preussen einen einzigen Oberpraesidenten juedischer Abstammung und nicht einen einzigen juedischen Glaubens. Es gab nicht einen einzigen juedischen Regierungspraesidenten. Es gab einen juedischen Landrat. Unter den Berufsbuergermeistern gab es in ganz Deutschland nur einige wenige juedischer Abstammung.

Voellig irrtuemlich sind auch die Begriffe ueber die Zahl der juedischen Beamten in der Unterrichtsverwaltung. Soweit man die akademisch gebildeten Philologen (ausschliesslich der Hochschullehrer) der Untersuchung zugrundelegt, ergibt sich:

Die Gesamtzahl der leitenden Beamten nach der Berufszaehlung 1925 in dem Wirtschaftszweig "Bildung, Erziehung, Unterricht" betraegt 21 700. Hier von sind 290 Juden, d.h. 1,3%.

Voellig verschlossen war den deutschen Juden trotz aller formalen Gleichstellung die hoehere Forst- und Bergbaulaufbahn.

Auch in der hoeheren Post- und Zollverwaltung sind Juden kaum, wahrscheinlich ueberhaupt nicht, taetig gewesen, in der Reichsbahn und Reichsbank in verschwindendem Umfang.

In den mittleren und unteren Beamtsstellen sind Juden in sehr geringem Masse beschaeftigt worden.

Unter 1000 nicht leitenden Angestellten und Beamten in Verwaltung und Rechtspflege befanden sich 997 Nichtjuden und 3 Juden. Der prozentuale Anteil betraegt hier also 0,25%. In der entsprechenden mittleren und unteren Angestellten- und Beamtenkategorie befanden sich unter 310000 Personen 1617 Juden, d.h. 0,5%. Unter 1000 mittleren und unteren Angestellten der Unterrichtsverwaltung waren 995 Nichtjuden und 5 Juden.

Juden als Hochschullehrer.

Unter den akademischen Lehrern ist die Zahl der von Juden abstammenden Professoren verhaeltnismaessig groesser als in den anderen Berufskategorien. Das hat seinen Grund darin, dass in der akademischen Laufbahn vor dem Kriege Juden der Zutritt zur ordentlichen Professur fast durchgaengig gesperrt war, waehrend getaufte Juden die ihrer wissenschaftlichen Leistung entsprechende Befoerderung erfuhren.

Exakt feststellbar ist auf Grund der Berufszaehlung vom Jahre 1925 die Zahl der Hochschullehrer juedischen Glaubens, nicht aber die der Judenstaemmlinge. Im ganzen deutschen Reich gab es damals 4958 Hochschullehrer,

wovon 3050 auf Preussen und Sachsen zusammen entfallen. Diese Zahlen der beiden Laender muessen deshalb herausgestellt werden, weil nur in ihnen die Zahl der juedischen Hochschullehrer exakt feststellbar ist. In Preussen und Sachsen betrug nach den amtlichen Unterlagen die Zahl der juedischen Hochschullehrer 145; das bedeutet also einen Prozentsatz von 4,7. Wuerde man diesen Anteil auf das Reich uebertragen, so wuerde man zu 235 Hochschullehrern juedischen Glaubens im Jahre 1925 kommen. Diese Zahl ist jedoch zweifellos zu hoch, weil in den bayerischen und wuerttembergischen Hochschulen die Zahl der juedischen Hochschullehrer erheblich niedriger war als in Norddeutschland.

Die Zahl der Judenstaemmlinge unter den akademischen Lehrkraefte n wird schaetzungsweise die gleiche Hoehe haben wie die derjenigen juedischen Glaubens. Dass die Gesamtzahl 500 uebersteigt, d.h. also 10% aller Professoren ausmacht, duerfte ausgeschlossen sein.

Im einzelnen ist noch zu bemerken, dass die juedischen Hochschullehrer vorwiegend der medizinischen und juristischen Disziplin angehoe rten, in den uebrigen Fakultaeten bis auf die mathematische Klasse der philosophischen Fakultaet traten sie mehr zurueck. Wenn ueberhaupt die individuelle Leistung des einzelnen fuer seine "Karriere" massgebend ist, so gilt dies fuer die Hochschullehrer und so erklaert sich auch der hoehere prozentuale Anteil der Juden innerhalb dieser Berufsschicht. Dass es sich dabei um Leistungen handelt, die ueber den Rahmen Deutschlands hinausgehen, ergibt die hohe Zahl der juedischen Nobelpreistraeger. Nach neueren Feststellungen befinden sich unter 148 Nobelpreistraegern bis in die neueste Zeit 44 Deutsche, von denen 8 Juden bzw. Judenstaemmlinge sind: Ehrlich, Frank, Haber, Einstein, Wallach, Meyerhof, Warburg und Willstaetter. Ausser diesen deutschen Nicht-Ariern sind noch 7 nichtdeutsche Juden bzw. Judenstaemmlinge unter den bisherigen Nobelpreistraegern.

Schliesslich handelt es sich gerade bei den Hochschullehrern nicht um Persoenlichkeiten, die den Universitaeten a u f g e z w u n g e n waren. Das Berufsrecht der Fakultaeten garantierte die freie Auswahl solcher Persoenlichkeiten, deren wissenschaftlicher Ruf die Universitaetsinstanzen zur Wahl veranlasste.

Kann also auf Grund eines juedischen Prozentsatzes von 4,7% bis hoechstens 8-10% nicht von einer "Verjudung" der Hochschulen gesprochen werden, so gewiss nicht von einem "planmaessigen Eindringen der Juden in die Hochschulkoe rper", die sich stets aus freiem Willen mit hervorragenden Fachleuten ergaenzten, wobei die Frage der Abstammung und der Konfession wie bei jeder anderen wissenschaftlichen Konkurrenz keine Rolle haette spielen sollen. Wenn derartige antisemitische Vorurteile aber doch gelegentlich zum Ausdruck kamen, so muss die wissenschaftliche Leistung der ausgewaehlten juedischen Professoren so hoch gewesen sein, dass sie die antisemitischen Bedenken aus dem Wege raeumte.

Juden als Aerzte.

Es wird eingewandt, dass die Zahl der juedischen Aerzte besonders gross ist. Es ist zutreffend, dass der Prozentsatz der juedischen Aerzte an der Gesamtzahl der Aerzte um ein Mehrfaches groesser ist, als dem Bevoelkerungsanteil der Juden entspricht. Die Gruende hierfuer sind mehrfacher Art:

Einmal uebte - wie bei den Anwaelten - der freie Beruf bei der Absperrung der Beamtenlaufbahn auf den wissenschaftlich interessierten Juden eine besondere Anziehungskraft aus. Sodann sind Juden als Mediziner seit Jahrhunderten hervorgetreten. Schon Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts haben viele westdeutsche Staedte juedische Aerzte an ihre Krankenhaeuser gezogen, weil das Vertrauen zur juedischen Leistung seitens der Masse des Volkes stets gross war, und gerade auf dem Gebiet der exakten Medizin ein Kausalzusammenhang zwischen Konfession bzw. Abstammung und individueller Leistung selbst in den Zeiten und in den Gebieten nicht geherrscht haben, in denen sonst die

Gleichberechtigung der Juden noch nicht in vollem Umfange durchgefuehrt war.

Aus dieser Entwicklung und aus den geistigen Voraussetzungen heraus erkluert es sich, dass gegenwaertig in Deutschland unter etwa 52000 Aerzten 8000 juedische Aerzte sind, einschliesslich aller derjenigen, die in Krankenhaeusern taetig waren als Versorgungsaerzte oder als Vertrauensaerzte bei Krankenkassen. In die Beamtenarztstellen der Regierung usw. (Kreisarztstellen, Heeres- und Polizei-Sanitaetswesen) haben Juden auch nach dem Kriege nur sehr schwer Eingang gefunden, und so erkluert es sich, dass sie als praktische Aerzte und Spezialaerzte in freier Berufsausuebung oder als Krankenhausaeerzte in besonderer Weise ihren Ruf begruendet haben.

Dass in einer Stadt wie Berlin, in der ohnehin 30% der deutschen Juden wohnen, die Zahl der Krankenhausaeerzte besonders gross sein muss, kann nicht erstaunen. Dafuer, dass die Leiter von Krankenhaeusern in gewissem Umfange Juden oder Judenstaemmlinge waren, duerfte die Leistung des einzelnen entscheidend sein. Dass auch in der Assistentenzahl einzelner Krankenhaeuser die Zahl der juedischen jungen Aerzte verhaeltnismaessig gross erscheint, hat seine Begrueundung darin, dass der juedische akademische Nachwuchs gerade auf dem Fachgebiet der Medizin gross war und dass die deutschen medizinischen Ausbildungsstaetten auch von juedischen jungen Leuten aus dem Auslande aufgesucht werden. Teilweise ohne jede Bezahlung, oft sogar ohne freie Station und ohne Erstattung ihres mit ihrer Taetigkeit zusammenhaengenden Aufwandes haben sie diese, ihrer Ausbildung dienende Assistententaetigkeit ausgeuebt. Schliesslich uebte der hervorragende Ruf der Berliner aerztlichen Ausbildungsstaetten eine ausserordentliche Zugkraft aus, sodass sich Assistenten aus dem ganzen Reich in Berlin um ihre Ausbildung bemuehten.

Dass die Verhaeltnisse ausserhalb Berlins, selbst in den Grosstaedten, wo der Anteil der Juden ueberhaupt groesser ist als im Reichsdurchschnitt, voellig anders liegen, geht daraus hervor, dass z.B. an den Krankenhaeusern in Dresden von 100 Assistenzaerzten 4 juedischen Glaubens waren. Aehnlich liegt der Prozentsatz in anderen deutschen Grosstaedten, soweit hier ueberhaupt Feststellungen moeglich waren.

Abschliessend sei zur Stuetzung der Behauptung der besondere Eignung der Juden fuer den aerztlichen Beruf darauf hingewiesen, dass unter den an anderer Stelle erwachten Nobelpreistraegern gerade juedischen Medizinern ein besonderer Vorrang gebueert.

Juden im Bankwesen.

Es wird behauptet, dass die Juden im Bankwesen eine vorherrschende Rolle spielen. Dass dies nicht zutrifft, geht daraus hervor, dass etwa 228500 hauptberuflich Erwerbstaeetigen des Wirtschaftszweiges Bank- und Boersenwesen 7500 Juden gegenueber stehen. Unter 1000 Erwerbstaeetigen dieser oekonomischen Kategorie waren also 967 Nichtjuden und 33 Juden.

Wenn dieser Anteil ueber demjenigen liegt, der nach dem Prozentsatz der Juden in der Gesamtbevoelkerung zu erwarten waere, so erkluert sich dies historisch. Fuer die Juden ist das Bank- und Boersenwesen von vornherein nicht eine Frage der Eignung oder der Neigung gewesen, sondern sie wurden in den Beruf des Bankiers durch die fruhere kanonische Gesetzgebung gedraengt, die nur den Juden das Zinsnehmen erlaubte. So entstand allmaechlich der Typ des kleinen Privatbankiers, erst mit der Jahrhundertwende begann im Bankwesen die Konzentration, die zur Buerokratisierung des Bankwesens fuehrte und in grossem Umfang Nichtjuden in diesen Wirtschaftszweig fuehrte. Mit dem Aufsaugen der Privat- und Provinzbankiers durch die Grossbanken rueckten dann die erfahrenen Bank- und Boersenpraktiker in die Grossbanken ein, und so erkluert es sich, wenn in einigen fuehrenden Stellen Juden oder Judenstaemmlinge sassen.

Im engsten Zusammenhange mit der Stellung der Juden im Bankwesen erkluert sich auch ihre Boersenbetaetigung, zumal das Boersengeschaeft gerade bei den

kleinen Bankiers wesentlichster Bestandteil ueberhaupt war. Die Verkettung der Banken und im Hinblick auf die Boersenzulassung auch der Boersen mit den Industrie-Aktienunternehmungen hat zwangslaeufig den Leitern der grossen Banken die Pflicht auferlegt, Aufsichtsratsmandate bei den Unternehmungen zu uebernehmen, die sie in irgendeiner Weise kontrolliert oder finanziert haben. Dabei ist jedoch festzuhalten, dass die daraus zu erklaerende Haeufung von Aufsichtsratsmandaten nicht etwa auf die juedischen Bankiers bzw. Industriellen sich beschraenkt hat, sondern in gleichem Umfange fuer die nichtjuedischen Wirtschaftsfuerher zutrifft. Aus dem dafuer zugaenglichen Material ist festzustellen, dass

Herr Hugo S t i n n e s jun., Hamburg, Aufsichtsratsmandate bei 17 Gesellschaften hat,

Herr Eduard von E i c h b o r n 14 Aufsichtsratsmandate, darunter fast in der Haelfte der Faelle den Vorsitz oder den stellvertretenden Vorsitz im Aufsichtsrat,

Herr Kurt von S y d o w 18 Aufsichtsratsmandate, darunter in 4 Faellen den Vorsitz und in weiteren 4 Faellen den stellvertretenden Vorsitz,

Herr Bergwerksdirektor Fritz F u n k e 15 Aufsichtsratsmandate,

Herr August von F i n k, Muenchen, 19 Aufsichtsratsmandate, darunter 5 mal den Vorsitz und dreimal den stellvertretenden Vorsitz.

Die vorstehenden Na men sind rein zufaellig ausgewaehlt; es sind nicht die Namen der Mandatare mit den groessten Aufsichtsratsposten.

Mit der Feststellung, dass nichtjuedische und juedische Wirtschaftler in einer Person eine grosse Aufsichtsratsmandatszahl auf sich vereinen, ist nicht gesagt, dass frueher oder jetzt diese Tatsache gebilligt wurde. Ganz im Gegenteil haben gerade im Rahmen der grossen Debatten ueber die deutsche Aktienreform Juden sich gegen die Misstaende im Aktienwesen gewandt, so insbesondere Professor N u s s b a u m, der in Wort und Schrift dagegen aufgetreten ist.

Juden als Anwaelte.

Der Beruf des Rechtsanwalts wird von der antisemitischen Agitation als "vollkommen verjudet" bezeichnet. Es trifft zu, dass die deutschen Juden, soweit sie sich der akademischen Laufbahn zuwandten, in starkem Masse den Beruf des Anwalts ergriffen haben. Das hat seinen Grund darin, dass, wie oben im einzelnen ausgefuehrt, die Mehrzahl der akademischen Berufe vor dem Kriege den Juden verschlossen war. Es gab, wie gerade in diesem Zusammenhang wiederholt werden muss, vor dem Kriege nicht einen einzigen juedischen ungetauften Beamten der inneren Verwaltung, keinen einzigen Beamten der hoeheren Post-, Bahn-, Schul-, Forst- und Bergbaulafbahn, sehr wenige Philologen, keinen einzigen Berufsoffizier und auch in der Justizverwaltung war ungetauften Juden die Befoerderung ueber den Amts- oder Landrichter hinaus verwehrt. Es gab vor dem Kriege nicht einen einzigen Landgerichtsdirektor juedischen Glaubens.

Ebenso war die Hochschulkarriere ungetauften Juden fast voellig verschlossen. Dagegen stand seit etwa 100 Jahren den deutschen Juden den Weg zur Anwaltschaft frei. So hat sich in alten deutschjuedischen Familien bereits eine Anwaltstradition gebildet, sodass sogar die urspruenglichen Verordnungen vom April 1933, die eine Ausschaltung der Juden aus der Anwaltschaft verfuegten, Ausnahmen fuer Anwaelte aus alten juedischen Juristenfamilien vorsahen.

Der Wunsch nach geistiger akademischer Ausbildung und Betaetigung, der in juedischen Familien besonders gehegt wird, konnte also fast nur auf dem

Gebiet juristischer oder medizinischer Ausbildung erfuehlt werden. Dieses geistige Streben den Juden zum Vorwurf zu machen, ist ebenso wenig angaengig, wie man es sie entgelten lassen darf, dass sie nur in diejenigen akademischen Berufe gingen, die man ihnen offen liess. Ausserdem herrscht gerade auf dem Gebiet der Anwaltschaft der freie Wettbewerb. Stets war die Konkurrenz mit nichtjuedischen Anwaelten vorhanden und das Publikum hatte die Auswahl, sich fuer einen juedischen oder nichtjuedischen Anwalt zu entscheiden. Waeren die Juden wirklich so volksfremd, wie man sie darstellt, so haetten sich juedische Anwaelte nicht das Ansehen und das Vertrauen erwerben koennen, das sie sich in den letzten hundert Jahren in allen Schichten des Volkes erworben haben. Wenn juedische Anwaelte auf wissenschaftlichem und standespolitischem Gebiet fuehrend waren, so hatten sie sich nicht vorgedraengt, sondern sie hatten sich Ruf und Ehrenstellung durch die eigene, bisher auch von der nichtjuedischen Kollegenschaft anerkannte Leistung erworben. Es sei nur an Namen erinnert wie Staub (grundlegender Kommentar zum Handelsrecht), Neumann (Zivilprozess), Hachenburg (Handelsrecht), Kann (Zivilprozess), Callmann (Unlauterer Wettbewerb und Kartellrecht), Isay (Patentrecht), Magnus (Herausgeber der Juristischen Wochenschrift), Alsberg (Strafrecht).

Die Zahl der juedischen Rechtsanwaelte ist nur bekannt fuer das Jahr 1925, in dem sie rund 2900 betrug. Insgesamt gab es 1925 13578 Anwaelte ueberhaupt. Anfang 1933 duerfte es 16000 Anwaelte gegeben haben, von denen 3500 juedischen Glaubens sind.

Einzelzahlen fuer drei preussische Oberlandesgerichtsbezirke:

Kammergerichtsbezirk <u>Berlin</u> :		bisher	3890	Anwaelte
	davon Arier		1892	
	Nichtarier		1992,	von denen bisher
	ausgeschlossen		500.	
Oberlandesgerichtsbezirk <u>Breslau</u> :		bisher	1056	Anwaelte
	davon Arier		692	
	Nichtarier		364,	von denen bisher
	ausgeschlossen		98.	
Oberlandesgerichtsbezirk <u>Frankfurt a/M.</u> :		bisher	607	Anwaelte
	davon Arier		332	
	Nichtarier		275,	von denen bisher
	ausgeschlossen		77.	

Es trifft zu, dass die Mehrzahl der juedischen Anwaelte in den deutschen Grosstaedten zugelassen ist. Das hat seinen Grund einmal in der demographischen Schichtung der deutschjuedischen Bevoelkerung ueberhaupt, die im wesentlichen in den Grosstaedten lebt (allein in Berlin wohnen 30% der deutschen Juden), dann aber auch in der Tatsache, dass gerade in den Staedten sich die wirtschaftlichen Unternehmungen konzentrierten, sodass hier ein erhoehter Anwaltsbedarf sowie groessere Beziehungen des einzelnen Anwalts zu wirtschaftlichen Unternehmungen vorliegen.

Die Juden im Handel und im Gastwirtsgewerbe.

Der grosse Anteil, den die Juden im Handel frueher eingenommen haben und den sie in gewissem Umfange auch jetzt noch einnehmen, haengt damit zusammen, dass ihnen lange Jahrhunderte allein die Einschaltung in die Warenverteilung beruflich ermoeeglicht war, gleichlaufend mit ihrer Betaetigung im Geld- und Kreditwesen. Seit Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts ist dann der Anteil der Juden in den Berufen der Warenverteilung zurueckgegangen, da sich ihnen andere Berufszweige oeffneten. Mit der Konzentration der Unternehmungen ging die Zahl der kleinen Haendler ohnehin zurueck, Juden mit besonderen individuellen Leistungen rueckten zu Direktoren von Kapitalgesellschaften auf. Die Gesamtzahl der Juden im Handel wird, gemessen an der Bevoelkerung, ueberschaetzt.

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35122

en befinden sich trotz der Tatsache, dass gerade der Handel von Juden besonders stark frequentiert ist, 970 Nichtjuden und 30 Juden.

Betrachtet man allein die Selbständigen im Handel, also diejenige soziale Schicht, in der die Juden in besonderer Weise früher Fuss gefasst haben, so ergibt sich, dass unter 1000 Selbständigen der Wirtschaftsabteilung Handel und Verkehr 925 Nichtjuden und 75 Juden sind. Dabei ist zu berücksichtigen, dass es sich oft um ganz kleine Existenzen handelt, deren Einkommen in einem grossen Teil der Fälle weit unter dem Durchschnitt des deutschen Mittelstandes liegt.

Dass sich einige wenige Einzelhandelsunternehmungen zu Kauf- und später zu Warenhäusern entwickelt haben, entspricht der allgemeinen Konzentration des Handels. Dass die Warenhäuser eine typisch juedische "Erfindung" sind, ist unrichtig. Neben juedischen Warenhausunternehmen wie Tietz stehen Gründungen von Nichtjuden wie Althoff, Karstadt, Oberpollinger u.a. Der Anteil des Warenhausumsatzes am allgemeinen Umsatz wird stark überschätzt. Er beträgt nur 3,9%, während der selbständige Einzelhandel 81% des Warenumsatzes bewältigt und sogar der Hausier- und Strassenhandel 6,3% also fast doppelt so viel wie die Warenhäuser.

Die Behauptung von dem Treiben juedischer Grundstücks- und Bodenspekulanten, die rund 50% Berlins in die Hände von Juden gebracht haben sollen, ist unbewiesen und unbeweisbar.

Die Juden in der Gastwirtschaft.

Nach der Berufszählung von 1925 sind in dem Wirtschaftszweig, der das Gast- und Schankwirtschaftsgewerbe zusammenfasst, rund 670000 Personen tätig, von denen rund 4600 juedischen Glaubens waren. Das bedeutet prozentual 0,7 v.H. Der Anteil liegt demnach unter dem durchschnittlichen Anteil, den die Juden in der Bevölkerung einnehmen.

Betrachtet man allein die Selbständigen im Gast- und Schankwirtschaftsgewerbe, so ergibt sich eine Zahl von 2480 selbständigen hauptberuflich erwerbstätigen Juden, was einem Prozentsatz von 1,27 innerhalb der Gesamtzahl der Selbständigen dieses Wirtschaftszweiges gleichkommt, der demnach nur unwesentlich über dem Reichsdurchschnitt der Juden liegt.

Unter 1000 Erwerbstätigen des Gast- und Schankwirtschaftsgewerbes befinden sich 993 Nichtjuden und 7 Juden, unter 1000 Selbständigen im Gast- und schankwirtschaftsgewerbe sind 987 Nichtjuden und 12-13 Juden.

Die Juden im Theater und im Film.

Statistische Angaben nach 1925 sind nicht bekannt. Bei der Berufszählung des Jahres 1925 betrug der Anteil der Juden bei sämtlichen hauptberuflich Erwerbstätigen in dem Wirtschaftszweig Theater und Musik 2,4% d.h. es standen 24 Juden 976 Nichtjuden in diesem Zweige gegenüber.

Aber auch diese Zahlen, die die höhere Quote der Juden in Theater und Musik beweisen, als ihrem Bevölkerungsanteil entspricht, kommen nur zustande, weil die grosstädtischen Privatbühnen in stärkerem Umfange Juden beschäftigten, während die städtischen und die Landesbühnen nur in engeren Grenzen juedisches künstlerisches Personal anstellten. Von sachverständiger Seite wird hinsichtlich der Prominenten geschätzt, dass unter 50 Künstlern dieser Kategorie etwa 10 Juden waren. Unter den Provinzschauspielern, ist die Zahl der Juden erheblich geringer. Unter den 12000 Schauspielern, die es in Deutschland schätzungsweise gibt, sind schätzungsweise 300 Juden, also etwa $2\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Die juedischen Theaterleiter kamen ebenfalls im wesentlichen an Privatbuehnen und nur in Ausnahmefaellen an oeffentlichen Buehnen in Betracht. So war Jessner in Berlin Jude, ferner die Leiter der staatlichen Buehnen in Hannover und Koenigsberg. Demgegenueber ist darauf hinzuweisen, dass nicht etwa, wie behauptet wird, alle prominenten Leiter von Privatbuehnen in Berlin Juden waren. Es ist auf Hilpert, Juergen, Fehling, Rose, Lange hinzuweisen, ferner auf Piscator, der aus einer Pastorenfamilie stammt.

Gerade auf dem Gebiet des Theaters setzt sich die persoenliche Leistung durch. Waehrend die Leiter der Stadttheater und Landesbuehnen meist ohne persoenliches Risiko ihren Betrieb fuehren konnten, musste der grosstaedtische Privatbuehnenleiter kuenstlerische und Kaufmaennische Eigenschaften vereinigen. Es konnten sich nur wirkliche Kapazitaeten durchsetzen, deren Leistungen bei der starken Konkurrenz der Weltstadt Berlin eine ausserordentliche Zugkraft auszuueben in der Lage waren. Persoenlichkeiten wie Max Reinhardt, der den Ruf der deutschen Buehne in die ganze Welt getragen hat, der Erneuerer der Klassikerauffuehrungen Leopold Jessner und Barnowsky, dessen Shakespeareauffuehrungen besonderen Rang aufwiesen, sind Individualitaeten, die nicht nach Abstammungsgesichtspunkten, sondern nur nach ihrer kuenstlerischen Leistung und ihren Erfolgen gewertet werden duerfen. Um Regisseure wie Reinhardt, Jessner, ist Deutschland von der Welt beneidet worden. Der Bischof von Salzburg hat kein Hindernis in der juedischen Abstammung Reinhardts gesehen, diesem einzigartigen Kuenstler die Inszenierung der Mysterienspiele auf dem Salzburger Domplatz zu gestatten. Schauspieler wie Pallenberg, Kortner, Deutsch, Elisabeth Bergner, Massary haben bei ihrer Darstellung wohl niemals daran gedacht, dass sie aus irgendwelchen - im uebrigen auch von der antisemitischen Seite her nie definierten - juedischen Motiven zu ihrer kuenstlerischen Leistung gelangten. Fuer sie selbst und fuer das Publikum, das sich zu diesen grossen Kuenstlern hingezogen fuehlte, stand die kuenstlerische Leistung und nichts anderes im Vordergrund.

Das Gleiche gilt fuer den Film, wo sich ebenfalls nur die starke Regie- und Darstellungsleistung durchgesetzt hat. Wenn in der Filmfabrikation neben dem Mammutbetrieb der Ufa (Hugenberg) einige juedische Filmproduzenten taetig gewesen sind, so haben gerade diese Produzenten durch Einsatz ihres Kapitals dem Publikumsgeschmack entsprechen muessen. Haetten sie ihm nicht genuegt, so waeren sie durch einen mangelnden Erfolg ihrer Filme um das investierte Kapital und weitere Betaetigungsmoeglichkeit gekommen. Auch im Film ragen einige Namen von besonderem Klang hervor, deren Traeger Juden sind und die sowohl kuenstlerisch wie auch materiell durch Filmexport den Ruf des deutschen Films begruendet und gefoerdert haben (Ernst Lubitsch, Erich Pommer).

Bei den Theaterkritikern ist ein erheblicher Unterschied zwischen den Verhaeltnissen in Berlin und in dem uebrigen Deutschland. In Berlin war der Anteil der Theaterkritiker an den namhaften Blaettern nicht unerheblich, in der Provinz waren kaum Juden als Theaterkritiker taetig. Die Feststellung fuer Berlin bezieht sich ueberwiegend auf die Weltpresse, nicht so sehr auf die Lokalpresse.

Die Juden in der Politik.

Die deutschen Juden verteilen sich auf saemtliche politischen Parteien, soweit sie nicht ausgesprochen antisemitisch sind. Nicht nach juedischen Motiven sondern nach ihren allgemeinen politischen, wirtschaftlichen und kulturellen Interessen haben sie sich parteipolitisch gruppiert. In den Vorkriegsparteien des Nationalliberalismus und des Fortschritts waren Juden wie Lasker und Bamberger fuehrend taetig, ebenso wie in den sozialistischen Parteien einige juedische Fuehrer vertreten waren. In England, Frankreich und im faschistischen Italien, wo antisemitische Programmpunkte den Juden den Weg zu den Rechtsparteien nicht versperren, gibt es eine Anzahl rechtsstehender juedischer Politiker. Man denke an den konservativen englischen Kanzler Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli) oder an den gegenwaertigen faschist-

ischen Finanzminister Jung. Der Theoretiker der konservativen Partei in Deutschland war der getaufte Jude Friedrich Julius Stahl. Wenn die volkswirtschaftlichen und philosophischen Auffassungen des ebenfalls getauften Juden Karl Marx nach antisemitischer Lesart als "juedisch" gelten sollen, so haetten diese konservativen gegenteiligen Anschauungen das gleiche Recht, als "typisch juedisch" bezeichnet zu werden.

Die antisemitische Auffassung verkennt, dass weder Stahl noch Marx von juedischen Gesichtspunkten aus zu ihrer wissenschaftlichen und politischen Haltung gekommen sind. Sie haben bei der Schoepfung ihrer Ideen ebenso wenig an ihre juedische Abkunft oder an die Juden gedacht, wie die juedischen Anhaenger und Fuehrer der sozialistischen Parteien, die aus allgemeinpolitischen und volkswirtschaftlichen Ueberzeugungen sich in diese Gruppe einreichten und nicht aus juedischen Motiven. Die ueberwiegende Mehrzahl der juedischen Deutschen war entsprechend ihrer wirtschaftlichen Schichtung in den buergerlichen Parteien vertreten. Als die Fortschrittspartei Friedrich Naumanns und die spaetere demokratische Partei eine politische Rolle spielte, stempelte man sie zur Judenpartei. Als sie bedeutungslos wurde, wurde die sozialdemokratische Partei als Judenpartei zu diffamieren versucht. Wenn auch nach sozialistischer Auffassung Unterschiede der Abstammung fuer die Bekleidung von Fuehreraemtern keine Rolle spielen konnten, so ist die Zahl juedischer Fuehrer in den sozialistischen Parteien verhaeltnismaessig doch gering. Weder Kautsky, noch Liebknecht, noch Seidewitz, noch Dr. David, die man gemeinhin zu Juden ernennt, sind Juden oder juedischer Abstammung. In dem am 31.7.1932 gewaeh lten Reichstag war von 608 Abgeordneten nur ein einziger Jude. 14 waren juedischer Abstammung, darunter der deutschnationale Abgeordnete Dr. Quartz.

Der preussische Landtag vom 24.4.32 zaehlte unter 423 Angeordneten 2 Juden und 2 Judenstaemmlinge. In den Landtagen der uebrigen Laender ist die Zahl der Juden noch geringer. In der Fuehrung der kommunistischen Partei gab es in den letzten Jahren ueberhaupt keine Juden ausser dem Judenstaemmling Heinz Neumann. Die Ablehnung des Kommunismus durch die ueberwaeltigende Mehrzahl der deutschen Juden ergibt sich notwendig schon aus der Religionsfeindlichkeit der kommunistischen Bewegung.

Die Juden im Weltkrieg.

Gelegentlich wird die zu geringe Beteiligung der Juden am Weltkrieg auf statistische Angaben gestuetzt, die aus amtlichen Quellen des Kriegsministeriums stammen sollen. Hierzu ist zu bemerken, dass diese Erhebungen des Kriegsministeriums vom 1.11.1916 stammen, sich also nur auf die halbe Kriegszeit erstrecken und ausserdem aus mannigfachen Gruenden nur unzuverlaessige Teilresultate geben. Nach im einzelnen genau belegten statistischen Erhebungen juedischer Organisationen, die die Namen der gefallenen juedischen Deutschen in einem Gedenkbuch unter genauer Angabe von Truppenteil, Heimatsort, Todestag pp. zusammengefasst haben, betraegt die Zahl der juedischen Gefallenen aus Deutschland mit Ausschluss der abgetretenen Gebiete 10869. Da gerade die Provinz Posen und Elsass-Lothringen eine erhebliche juedische Bevoelkerung hatten, muss mit einer Zahl von 12000 juedischen Gefallenen gerechnet werden. (Beim Zentralnachweiseamt fuer Kriegerverluste und Kriegergraeber, Spandau, kontrolliert). Der Prozentsatz der juedischen Gefallenen betraegt 12,5%, reecht also fast an den Durchschnittsprozentsatz aller deutschen Gefallenen, 13,49%, heran. Die Differenz erklart sich aus der besonderen demographischen Schichtung der Juden, die weniger der laendlichen Bevoelkerung angehoeerten; die laendliche Bevoelkerung aber hatte einen hoeheren Prozentsatz an Gefallenen als die staedtische.

Insgesamt haben von 565000 deutschen Juden 100000 im Heeresdienst gestanden, etwa 35000 juedische Soldaten wurden ausgezeichnet, etwa 23000 befoerdert, ueber 2000 zu Offizieren (ausschliesslich der Sanitaetsoffiziere) befoerdert, von denen 322 gefallen sind (16%). Die hohe Zahl der Offiziere ist umso bemerkenswerter, weil aus ihr die Feldtuechtigkeit hervorgeht;

juedische Offiziere hatte es bis zum Kriege ausser in Bayern nicht gegeben. Etwa 11% der juedischen Kriegsteilnehmer waren Freiwillige, darunter der erste gefallene deutsche Reichstagsabgeordnete Ludwig Frank. Von 100 juedischen Kriegsteilnehmern waren 78 an der Front.

Kriminalitaet der Juden.

Die Kriminalitaet der Juden laesst sich nur in der Weise beleuchten, dass sie mit der Andersglaebiger, gesondert nach einzelnen Delikten und Berufen, dargestellt wird.

Es laesst sich der exakte Nachweis fuehren, dass die Kriminalitaet der deutschen Juden **nicht** erheblich von der Kriminalitaet abweicht, die nach der Berufszusammensetzung der deutschen Juden zu erwarten waere. Soweit sich Abweichungen ergeben, lassen sie sich erklaren durch die eigenartige Schichtung der Juden innerhalb der einzelnen Berufsgruppen (Ueberwiegen der Selbststaendigen gegenueber der Angestellten), ihre Siedlungsweise (Verteilung auf Stadt und Land), ihre durchschnittlich groessere Abstinenz, Vermoegensverteilung und Bildung (starke Teilnahme am Studium). Die hierfuer vorhandenen Verhaeltniszahlen sind in Deutschland seit dem Kriege nicht mehr neu ermittelt worden. Ausserdem begeht die Kriminalstatistik der meisten antisemitischen Autoren den Fehler, dass sie die Zahl der Delikte zur Zahl aller Juden bzw. Christen in Beziehung setzt. Der Prozentsatz der "Strafmuendigen" bei den Juden ist aber ueberall, besonders in Mittel- und Westeuropa infolge ihrer geringeren Geburtenzahl groesser als bei den Christen. Daher verfaelschen die auf die Gesamtzahl aller Juden bzw. Christen bezogenen Verhaeltniszahlen das Bild zu ungunsten der Juden.

In den Jahren 1910 bis 1917 sind die schwersten Formen der Kriminalitaet, Faelle von Mord, Totschlag, Kindesaussetzung, Toetung auf Verlangen, bei den Juden in Deutschland ueberhaupt nicht vorgekommen. Von 1899 bis 1917 kamen auf 2174 Faelle dieser Kategorie in Deutschland insgesamt 4 juedische Verbrecher (=0,2%). Neue Statistiken bestehen nicht.

Dass der prozentuale Anteil der Juden an den typischen Delikten einzelner Berufsgruppen sich in dem Masse erhoeht, als die prozentuale Beteiligung der Juden an diesen Berufen selbst sich erhoeht, ist natuerlich. Es ist daher unzulaessig, bei dem Delikt des Konkursvergehens oder Verbrechens etwa allgemeine prozentuale Vergleiche mit anderen Berufsschichten zu fuehren. Natuerlich ist in den kaufmaennischen Berufen, in denen die Juden zu einem erheblichen Teil taetig sind, das Delikt des Konkursvergehens naeherliegender als in der Beamten- oder Angestelltenkategorie.

SUGGESTED PROGRAMME
of the
ALLOCATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL BRITISH FUND
FOR GERMAN JEWRY.

23rd October, 1933.

The Allocations Committee of the Central British Fund for German Jewry have felt it desirable to submit to the Conference a definite programme which could form the basis of discussion and finally be approved by the Conference after such modifications have been introduced as may be necessary. The Committee have published an interim report of the work they have done up to date with their limited resources. From the experience they have gained, and the information they have obtained, they have formed the following estimate of the problem to be faced, and the methods necessary to deal with it.

The Committee's scheme is based on a continuance of the present political conditions and a recognition of the fact that the solution of the problem lies, to a great extent, outside Germany. 65,000 Jews have already left and it is estimated that about 50,000 will leave during the coming year. Many of these have means but all have to be absorbed into a new life. It will need every effort, personal and financial, to achieve this. The Committee desire to impress on every Jew living outside Germany his individual responsibility in this crisis. If, for instance, consistently with the immigration laws of his country and without displacing native labour every Jewish employer in the world who can do so would take on one additional man or woman, this would be a very substantial contribution to the solution of the problem. Gifts of money are essential, but personal service and personal recognition of responsibility by the Jews is equally essential to the success of any of our efforts.

The Committee attach the utmost importance to the appointment of a High Commissioner for German Refugees by the League of Nations. The High Commissioner, they hope, will be able to exercise moral pressure on Governments to secure the opening of the doors of countries hitherto closed, but the Committee cannot too strongly emphasise the fact that the success of his work in relation to the Jewish refugees from Germany will be entirely dependent on the amount of financial support that is forthcoming from World Jewry.

The Committee are satisfied that a sum of £2,000,000 will be needed to deal at all effectively with this situation during the coming year. This amount can be provided only by the strenuous efforts of World Jewry, on which they confidently rely; while its administration might well be placed in the hands of an international committee, working in the closest co-operation with the High Commissioner, and his proposed Advisory Committee. With such a sum it will be possible to carry out a constructive programme envisaging assistance towards the permanent re-settlement of the estimated number of emigrants from Germany, as well as making some provision for helping the community remaining in Germany, and laying aside a sum for the temporary, but inevitable, relief work in all other countries.

The Allocations Committee are strongly of opinion that effective co-operation in the administration of the funds raised in the various countries is essential for dealing with the situation in Germany. Resources should be brought into the common pool and all danger of duplication, or overlapping, avoided. They, therefore, suggest that the International Committee mentioned above should be formed at once from representatives of the countries which have raised funds for German Jewry. It is not, however, suggested that representation should be based on the amounts expected to be raised in each country. They are also

of opinion that if this proposal is approved the Head-Quarters of this Committee might, with advantage, be in London. The Conference will doubtless desire to settle the further details of this Organization if the general proposal is approved.

It is clear, however, that the question of the method of raising this sum is of great importance and should be decided by the Conference. Even if this programme is not carried out in full it is obvious, nevertheless, that large amounts must be raised. The Committee ventures to suggest that the funds required should be provided by means of a quota, each country being allotted a definite amount or proportion of the total needed. The appeal for funds will be materially strengthened by the fact that it has the authority of the Conference behind it.

The experience of the Committee hitherto has shown that, for all practical purposes, Palestine is the only country at present in which large scale immigration is possible. They, therefore, recommend that not less than 50% of the amount raised shall be applied to Palestine objects. Their programme is as follows:-

One half of the amount raised for Palestine should be used for land purchase and colonization, the remainder should be used for the settlement of Chalutzim, credits for artisans, credits for small industrialists, the housing of Chalutzim in Colonies, housing in Towns, irrigation and water supplies, the encouragement of industry and the development of the Scientific Institutions of Palestine.

The Committee recommend the allocation of the remaining 50% in the following proportions:-

They consider that their most important task is to help emigration and re-settlement, and in the hope that the High Commissioner will be able to open the doors of countries other than Palestine more widely the Committee recommend that 12½% or £250,000 be set aside for this object. The amount is based on an estimated cost of £20 per head (if, for example, the U.S.A. did remove the quota restriction the amount would probably hardly suffice for general emigration, but the figure is inserted after consideration of all the openings that might be available in Europe and farther afield). The Committee have heard of many cases of refugees moving from one country to another, and of undesirable cases receiving support. It is, therefore, suggested that all Committees, dealing with refugees, should agree not to give any form of relief (except in very special circumstances) to immigrants who do not produce a certificate from the competent German Authority.

The Committee attach the greatest importance to training the young, especially in order to fit those who have not used their hands for manual occupations, which will enable them to find openings in immigratory countries. Not only agriculturalists but also other trained workers, such as mechanics may find considerable opportunities abroad. The Committee consider that wherever possible such training should be used as an alternative to giving relief, as preferable both morally and economically. They recommend setting aside 10% or £200,000 for this object, basing the cost at £25 per head. Use could be made of many of the training establishments existing in Poland, Holland and elsewhere. This amount would deal with 8,000 young men and young women for one year.

The Committee have accurate information as to the numbers of the professors and lecturers of the Universities and in a limited number of special cases students who will need support to enable them to lead the most modest existence, and they, therefore, recommend, that a substantial sum be set aside for the purpose. There are considerable amounts of non-Jewish money available, and there has been generous support from many Universities, so that it is hoped that a considerable number of the Academic refugees may be helped and their work for scholarship continued.

The Committee realise that some provision must be made for the maintenance of the communal, educational, social and religious institutions in Germany. It is clear that during the coming winter poverty will be much on the increase, while the resources of the German Jews are very substantially reduced. They, therefore, recommend that a sum of 10% or £200,000 should be made available for German Jewry, and they believe that this sum should enable the community to meet the calls for relief as well as other obligations.

35 / 27

The Committee with some hesitation recognise that there must be substantial demands for relief of the refugees outside Germany, and in the light of past experience, recommend that 10% or £200,000 should be applied for this non-constructive purpose.

There remains a balance of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ or £150,000 out of which the Committee suggests money might be advanced to individuals to assist them in starting factories or businesses, (this has hitherto been one of the most constructive and useful of the Committee's activities). The remainder can be regarded as a small reserve for contingencies. This includes provision for academic cases.

The Committee have not provided any specific sum for special work for women and children, and feel confident that they can leave that to the Women's Appeal Committee which they trust will be set up in each country. Nor have they set aside any sum for propaganda, but undoubtedly a considerable amount will be required.

World Jewry must recognise its responsibilities and must deal effectively with the situation which has no precedent for intolerance and inhumanity. It is clear that, if the full amount required is not forthcoming, the allocations must be proportionately reduced, but the Committee are satisfied that these proposals are reasonable and confidently recommend them to the consideration of the Conference. If approved, they rely on the individual support of the members to provide the very large sum needed.

THE GERMAN JEWISH REFUGEE PROBLEM.

A Suggested Plan.

Mr. Otto Schiff.

For six months the incessant stream of refugees from Germany has continued. Day after day new arrivals requiring aid with their passports, arrangements for housing and miscellaneous advice as to the possibilities of obtaining employment, introductions to people who might be useful, the provision of small loans have had to be dealt with. So heavy and continuous has been the strain that we have not hitherto been able to leave our offices to consult with others doing the same kind of work in other centres. The time is due for us to learn from one another and to pool our experiences and views. During these six months we have been taught a great deal. We know the needs of the refugees better. We have established relationships and an understanding with the various Government departments concerned; we have learnt with some exactness what the situation is in Germany; we have information about emigration possibilities. We are now in a position in which we can avoid mere academic discussion and can endeavour to work out the broad lines of a practical policy. Indeed, it must be the hope of all of us that we shall be able to agree here on a common policy.

In the background of the refugee problem stands the problem of German Jewry. We realize fully that whilst we are dealing with the needs of one-eighth of the Jewish population that has left the country, that the position of the seven-eighths who are still there remains one of the greatest difficulty. Even if no new political measures against them are taken the old ones remain, and even if no new economic difficulties are contemplated the existing boycott is making life impossible or a heavy burden. We who are busy with the Refugee Problem cannot ignore the clamant needs of the Jews in Germany and we must avoid giving any ground for the charge that we are so concerned with the individual cases which come before us that we are indifferent to the fate of those who have not left that country. The chief accusation levelled against our work is that it favours the refugee as against the Jew in Germany and even against Jews in our own Countries. Is this justified and if it is we must enquire whether we wish to give him a preference and if not how we should avoid it.

Refugee committees are controlled by two major factors outside their own immediate control - the immigration laws of the country in which they are working and the funds at their disposal. If a Government points to a rigid immigration law which governs it and insists on treating all refugees with rigidity then the Committee are able to do very little. But few have sealed their frontiers so tightly that students cannot enter. Quite a number welcome the presence of those with capital who will start new businesses. Most countries see their self-interest in attracting certain individuals who have technical ability of a kind they lack. Few Governments object to people entering who can go to friends with whom they can live au pair. Nor do they, as a rule, oppose the training of young people in their schools and factories. In a number of countries Hachshara centres have been organized where refugees may learn agriculture or handicrafts. In few countries are the immigration laws so watertight that they afford no loophole for immigration at all. Some Countries have done well with one type of activity and others with another. Through private discussions we may learn the best from each committee and endeavour to make it the common practice.

As to funds the situation varies in each country. Some have not sufficient to deal with their refugees and are asking aid from others: some are able to provide for their refugees as well as do some constructive work. The Refugee Committees have shown as a rule that they realize clearly that their best work is to make it as self supporting as possible. In some cases they have provided small loans where these could be useful. Failing employment in their own occupations they have undertaken to train a few of those who are likely to become self-supporting in different occupations, generally of a manual nature. The rest have been maintained on some relief basis or another. Here again the success of the various committees in using their funds differs; depending on the local opportunities and on the skill and devotion of those directing the work.

Broadly, all Committees are doing these tasks, but whilst some have spent about 99% of their resources on relief and 1% on constructive work, others have concentrated most on constructive work, on placement and training. In no country, however, has it been possible to place more than a small percentage of the registered refugees. Nor is emigration so far away out for more than a few. Since all are agreed their maintenance on a relief basis is undesirable we must enquire how best to change this situation. For the relief measures are not only no solution to the problems created by the Hitler regime, but carry serious evils with them. Firstly, they are expensive. The maintenance of people in foreign countries is more expensive than in their own countries. It has been estimated that world Jewry has contributed some £450,000 towards dealing with the problem as a whole. If at the various centres we continue to relieve seven to eight thousand refugees then there will be nothing left for constructive work.

Another evil of maintenance on relief is the effect on the recipients. We know that very few belong to the type of traditional schnorr, although a few "conjunktet schnorrs" there may be. But the young people who have not yet formed the habits of steady work are in danger. A striking feature of the last two months is the return of considerable numbers to Germany. After a few months on relief they feel more miserable in Paris and in London than they expect to be on returning to Berlin or Hamburg.

Perhaps the greatest evil of maintenance by Refugee Committees is the fact that it prevents us having any real control of the problem as a whole. German Jewry, its experienced and recognised leaders, should be given the responsibility for dealing with the problem and we should aid them. They should advise those to emigrate who are fit to emigrate and for whom there is a likelihood of employment elsewhere, and those who have friends or relatives who will assume responsibility for them. At present we have the following situation. A German Jew is advised in Berlin not to go to Paris or London. If, however, he does so against this advice he is immediately received, helped with advice and given maintenance. In helping this type of refugee, and there are hundreds like him, we are working against the Jewish organisation in Berlin. We are lowering their prestige and hindering them from achieving a measure of controlled emigration. In the long run this can do nothing but aggravate all the difficulties.

During the first few months our present activities were doubtless justified. But now we are obliged to ask how to stop the exhaustion of funds on mere wasteful relief?

How bring about a properly controlled and directed emigration?

It is proposed that in future we should deal with these problems in the following manner:-

We should distinguish between the problems of those already on the books and new arrivals.

We must refuse all responsibility for giving maintenance to any new cases after a certain date, excepting for those who are bona-fide political refugees and for those who come with a recommendation from the appropriate body. During the first fortnight this will seem hard, but the experience of Holland & Switzerland shows that it will achieve the purpose of reducing the flow of dependent newcomers.

We shall then be left with the problem of draining the existing pools. This should be attempted along the following lines. A list should be prepared of those who are likely to be placed in employment or become self-supporting in some other way at home or abroad within the next month. Another group should be organized who are suitable for retraining, and who when retrained are reasonably likely to obtain employment either at home or abroad. If there are any sick or aged they should be taken care of by the appropriate institutions. All others who are on relief at present and who do not fall into these categories should be informed that they can expect help for another three weeks and after that they must fend for themselves. It is likely that all these will obtain maintenance from relatives or desire to return to Germany.

It is essential for the success of this plan to liquidate the refugee problem that all the committees should adopt it. We know that if the refugees are not

assisted in our centre they will go to another. That will merely transfer but not solve the problem. It is only if all the Committees agree to enforce it at the same time that the flow of refugees will cease and the Berlin organization will obtain effective control of the situation.

Let us deal with two objections to this plan before they are raised.

Every effort will continue to be made to help bona fide political refugees. We know that large numbers will claim to belong to this category who have left Germany because business is bad, or because they have been hurt by the boycott. They will soon learn that the refugee committees know that they have left for economic and not for political reasons. They will know that they will be given every assistance by the German communities because, for the time being they will be better able to re-establish themselves where they know the language and where they have their relatives, friends and business connections.

The second criticism will be based on the view that it is hopeless for them to try and continue to earn their living in Germany. We agree that the economic situation of Germany, as a whole, is very bad and that the lot of the Jews is much worse. We concede the difficulty of their re-establishing themselves in new businesses or even after retraining in some other occupation. But this view ignores the even more miserable plight in which they find themselves in a strange country, living on charity, month after month, without any prospect at all, with no friends and without a knowledge of the language. Many of them are aware that they are not even fit to emigrate. Besides, most of them can live with relatives or friends in Germany. In the extreme cases where they will have to be supported by the Community it will cost less at home than abroad. This argument really points to the necessity of supporting the German Jewish Organizations to help them in their work rather than to the necessity of doing relief work where it is most expensive. It is pertinent to insist that this has long been the attitude favoured by the leading German Jews themselves.

The adoption of the plan outlined does not mean lessening the work of the Committees. It implies changing their scope and purpose. They will go over from their present major task of relief to that of finding employment for those who emigrate. They will not have the refugees in front of them after a time, it is hoped, but they will act as employment exchanges with the central office in Berlin informing them of every applicant. They will supervise the training of those who are sent to schools, to factories, or special Hachshara centres. They may decide to help to place children in homes which are prepared either to adopt them or to help them for a year or two whilst their parents are being re-established. They will certainly continue to advise and help those who have money of their own to set up in business and to carve out some new basis of existence.

Perhaps one final word is desirable on the attitude of the outside Jew, the benevolently-minded and warm-hearted Jew who provides the funds. It seems to be too readily assumed by some that he will prefer a policy of purposeless relief to one of constructive dealing with the problem as a whole. Of course, this new attitude will need to be outlined, explained and justified. But there is no reason to fear his preference for it. The warm-hearted Jew is also a hard-headed Jew and unless we show him that we are pursuing a rational policy it is not unlikely that he will be less inclined to support our activities.

Das deutsche Fluechtlings - Problem.

von M.Saly Braunschweig - S.I.G., St.Gallen.

I. Derzeitige Lage.

Zurzeit liegen die Aufgaben der Fuersorge fuer deutsche Fluechtlinge in den Grenzlaendern um Deutschland groesstenteils in Organisationen, die improvisiert werden mussten. Teilweise sind es bestehende Fuersorgestellen der juedischen Gemeinden, welche diese Arbeiten uebernommen haben. Diese Stellen befassen sich zum groessten Teil mit der Immediathilfe. Einige Organisationen sind bestrebt die Grundlagen fuer constructive Hilfe zu schaffen. Unter der Fuehrung der "Hycem" in Paris wurden die Vertreter der verschiedenen Laender-Hilfsorganisationen zusammengerufen und der Versuch unternommen, Richtlinien aufzustellen, um im wesentlichen eine zwecklose Binnenwanderung zu verhindern. Die Feststellungen der "Hycem" in Paris sollten als Grundlage dienen zur Pruefung der Emigrationsmoeglichkeiten in den verschiedenen Laendern in und ausserhalb Europa. Es laesst sich heute auf jeden Fall feststellen, dass mit geringen Ausnahmen, durch die Einwanderungs- und Arbeitsbewilligungsbeschraenkungen in dem groessten Teil der europaeischen und aussereuropaeischen Staaten keine Emigrationsmoeglichkeiten fuer die Auswanderer bestehen. Die Schwierigkeiten sind bedingt nicht nur durch die gesetzlichen Massnahmen der Laender, sondern auch durch die berufsmaessige Struktur der deutschen Masse. Es ist unzweifelhaft, dass alle Stellen und Organisationen, welche sich heute mit dem Problem der Hilfe fuer deutsche juedische Fluechtlinge zu befassen haben, einmuetig der Ansicht sind, dass die zurzeit bestehenden Hilfsorganisationen am Problem selbst vorbeigehen. Im wesentlichen wird nur momentane Hilfe geleistet. Constructive Hilfeleistung kann aus verschiedenen Gruenden, die ausserhalb der Organisation selbst zu suchen sind, nur in Einzelfaellen geschaffen werden. Es draengt sich darum die Notwendigkeit auf das deutsche Fluechtlingsproblem noch von einer anderen Seite anzupacken, als es bis heute geschehen ist.

Die wirtschaftliche Lage der Juden in Deutschland verschlechtert sich taeglich. Die privaten Mitteilungen lauten uebereinstimmend, dass die Situation aller berufstaetigen Kategorien durch die behoerdlichen Erlasse und die Stellungnahme der gleichgeschalteten Verbaende immer mehr untergraben wird. Fuer die akademischen Kreise, welche noch berufstaetig sein koennen, wird die Existenz durch die Wirtschaftsverbaende, welche ihren Mitgliedern die Inanspruchnahme der juedischen Aerzte, Juristen u.s.w. verbieten, vernichtet. Fuer die in kaufmaennischen Berufen Taetigen wird ebenfalls die Situation taeglich bedrohter. Die Verhaeltnisse muessen sich weiter zuspitzen.

II. Gefahren.

Die Verelendung der Massen kann zu unliebsamen Zustaenden fuehren. Abgesehen von Zustaenden, die dadurch in Deutschland selbst gefaehrlich werden koennen, droht die Gefahr, durch irgendwelche Eingriffe oder Verfuegungen der Regierungen, einer ueberstuerzten Auswanderungswelle. Ich weise auf die Auswanderungswelle zur Zeit der russischen Progrome hin. Die wirtschaftlichen Verhaeltnisse von damals sind mit den heutigen in keiner Weise zu vergleichen. Der Versuch, der unternommen wurde, die Emigrationswelle durch die Organisationen zu regeln, scheiterte und die Auswanderer durchbrachen die geschaffene Ordnung. Die Auswanderungswelle flutete damals hemmungslos ueber Europa, versickerte teilweise in den europaeischen Staaten und fand hauptsaechlich ihr Wanderungsziel in Amerika. Was damals moeglich war, ist heute durch die Verhaeltnisse ausgeschlossen. Sollte Europa von einer aehnlichen Emigrationswelle ueberrascht werden, die diesmal nicht aus dem Osten, sondern aus Deutschland kaeme, so ist garnicht abzusehen, welches Elend der Emigranten harren wuerde und welche politischen und wirtschaftlichen Schwierigkeiten in den Nachbarlaendern entstehen wuerden. Es ist somit klar, dass es nicht nur eine Frage der Juden in Deutschland ist, sondern dass alle Laender Europas mit der deutschen Judenfrage eng verknuepft sind. Nicht nur das menschliche Gefuehl des Mitleids und der Bruderliebe, sondern aus Gruenden unsrer eigenen Existenzhaltung muessen die Juden Europas mit aller Energie dem deutschen Judenproblem zu Leibe ruecken, Deutschland zeigt, dass es sich seiner Juden entledigen will. Die Ausstossung der juedischen Brueder aus ihrem jetzigen Lebensraum muss zu politischen Schwierigkeiten in den andern Laendern fuehren, wenn nicht durch planmaessige constructive Methoden die Auswanderung geregelt wird.

III. Organisations-Problem.

Der Zionisten-Congress hat seine Stimme zu Gunsten der deutschen Juden erhoben. Auf diesem Congress waren jedoch nicht die europaeischen Laender-Organisationen vertreten. Die derzeitige lockere Organisation der Fluechtlingshilfestellen wird das Problem weder von der politischen noch von der constructiven Seite aus loesen koennen. Hierzu bedarf es einer strafferen Organisationsform.

Ich glaube darum, dass die auf Oktober 1933 vorgesehene Conferenz von Vertretern der Gemeindebuende der europaeischen Laender das Forum sein wird, das die Probleme der deutschen Hilfe sowohl fuer das In- als auch fuer das Ausland behandeln und in die Hand nehmen muss. Dieser Congress, aufgebaut auf dem Foederativ-System, wird fuer seine Beschluesse mehr Autoritaet, sowohl in den von ihm vertretenen Laendern, als auch in Deutschland selbst besitzen. Es waere wichtig, zur Behandlung der Fluechtlingsfrage, die nicht unabhaengig von der Lage der Juden in Deutschland selbst geprueft und geloest werden kann, Material ueber die wirtschaftliche und moralische Lage der Juden in Deutschland zu besitzen. Anhand dieses Tatsachen-Materials und gestuetzt auf die deutschen Regierungs-Erlasse, waere zur Unterstuetzung der bereits beim Voelkerbund anhaengigen Schritte eventuell eine Demarche bei dieser Instanz vorzunehmen. Es waere denkbar dass, gestuetzt auf dieses Tatsachen-Material, auch Verhandlungen mit der Regierung Deutschlands angebahnt werden koennten, die zu einer Linderung, wenn nicht, zur sofortigen Aufhebung der derzeitigen, das juedische Existenzleben vernichtenden Verordnungen fuehren koennten. Die Stimme des europaeischen Judentums wuerde auch von der deutschen Regierung nicht als "quantité négligeable" behandelt werden. Es ist selbstverstaendlich, dass alle diese Verhandlungen, Aufrufe in durchaus diplomatischer Form durchgefuehrt werden muessen. Brandreden, Protestmeetings, Boykottbeschluesse ohne sichere Durchfuehrungsmoeglichkeit fuehren zu keinem praktischen Erfolg.

Durch den Congress ist ein drei bis fuenf gliedriger Ausschuss zu bestimmen, welcher die Conferenz nach aussen vertritt und der im Namen der Laender-Organisationen sowohl mit den deutschen Regierungsstellen, als auch mit den Behoerden der verschiedenen Laender die durchzufuehrenden Massnahmen zu beraten haette. Letzteres muesste im Einverstaendnis mit dem Landesvertretern geschehen.

IV. Regelung der Auswanderung.

Mit den deutschen Hilfs-Organisationen waere eine Vereinbarung zu treffen, dass von ihrer Stelle aus die Auswanderung mitcontrolliert wuerde. Es sollte nicht im Ermessen jedes Einzelnen stehen, der vielleicht gerade noch die Kosten der Fahrt bis zur Landesgrenze aufbringen kann, ob er auswandern will oder nicht. Nur diejenigen Fluechtlinge, welche von der Inlandstelle eine Empfehlung aufweisen, die sie zur Auswanderung resp. zur Unterstuetzung im Auslande empfiehlt, sollen von den auslaendischen Hilfsorganisationen Unterstuetzung und Hilfe empfangen. Dadurch waere eine planlose Ausreise aus Deutschland, wenn nicht unterbunden, so doch bestimmt ausserordentlich eingeschaenkt. Es ist selbstverstaendlich, dass politisch belastete Fluechtlinge von dieser Bestimmung nicht getroffen werden duerfen.

Die Zahl der sich zurzeit bereits im Auslande befindlichen deutschen Fluechtlinge schaetze ich auf 50'000 - 60'000. Nach den zurzeit in fast allen Laendern Europas bestehenden gesetzlichen Hindernissen fuer die Schaffung einer neuen Existenz, wird es schon einer ungeheuren Kraftanstrengung beduerfen, diese Fluechtlingswelle irgendwie und irgendwo unterzubringen.

Es wird Aufgabe der Conferenz sein, auch die Mittel aufzubringen die notwendig sind, eine Emigration derjenigen Personen durchzufuehren, fuer welche in irgend einem Lande in- oder ausserhalb Europas mit Geldmittel eine Existenzbeschaffung moeglich ist. Die Dokumentationen der "Hycem" ueber diese Moeglichkeiten bilden die ersten Arbeitsunterlagen. Ich glaube, dass die Juden Europas (inclusive England) allein nicht in der Lage sein werden, die noetigen finanziellen Mittel aufzubringen. Wir werden darum auf die energische Mithilfe Amerikas rechnen muessen.

Es entzieht sich meinem Wissen, ob durch Bereitsstellung groesserer finanzieller Mittel die Einwanderung in Palaestina nach dem Plan von Dr. Margulies durchfuehrbar ist. Wir wissen aber andererseits, dass die Auswanderung in ueberseeische Laender, wie z.B. Suedamerika oder Australien bestimmt auf nicht minder grosse Schwierigkeiten stossen wird.

Ich resumiere:

1. Die Conferenz der juedischen Gemeindebuende der in- und aussereuropaeischen Laender, die in London stattfinden soll, ist die Instanz, die als Centralstelle die Arbeiten der deutschen Fluechtlingshilfe zu fuehren hat. (Ich nenne diese Centrale kurz "Juedisches Amt London".
2. "London" bestimmt, in Einklang mit den bestehenden gesetzlichen Vorschriften in den verschiedenen L endern, fuer die zurzeit sich dort befindlichen deutschen Fluechtlinge die noetigen Massnahmen.
3. "London" beschliesst, im Einverstaendnis mit den deutschen Hilfsorganisationen die Bestimmungen fuer die Auswanderer. (Empfehlung fuer die Unterstuetzung im Auslande.)
4. "London" verschafft sich Tatsachen-Material ueber die wirtschaftliche Lage der Juden in Deutschland. (Vorschriften, Gesetze der Reichsregierung, der Laender- resp. der Gemeindeverwaltungen; Untersuchung ueber die derzeitige wirtschaftliche Lage, durchgefuehrt in einzelnen Gemeinden; Situation der deutschen kulturellen und sozialen Organisationen.)
5. Schritte beim Voelkerbund mittelst des Tatsachen-Materials (vide Ziff.4) unter Hinweis darauf, dass das Abfluten, Verdraengen der Juden aus Deutschland zu einer politischen Frage aller Grenzlaender um Deutschland wird.
6. Versuch der Anknuepfung von Unterhandlungen mit der deutschen Regierung zwecks Erleichterung der Lage der Juden in Deutschland, eventuell der Erleichterung der Auswanderung unter Vermoegensmitnahme. (Problem: Liquidierung der Vermoegen in Deutschland auf moeglichst rationelle Weise.)
7. Schaffung eines zentralen Hilfsfonds fuer constructive Hilfe:
 - a. Durch Sammlung.
 - b. durch Erhebung einer Steuer.
 - c. durch eine Anleihe.
8. Inhandnahme der constructiven Aufgaben:
 - a. Umschichtungsproblem auf Landwirtschaft und Handwerk, (Jugend)
 - b. Schaffung von Lehrguetern und Handwerker~~s~~schulen,
 - c. Zentralisierung der Gelehrten-Hilfe,
 - d. Collaboration mit denjenigen Organisationen, welche die Siedlungsprobleme in und ausserhalb Palaestina durchfuehren.

Zuerich, den 11. 9. 1933.

MEMORANDUM ON THE GERMAN JEWISH REFUGEE PROBLEM.

By M. Saly Braunschweig - S.I.G., St.Gallen

(I) The present position. At the present moment the welfare work for the German refugees in the countries bordering on Germany is mainly conducted by organisations which had to be improvised. In part, existing welfare centres of the Jewish communities have undertaken this work. These bodies deal for the major part only with immediate assistance. Several organisations endeavoured to lay the foundation for constructive help. On the initiative of the "HICEM" of Paris, the representatives of the several local relief organisations were convened to a conference and an effort was made to lay down principles of work with a view to preventing a useless migration from one country to another. The information gathered by the "HICEM" in Paris was intended to serve as a basis for an examination of the opportunities for emigration in the several countries in Europe and overseas. It may be regarded to-day as an established fact that, apart from a few exceptions, the restrictions on emigration and on the provision of work to foreigners have precluded in most countries all chances of emigration. These difficulties have their origin, not merely in the legal measures adopted by these countries, but also in the vocational structure of German Jewry. There can be no doubt that all officers and organisations which at present have to deal with the problem of assistance for German-Jewish refugees are unanimously of opinion that the present organisations do not face the real problem. In general, only temporary assistance is given. Constructive assistance can be given only in individual cases for a number of reasons which are not connected with the organisation itself. It, therefore, becomes necessary to attack the problem from a different angle than has been done so far. The economic position of the Jews in Germany is getting worse every day. Private information is unanimous in emphasising that the position of all professional classes is being more and more undermined by the administrative ordinances and the attitude of the various unions which are now under Government control. The Economic Unions which prohibit their members from utilising the services of Jewish doctors, lawyers, &c., are destroying the economic position of those Jewish professional men who are still permitted by the law to practice. The position of those Jews who are engaged in commercial professions is also getting worse from day to day, and it must be anticipated that this tendency will continue.

(II) The dangers of the situation. The impoverishment of the Jewish masses may lead to unpleasant results. Apart from the dangers in Germany itself, there is a danger that in consequence of some orders of the Government a rush emigration might begin, such as took place at the time of the Russian pogroms. The economic conditions of that time cannot in any way be compared with present day conditions. The attempt which was then made to regulate the emigration through the Jewish organisations was a failure. The emigrants broke through the machinery created for the purpose. The wave of immigration overflowed Europe and was partly absorbed in a number of European States and went mainly to America. Such a development would be impossible to-day. If there should be to-day a similar emigration wave from Germany it is impossible to foresee what misery would await the emigrants and what political and economic difficulties would arise in the neighbouring countries. It must, therefore, be clear that it is not merely a question of the Jews of Germany, but that all countries of Europe are closely interested in the German-Jewish problems. Not merely because of human sympathy and brotherly love but in order to maintain their own existence the Jews of Europe must seriously face the German-Jewish problem. Germany shows clearly that it wants to get rid of its Jews. Expulsion of the German Jews must lead to political difficulties in other countries if no systematic and constructive methods of emigration are devised to regulate it.

(III) The problem of organisation. The Zionist Congress has lifted its voice on behalf of the German Jews but at that Congress the European Communal Organisations were not represented. The loose contact which at present exists between the several Refugee Committees will not allow of a solution of the problem from the political or from the constructive angle. A more effective organisation would be required for that purpose.

I, therefore, believe that the Conference of representatives of the European Jewish Communal organisations which it is intended to call in October, 1933, will

35/12

be the proper body for dealing with the internal and external aspects of the German-Jewish relief problem. That Congress, being based on a federal system, will enjoy greater authority both in Germany and in the countries from which its delegates hail. It would be important when dealing with the Refugee question - which cannot be examined and solved independently of the position of the Jews in Germany - to obtain material on the economic and moral position of the Jews in Germany. On the basis of this material and on the basis of the laws and ordinances of the German Government itself it might be advisable to take steps with the League of Nations in support of the measures which are already pending there. It might be conceivable that, on the basis of this material, negotiations might also be started with the German Government which might lead to a mitigation, though not to an immediate repeal of the laws which at present undermine the economic position of the Jews in Germany. The voice of European Jewry would not be regarded even by the German Government as a *quantité négligeable*. It goes without saying that all these negotiations, appeals, &c., have to be conducted in a diplomatic form. Fiery speeches, protest meetings, boycott resolutions, without a possibility of carrying them through, lead to no practical result. The Congress should appoint a Committee of from three to five members which would be itself representative vis-à-vis the outside world, and which would be authorised to negotiate on behalf of the organisations which it would represent, both with the German Government and with the authorities of other countries, such negotiation in each case to be conducted in agreement with the representatives of the country concerned.

(IV) Regulation of Emigration. An agreement would have to be reached with the German Relief organisations to the effect that they would co-operate in the control of emigration. It should not be within the discretion of every individual who perhaps has just got enough money to take a ticket to the frontier, to emigrate from Germany. Only such Refugees as can show a recommendation from the German Emigration Office supporting their emigration and the grant of assistance, should obtain help and support from the relief organisations outside Germany. This would considerably curtail the indiscriminate emigration from Germany. It goes without saying that Refugees who have to leave Germany on political grounds must not be affected by such a limitation.

I estimate the total figure of German Refugees in various countries at 50,000 to 60,000 at the present moment. In view of the legal restrictions imposed in nearly all European countries on persons who wish to establish themselves there, it will require an immense effort to settle these Refugees somewhere.

It will be the task of the Conference to raise the funds necessary to carry through an emigration of those persons who can be settled in some European country or overseas with financial assistance. The material collected by the "HICEM" may offer a first basis of work. I do not believe that the Jews of Europe will be able to raise the necessary funds. We shall have to depend on the energetic co-operation of America.

I do not know whether, if large funds can be found, an emigration to Palestine should be organised on the lines of the plan of Dr. Margulies. On the other hand, we know that the emigration to overseas countries, such as South America and Australia, will certainly also meet with difficulties, which will not be inconsiderable.

See next page for SUMMARY.

391-27

S U M M A R Y.

- (a) The Conference of the Jewish Communal Organisations, which is to take place in Europe, shall be the central agency for the German relief work (I shall call this central office the "Jewish Office, London".)
- (b) The London Office shall decide on the measures to be taken in the several countries on behalf of the Refugees who are to be found there, in accordance with the existing legal provisions.
- (c) The London Office shall decide on the regulation of the emigration in agreement with the Relief Organisations in Germany.
- (d) The London Office shall collect all the requisite material on the economic position of the Jews in Germany (laws, ordinances of the Government, the States and the Municipalities; details as to the economic position in the several communities and the cultural and social institutions).
- (e) Steps should be taken with the League of Nations on the basis of the material collected to point out that the expulsion of the Jews from Germany may create political problems in the countries bordering on Germany.
- (f) An effort shall be made to start negotiations with the German Government with a view to mitigating the position of the German Jews, and if possible to obtain concessions for emigrants, so as to allow them to take their possessions with them (liquidation of property in the most rational manner possible).
- (g) A Central Relief Fund for constructive help shall be created by collections, by a levy and by a loan.
- (h) The following constructive tasks shall be taken in hand:-
- (1) Transfer of young Jews to agriculture and trades.
 - (2) Establishment of training farms and trade schools.
 - (3) Co-ordination of the academic assistance work.
 - (4) Collaboration with those organisations which deal with settlement schemes in Palestine and in other countries.

ZURICH, 11th September, 1933.

35/128
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NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

DOCUMENT NO. 9.

MAX J. KOHLER
Counselor at Law

25 West 43rd Street

NEW YORK

August 30, 1933

Joint Foreign Committee,
Woburn House,
Upper Woburn Place,
LONDON, W.C.1, England.

Gentlemen :-

Judge Lehman (who returned to this country yesterday) tells me that you are desirous of being accurately advised as to our American immigration situation in its relation to the German Jewish situation, and has asked me, as a specialist in this field, to write to you on the subject. I wish I could write to you more reassuringly than the facts warrant.

In October 1930 President Hoover issued a so-called "Executive Order" to consuls which was really only a press release, directing them to enforce a provision in our immigration laws against admitting aliens likely to become a public charge stringently, in view of the wide-scaled unemployment situation in this country. This has been construed, with the approval of our State Department, to mean that aliens are not to be admitted, who might make persons here public charges, in the competition for employment, with the result that for quite some time now, emigration from this country has exceeded immigration to it. As you know, in normal times immigrants in the number of hundreds of thousands arrive here, and heavy immigration would very seriously have augmented unemployment here at a time when millions have been out of work, and public and private charity have been unable to provide for people ~~already~~ adequately. There can be no doubt that this general position has met with the approval of the great majority of the American people. In the midst of these conditions, unfortunately, German Jews have been clamouring to come over here. An ill-advised effort by legislation to exempt all German refugees from this embargo some months ago was publicly opposed by our State Department, and the exemption plan was thus thwarted again, I think, with the approval of a vast majority of American citizens.

Of course, wide-spread sympathy for German Jewish victims of religious and political persecution has made itself felt in official channels here, too, especially in view of representations made by us to the Government, and our Secretary of State has advised us that U.S. consuls abroad have been instructed to show all possible consideration to German Jewish refugees. Acting Secretary of State Phillips wrote to Judge Proskauer, as representative of our "Joint Council" under date of June 9th, that the State Department "is making every effort to ensure sympathetic and considerate treatment to those who are applying for visas under present conditions. I may add that, as the quota for Germany is greatly under-issued at the present time, applicants who qualify under the immigration laws will receive visas promptly". Again, on June 28th, he wrote that the State Department had instructed U.S. consular officers in Germany to show to German Jewish refugees "the utmost consideration consistent with a reasonable faithful and just application of the law governing the admission of aliens into the country." By letter to Judge Proskauer, dated Aug. 5th, Acting Secretary Phillips informed us that on our request, similar instructions were sent to U.S. consuls outside of Germany. Unfortunately, these directions were so vague, general and qualified, that we are endeavoring to secure a more specific limitation of the so-called "Executive Order" of Pres. Hoover. This is not easily done, as in form the "Executive Order" merely instructed consuls to enforce our laws, and executive officials are, of course, bound by our statutes.

We are meantime, however, taking up several more specific questions with our Government in this connection. One concerns efforts to compel U.S. consuls where an offer is made to furnish adequate bond against the alien becoming a public charge before refusing a visa on economic grounds, to transmit such offer to the

Commissioner

P.T.O.

Commissioner General of Immigration and he be enabled to take such bond here, and thus dispose of the question of likelihood to become a public charge. The consuls cannot take such bonds themselves, and the State Department has been claiming (we think incorrectly), that the Commissioner General may not do so until the alien arrives over here, which he may not do without the visa. As you will see, this is a detail of great importance, especially as we do not want people to come over here under present economic conditions who are likely to become a public charge, so that immigration ought properly be restricted at present to persons having relatives or friends here, able to take care of them. With property of the refugee locked up in Germany, so that only a petty sum is available to him, likelihood to become a public charge is a serious danger amidst our unemployment conditions.

To our complaints that affidavits of relatives and friends as to readiness and ability to provide for refugees, are in effect ignored by U.S. consuls abroad, the Secretary of State recently wrote to us, under date of August 5th:

"A person who has no direct obligation to contribute to an alien's support may, for reasons satisfactory to himself, change his mind and withdraw his financial assistance contrary to an undertaking made in an affidavit of support, without incurring any legal obligation or penalty. It is very helpful in cases in which the support is to be furnished by persons, especially those involving other persons than members of the alien's immediate family group, to have the evidence include a detailed statement of the circumstances and reasons for wishing to assume the obligation. The evidence might, for instance, include a statement of the relationship, the reasons for assuming the obligation and for desiring to continue the support as long as may be found necessary, any past contribution to the alien's support if the alien has previously required assistance, et cetera. If the evidence is prepared in a comprehensive manner to set forth all the facts, the consul will have before him complete evidence and will not be forced to delay final action pending the presentation of necessary corroboratory and additional evidence in incomplete cases."

Of course, a preference is given by consuls to wives, minor children and aged parents of U.S. citizens, and next to such relatives and other near relatives of residents, able to support the alien.

The relationship to this situation of our present efforts to secure an appointment of a High Commissioner, a la Nansen, by the League of Nations, with respect to German Jewish refugees, is apparent. It would give some one in authority a chance to negotiate with Germany as to the aliens' removing their property in reasonable sums from Germany, arrange for passports for refugees without them, etc.

Another serious difficulty is presented by a provision of our 1924 immigration law, as to furnishing police dossiers, which, we learn, German refugees outside of Germany can practically never secure, and hence they cannot get consular visas. This is Sec.7 (c) reading:

"The immigrant shall furnish, if available, to the consular officer, with his application two copies of his 'dossier' and prison record and military record, two certified copies of his birth certificate, and two copies of all other available public records concerning him kept by the Government to which he owes allegiance. One copy of the documents so furnished shall be permanently attached to each copy of the application and become a part thereof."

This is aggravated by a U.S. Consular Regulation (Note 133 of "Notes to Sec.36 Consular Regulation Records" to July 1, 1932), reading:

"An alien applicant can not be excused from the requirements of section 7 of this act by reason of applying at a consulate, distant from his home country, unless he is of the class specifically excused by the section itself. 'Available' in this case means 'obtainable' or 'procurable', even though their production involves time and inconvenience. Consular officers to whom such persons apply may ascertain from the appropriate officers in the home countries of the applicants what documents have been ascertained to be available in accordance with section 7(c) of the act."

We

We are trying to get this regulation modified in its application to German refugees, and also to ask the State Department to instruct consuls to take official notice of the fact that these documents are not "available" to German refugees.

We are also challenging the right of consuls to make independent investigations as to "likelihood to become a public charge", after the Commissioner General of Immigration has approved a petition by near relatives, resident here, which was based on his "finding" that the relative is able and willing to support the alien. Such evidence is all located here and not abroad.

A conference with the heads of the Labor and State Department with representatives of Jewish interests, will be held soon, at which we hope those points will be straightened out. The immediate occasion for such conference is a recent interview held with the Secretary of Labor by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, recently returned from Germany. He was incorrectly quoted in your minutes as saying that he had arranged with the President of the United States that the German immigration quota of the U.S. (about 26,000) was to be set aside hereafter for German refugees. Outside of other considerations, the President has no right, - without an act of Congress - to make such an order, and it would be impossible to secure it, even if it could be deemed desirable from our point of view. Very recently, we note that consuls often issue "visitors visas" when visas for permanent residence are asked for. This is a mere makeshift for the alien.

We will also take up at such conference the plan to have some thousands of Jewish children in Germany temporarily adopted by U.S. residents, and come over here to live in such American families under suitable safeguards.

An important point as to all immigration to the United States is that our law makes aliens absolutely excludable, and declares it a crime, if any corporation or association, here or abroad, pays the passage of an alien to the U.S., in whole or in part. It is most important that this law should not be violated, and great care must be taken, in appeals for aid, to avoid suggesting that charitable funds will be used by organizations in violation of this clause.

I might also add that prominent Christians, under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, are circulating a petition to the President, to direct more leniency as to visas for German refugees.

This letter is probably more detailed than you expected, but I do not know the exact occasion for your enquiry. I am sending a copy to Dr. Bernard Kahn, too.

Yours truly.

(Signed) MAX J. KOHLER

JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF
GIRLS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

MEMORANDUM FOR CONFERENCE ON THE RELIEF
OF GERMAN JEWRY.

The JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN was established in 1885, and its objects conform to the title.

Every form of protection is available for girls, women or children who may be the victims of evil influences, and living lives of suffering, slavery and degradation.

The methods employed are very varied and include the provision of a number of Homes and an Approved School.

Cheap and comfortable lodgings are found for working girls, either within the Association or with private families, and they are assisted to find employment. Whilst in situations or lodgings, girls are visited and befriended. Reformative measures are employed for those in need of them, and steps are also taken to provide legal aid where that may be necessary. Agents are sent to Railway Stations and to Docks to meet unprotected girls, women and children, to conduct them to relatives or friends, place them in lodgings, or otherwise deal with them.

International co-operation is maintained by continuous correspondence with countries abroad, and by the establishment of branch Committees and Correspondents in the different countries of the world. In this way a chain has been formed, which has provided the possibility of communicating with any part of the world at any moment, on behalf of cases coming under the notice of the Association.

It has already been mentioned that steps are taken for the purpose of giving protection to girls who may be travelling, and in this respect the Association has, in the course of its existence, looked after many thousands of girls, women and children who have travelled from one country to another, safeguarding their interests, and preventing them from falling into difficulties and dangers.

This has brought the Association into prominence as the only Jewish Association dealing with the protection of young women, and preventing them from becoming victims of Traffickers who have desired to profit from their immoral earnings, and has resulted in the Association being appointed one of the Assessors to the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the Traffic in Women and Children.

The Association has thus been in a position to assist in influencing the legislation of different countries in the direction of giving greater protection to girls, women and children, and has been instrumental in obtaining the co-operation not only of individual workers, but also of Governmental Authorities and Organizations of similar character outside the Community.

The Association takes part in all International Conferences and Congresses which have been promoted for the purpose of giving protection to girls, women and children, and has itself held two important International Conferences.

The Association is connected with the Permanent Conference of Private Organizations for the Protection of Migrants, which has its centre in GENEVA. It assisted in its foundation.

Its representative has been a member of the Executive Committee for many years, and for the last four years acted as President and Chairman of the Conference.

It is this Conference for the Protection of Migrants which has concerned itself with studying all the aspects of raising the standards of protection to be given to people who are travelling from one country to another, whether by ship or by train, and prepared a series of Resolutions which were placed before the Technical Conference on Emigration and Immigration, called by the International Labour Organization in Rome in 1924, and again in Havana in 1928.

At its last Session held in September 1933, the question of Refugees from Germany was considered. It arose upon a point on the agenda dealing with "Assistance to Indigent Foreigners", which is a subject that has been referred by the League of Nations from the Advisory Committee for the Protection and Welfare of Young Persons, to an Expert Committee of the League, which is to deal with this particular subject in December next.

It was pointed out during this last Session of the Migration Conference, that Refugees immediately became Migrants, and therefore had to be dealt with, and it was finally resolved that the Permanent Conference for the Protection of Migrants should submit its report on the assistance to be given to indigent foreigners, to the League of Nations, in order that the question of helping "Stateless" people and foreigners otherwise in difficulties, might be especially considered during the Meeting of the Experts Committee in December.

The resolution passed by the Conference will be forwarded to the Experts' Committee through the League of Nations, and it is hoped thereby that the question of documents to enable refugees to travel, may receive adequate attention.

The Association is constantly keeping observation through its various Committees in different parts of the world, to bring about an improvement in the conditions under which migrants travel from one country to another, and also for the purpose of giving the necessary protection to such migrants.

Fuller particulars, and a copy of the Annual Report, concerning the work of the Association may be obtained on application to the Central Office at 45, Great Prescott Street, Aldgate, LONDON, E.1.

THE LEGAL POSITION OF THE "NON-ARYANS" IN GERMANY.

By

Professor Cohn of Breslau.

A b b r e v i a t i o n s .

DfVO = Durchführungsverordnung = explanatory decree.
FZ = "Frankfurter Zeitung".
Ges. = Gesetz = act.
GS. = PreuBische Gesetzsammlung.
RGB1 = Reichsgesetzblatt.
VO = Verordnung = decree.

I.

(1) For the moment, it is almost impossible to give a complete description of the legal position of the Non-Aryans in Germany. Not only the governments of the Reich and of the States (Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, etc.) have the power to enact statutory rules; but to a certain extent, also the individual urban and rural communities, the Presidents of the Provinces and of the police and many other authorities may issue legal regulations. This was done in many cases. It would fill numerous pages, to specify all such provisions actually directed against Non-Aryans. (1) - The following description must be restricted to the acts and ordinances enacted by the authorities of the Reich and - as example for the State legislation - to those enacted by the Prussian central authorities.

(2) Only a comparatively small number of the legal regulations systematically leading to pauperization of the Non-Aryans in Germany mention the latter expressis verbis. Very frequently, the provision of a statute is in general applicable to all citizens. In practice, however, the administrative authorities apply them totally or predominantly to the disfavour of the Non-Aryans, or the "Marxists", the leading Catholics, Pacifists, etc. In particular, this is the case with respect to all those statutory rules which during the last months have turned Germany from a democratic republic into an oligarchic tyranny. The destruction of freedom of opinion (2), the abolition of the inviolability of letters (3), the institution of the State Secret Police (4) a kind of Prussian Cheka, the unrestricted power to arrest (5) the end of the freedom of public meeting (6) etc. - these are all provisions formally binding all citizens. Since they, however, throughout have no other effect than to increase the powers of the Executive they naturally work to the disfavour of the despised groups in the hands of authorities who have expressly (7) rejected the ideal of objective justice.

These provisions can not be dealt with in the following pages. To treat them would mean to set forth a complete description of the Constitutional Law of the present Germany - a task not to be solved on a few pages.

(3) Nevertheless, reference must be made to one set of such provisions, because they were applied to the leading Non-Aryans in a particularly rigorous manner. These are the provisions concerning the so-called "Gleichschaltung" (switching on one track). Its purpose is to transfer the leadership of all more important functions in public and economic life to men who adhere to National Socialism. On the face they provide for nothing else but that the rights of the former holders of such posts shall terminate and that new appointments shall take place. In reality, they without exception had the effect that either by actual force or by psychological pressure the Non-Aryans were expunged from these posts.

(4) The anti-semitic wave likewise affected the interpretation of previous statutes. Courts and authorities have started to read into the statutes anti-semitic meanings originally unknown to them. The movement is still going on. There are many courts who resist and maintain the traditional objective interpretation. Anyhow, generally speaking, also from this side the Non-Aryan's legal position is being increasingly undermined. The following description can only select some examples from an ample material.

(5) The legal position of the Non-Aryan as described hereinafter is not identical with the actual sociological situation. The latter is incomparably more unfavourable. On the one hand, this is due to the innumerable unauthorized excesses which the present rulers are either not willing or able to stop.

(8) In addition, it is due to the enormous psychological pressure brought to bear on the Non-Aryans; the whole German press is emphatically anti-semitic; anti-semitism is proclaimed in public meetings, on the wireless, in the schools and universities and even in the churches; innumerable official proclamations imply the contempt of the Non-Aryan as self-understood. (9) Owing to the abolition of the freedom of press and public meeting there is no possibility of defence in public. Necessarily, all this has its deep reactions on social relations between Aryans and Non-Aryans. Even all the numerous clubs, associations and unions founded for sporting, chess, arts and other social purposes are anxious to comply with the ideals of the anti-semitic movement though no statute forces them to do so. The following lines will be nothing more than a sketch compared with a finished painting.

II.

Who is a Non-Aryan?

The definition of the Non-Aryan is set forth in section 1. of the explanatory decree to the Act for the restoration of the officialdom sub-s.2§ 1 dated April 11th, 1933 (RGBl.I, page 195). Thereunder any person is deemed to be "Non-Aryan, who descends from Non-Aryan, in particular (!) Jewish parents and grandparents. It is sufficient that one parent or grand-parent is not Aryan. This is, in particular, to be assumed in the event that one parent or grand-parent practised Jewish religion." The term "Aryan" itself is not specified in this logically incorrect definition. In practice this term is interpreted so as to apply apart from Jews and their descendants only to members of coloured races (10) The definition contained in the decree of April 11, 1933 was declared to be correspondingly applicable in nearly all legal provisions directed against the Non-Aryans. "Ist die arische Abstammung zweifelhaft, so ist ein Gutachten des bei dem Reichsministerium des Innern bestellten Sachverständigen für Rasseforschung einzuholen." (Should there be any doubt as to the Aryan descent an opinion shall be rendered by the expert for racial investigations to the Reich Ministry of the Interior) (11).

In a number of acts concerning Non-Aryans it is provided that the acts shall not apply to certain Non-Aryans. These are, in particular, the persons who fought in the front trenches for Germany during the Great War or those whose fathers or sons were killed in the War, (This provision hereinafter to be referred to as the "war clause").

III.

The Law of National Status.

From the formal point of view the Non-Aryan in Germany is still a German citizen. An act in order to put an end to this state of affairs and to differentiate between full and half-citizens of the Reich is under consideration, (12) the goal of national-socialist ideology being to create a so-called "guest-citizenship" for Non-Aryans.

"Einbürgerungen, die in der Zeit vom 9. November 1918 bis zum 30. Januar 1933 vorgenommen wurden, können widerrufen werden, wenn die Einbürgerung als nicht erwünscht anzusehen ist". (Nationalizations effected during the period between November 9, 1918 and January 30, 1933 can be revoked if the

nationalization is to be considered as not desirable.)(13). According to express legal provision this refers in particular to the nationalizations of the Eastern Jews. (14).

In any case the Non-Aryans no longer enjoy rights of citizens which are worth mentioning. Within the national-socialist State any participation in government is subject only to the membership of the national-socialist party. Any organization of a political party apart from that of the National Socialists is prohibited and punishable with severe imprisonment (15). Naturally, this Party does not admit Non-Aryans. So any political activity whatsoever is made impossible for him.

IV.

Officialdom.

Under the legislation of the national socialist State the Non-Aryan is incapable of holding official posts. Non Non-Aryan may be appointed an official. This rule is applicable not only to Reich officials (16) but also to officials of the States (17) and urban and rural communities (17) as well as to the public corporations (17) which are very frequent in Germany such as universities, technical high schools, sick insurance corporations, savings banks, public banks and insurance corporations. Apart therefrom this rule is also binding for the Reichsbahn (German Railways) and the Reichs bank (18).

An Aryan official has to be dismissed in the event of marriage to a Non-Aryan woman and an Aryan who is married to such woman may not be appointed official.(19).

The Non-Aryans who were appointed officials by previous governments are to be sent into retirement ("in den Ruhestand versetzen"). They are not entitled to any further activity but keep their title and - provided they held an official post - which need not necessarily have been the last one - for more than ten years - receive part of their salary.(20) Exceptions take place according to the War Clause, for officials who held an official post since August 1, 1914 and - a significant provision - for officials in foreign countries.

It must be borne in mind that officials in the meaning of the German law are not only persons employed in the Civil Service. On the contrary, they also include judges, professors, readers and lecturers in universities and other academies, teachers and persons in the service of the Reichsbahn, Reichsbank Reichspost, etc.. Several thousand persons are affected by these provisions.

Where under the above provisions Non-Aryans still hold an official post another provision of the new law applies to them: up to the 30th of September, 1933 every official may be transferred to another post or to an equivalent career (21). Though he maintains the title and salary of his previous post, he has to fulfil the duties of his new lower office. This provision was applied to Non-Aryans with particular rigidity (22). A number of high officials was thus transferred to the lowest rank of their carriere.

According to these statements the result is that for some time to come, older Non-Aryans will remain in the officialdom holding inferior posts but that apart from them Non-Aryans will be excluded from this carriere (23) and (24)

V.

The Independent Professions.

(1) Advocates (25). To practice as an advocate is subject to admission in Germany. Provided the applicant had passed the prescribed examinations under the previous regulations the admission could only be refused in a few cases specified in the statute, (26) e.g. in case of defamatory punishments, etc.. Under the new legislation of the national socialist State a Non-Aryan's admission may always be refused even if there are no other grounds against him than his race.(27) There is no exception from this principle. Even a Non-Aryan whose father or son was killed in the Great War fighting for Germany

or who personally fought for his country in the front trenches may be rejected if he applies to be an advocate. Hitherto it has not become known that new Non-Aryan applicants were admitted to this profession since this statute came into operation.

A number of measures were taken against the Non-Aryan advocates who were already practising when the national socialist government came into office. The admission of the by-far larger number among these persons was revoked under a special provision exclusively directed against Non-Aryans. (28) Only those retained their positions who had been admitted before the 1st of August 1914 and those who comply with the above mentioned War Clause.

Even against this group some steps were taken with the result of seriously curtailing their professional activities. It must be admitted that the numerous attempts of local authorities to prevent - by setting up posters and by other means - clients from seeking advice from admitted Non-Aryan advocates were not seconded by the central authorities who only tacitly tolerated such actions for a long time. On the other hand, the Prussian Minister of Justice (29) declared in a special decree that in his opinion it is "selbstverständlich, dass die Beiordnung judischer Anwalte als Armenanwälte oder ihre Bestellung als Pflichtverteidiger (30), Konkursverwalter, Zwangsverwalter ab morgen 10 Uhr nicht mehr erfolge, da solche Massnahmen ein Vergehen gegen die Boykottpflicht des deutschen Volkes darstellen." (self-understood that no further appointment of Jewish advocates as counsel for poor parties in civil law suits or as compulsory counsel for poor defendants in criminal trials (30), as official receivers and executors shall be made from to-morrow 10 o'clock am. such measures representing an offence against the German people's duty to boycott Jews). The decree continues: "Aufträge zur Vertretung von Rechtsstreitigkeiten des Staates an jüdische Anwälte ersuche ich sofort zurückzuziehen - den Gesamtrücktritt des Vorstandes der Anwaltskammern ersuche ich durch entsprechende Vorschriften herbeizuführen." (I request the immediate withdrawal of briefs in law suits of the State given to Jewish advocates. - I request the bringing about of the joint resignation of the boards of all chambers of advocates by decrees serving this purpose.) The consequence of the last sentence was that all Non-Aryans disappeared from all honorary posts held in the self-governing body of advocates. Furthermore, the Prussian (official) press service stated that it was undesirable to publish a list of the still admitted Non-Aryan advocates. It would thereby be made difficult for the Non-Aryan advocate to maintain his former clientele residing in other places than where he carries on his practice.

In Prussia the older advocates are to a great extent simultaneously public notaries. A considerable part of their income, often more than half of it, is drawn from these notarial activities. Under the provisions described under IV hereof almost all Non-Aryan advocates who are still admitted were deprived of their position as notary.

Advocates practising in Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne and Frankfurt on the Main were frequently appointed private arbitrators, a function from which they used to derive a considerable income. This source was diminished as now, at any time, any party without giving any further reasons may challenge Non-Aryan arbitrators, who can thereby be excluded.(31)

Any Non-Aryan appointed trustee, administrator or executor by a will may in the opinion of the courts be dismissed without giving further reasons (32). With respect hereto it was expressly indicated that this rule also extends to persons who took part in the Great War in the front lines.

(2) Equivalent provisions to those relating to advocates are in operation with respect to professions involving similar functions: the patent agents (33) and "Verwaltungsrechtsräte" (34) in Prussia i.e. advocates pleading in certain law courts competent for proceedings under public law.

Even more severe provisions were issued concerning advisors in tax matter (Steuerberater). Without any exception (not even front fighters during the War) no Non-Aryan is permitted to act for parties in any way as against the tax authorities. If they were already admitted the admission must be revoked. Moreover they may not even be admitted incidentally as representatives or counsel. They are only allowed to assist certain close relatives as counsel.(35)

Likewise Non-Aryans are also excluded from representing firms as against the German customs' authorities (36)

(3) Hitherto no prohibition for Non-Aryans to set-up a practice as medical practitioner has been issued. On account of a great number of incisive restrictions, however, it has become extremely difficult for Non-Aryans to exercise the medical profession. 80% of the German population are insured against sickness in public corporations or private associations and companies. As a rule, the insured persons are permitted to choose among the panel doctors the one in whom they place the greatest confidence. The payment of the doctor's fee is made by the insurance company or corporation. Non-Aryan doctors are now excluded from this field. The statute binding for the time being provides: "Die Tätigkeit von Kassenärzten nichtarischer Abstammung und von Kassenärzten, die sich in kommunistischen Sinne betätigt haben, wird beendet. Neuzulassungen solcher Aerzte zur Tätigkeit bei den Krankenkassen finden nicht mehr statt." (37) (The functions of panel-doctors of Non-Aryan origin and of panel-doctors who advocated communistic ideas shall terminate. In future no such panel-doctor shall be registered (37)). Exceptions are provided according to the War Clause, whereby the employment in a military hospital for infectious diseases shall be deemed equal to front service.

A number of Non-Aryan doctors were employed as officials or as employees in the very numerous hospitals which are run by the Reich, the States, the Provinces and the urban and rural communities. They were dismissed partly under the new officials' law (38) partly under other provisions (39).

The medical periodicals openly urge the boycott of Jewish doctors and induce to a certain extent by severe threats aryan specialists to decline any co-operation with Non-Aryan doctors if Aryan patients are concerned.

(4) What was stated about the doctors also extends to dental surgeons (4) and even to so-called "Dentisten" i.e. persons who without academic training are occupied in the treatment of dental diseases (41).

(5) The national socialist State lays particular stress on the absolute control of the Press. It, therefore, by means of an extensive statute took care that any freedom of political opinion is extirpated. This statute specifically enumerates what kind of news and reports the editor shall keep out of the newspapers (42). The most important relevant provision is - obviously intentionally - framed in a very wide and vague manner (43). According thereto, "ist aus den Zeitungen fernzuhalten, was geeignet ist, die Kraft des Deutschen Reiches nach außen oder im Innern, den Gemeinschaftswillen des Deutschen Volkes, die Deutsche Wehrhaftigkeit (!), Kultur oder Wirtschaft (44) zu schwächen". (Anything shall be kept out of the news-papers what may internally or externally diminish the power of the German Reich, the German People's common will, the readiness to bear arms, culture or economics (44)). It follows herefrom almost necessarily that Non-Aryans and not national socialist Aryans are excluded from whole-time posts in the Press. As a matter of fact this is expressly provided for: No person shall be editor who is of Non-Aryan extraction or married to such person (45). It is left to the discretion of the Minister of national enlightenment and propaganda to make exceptions from this provision (46). Simultaneously the term "Schriftleiter" (editor) is made a title which Non-Aryans and Aryans married to Non-Aryans are not permitted to bear (47).

(6) Accordingly, there might remain the possibility (48) for a Non-Aryan author to earn his living by publishing occasional contributions in newspapers and periodicals or by publishing books. In practice, however, even this is not deemed to be likely. By far the overwhelming majority of newspapers and publishers refuse or merely exceptionally undertake to publish works of Non-Aryans. It is thus set up as a principle for example in the leading legal periodical, the "Juristische Wochenschrift", originally founded by the Jewish Justizrat Kempner and developed to its often appreciated high level by the also Jewish Justizrat Dr. Magnus that contributions of Non-Aryans and not national socialist Aryans will not be accepted, books written by such persons not reviewed and advertisements of such books refused.

Independent economic professions.

The legislative encroachments upon the occupation of Non-Aryans engaged in independent economic enterprises are comparatively moderate. Generally speaking, in this sphere the initiative is left to the "private" organisation of the National Socialist Party which recently is mainly restricted to the successful method which a national socialist judge designated as "cold boycott" (48a). Nevertheless, from the lawyer's standpoint the following should be mentioned:

(1) Agriculture. In the opinion of the national socialist State the most important estate is that of the peasant and the term "Bauer" is destined to become a respected title in the new State (49). The peasant will be awarded a particular legal protection. His real property, the so-called Erbhof (hereditary farm) cannot be alienated or mortgaged (50). A special set of rules was created as to the inheritance of this Erbhof (51). It is protected against any form of execution (52). A Non-Aryan cannot partake of this special legal status. He is incapable of becoming a peasant. Though for the time being he is still allowed to acquire real property: thereby, however, he does not become a peasant (Bauer) but merely a Landwirt, farmer, without the privileges of the peasant (53). It must be noted that the term "Non Aryan" in the Reichserbhofgesetz (Hereditary Farm's Act) (54) is differently framed from the wording of the other statutes concerning Non-Aryans (55). The definition (56) runs as follows: "Bauer kann nur sein, wer deutschen oder stammesgleichen Blutes ist. Deutschen oder stammesgleichen Blutes ist nicht, wer unter seinen Vorfahren väterlicher oder mütterlicherseits jüdisches oder farbiges Blut hat. Stichtag für das Vorhandensein der Voraussetzungen des Abs.1 ist der 1 Januar 1800." (Only such person is capable of becoming a peasant who is of German or the blood of an equivalent race. No person is of German or of the blood of an equivalent race who has either on his father's or his mother's side Jewish or coloured blood. The decisive date for the conditions of § 1 to be precedent is January 1st 1800.).

The last paragraph makes it clear that one has to go back to the beginning of the nineteenth century in order to investigate the owner's purity of race. If only one of the 16 great-great-grandparents living in the year 1800 was a Jew or of Jewish descent, his great-great-grandchild living at present shall be incapable of becoming a German peasant, even if he fought for Germany in the front line or all his sons were killed during the Great War fighting for Germany.

(2) Trade, industry, banking, transport, etc.

National socialist legislation and law-practice in these fields show the tendency to remove the Non-Aryan from all leading posts but to maintain the enterprises themselves. Where Non-Aryans hold inferior posts it is planned gradually to eliminate them from economic life.

(a) The statutes effecting the switching on one line of constitutional, social and economic life (Gleichschaltungsgesetze) are directed against the Non-Aryans. (vide above I,3). In the following lines a synopsis is given of these statutes in so far as enacted by the legislation of the Reich (54).

Switching on one line of the Provisional Reich Economic Council					
					(vorläufiger Reichswirtschaftsrat)(55)
"	"	"	"	"	" unpaid assessors in commercial law-suits (Handelsrichter)(56)
"	"	"	"	"	" Reich Coal Council (Reichskohlenrat)(57)
"	"	"	"	"	" Reich Potash Council (Reichs-Kalirat)(58)
"	"	"	"	"	" tax committees (Steuerausschüsse)(59)
"	"	"	"	"	" Committee of the German Central Co-operative Societies' Bank (Deutsche Zentralgenossenschaftskasse)(60)
"	"	"	"	"	" Board of Directors of all corporations under public law (61)
"	"	"	"	"	" Board of Directors of the Bank of German Industrial Bonds (Bank für Deutsche Industrieobligationen)(62)

These statutory provisions were imitated by a number of public institutions (e.g. stock exchange managing committees (62a)) and private enterprises. In particular, in those banks where the state holds shares the Non-Aryans were compelled to resign from all leading posts. For the time being, the Non-Aryans have disappeared from nearly all more important Boards of Directors (vide below VII). The Reich Association of the Trade in a special circular requires the elimination of the Non-Aryans from all leading positions.

(b) Moreover the method of boycotting is adopted against economic enterprises which are in the hands of Non-Aryans; though not publicly declared this method in spite of isolated protests of the Ministry of Economic Affairs is supported by the central authorities. In this manner the Ministry of Finance (63) requests that "bei allen Beschaffungen in erster Linie Firmen zu unterstützen sind, welche deutschen Stammes sind". (in case of purchases in the first instance firms of German race should be supported). The Aryan clause is declared to be applicable to the owners of private lotteries by a special instruction issued by the Prussian Minister of the Interior (64). A periodical edited by the Bavarian Minister of Justice refuses to review books published by Non-Aryan publishers or to advertise such books (65). It would be easy to multiply the series of these examples. It is self-understood that private associations and individual firms follow the same policy (66). On account of an instruction issued by Rudolf Hess, the Deputy Leader of the National Socialist Party and representative of Hitler the national socialist party sells bills reading "German Shop" to be placed in the shopwindows and which are only sold to firms exclusively owned by Aryans (66a).

In previous years the German Courts gave judgment under § 826 of the German Civil Code for persons who were boycotted solely for the reason of their race with the intention to destroy the economic basis of their lives (67). During the last six months no case became known where this rule formerly universally adopted was upheld.

VII.

Independent Economic Professions

(1) By express legal provisions workmen and employees in the service of the Reich, the States, urban and rural communities, corporations under public law and corresponding enterprises (68) are treated in the same way as officials (vide above IV.), that is to say, they must be dismissed unless the exceptions under the War Clause are effective. It is not necessary herein to deal with the numerous individual regulations securing the execution of this provision. Attention can only be drawn to the following singular fact. For some time a number of legal provisions had been issued in order to protect employees who had served in one firm during a long period as well as to protect workmen and employees severely injured during the Great War, providing for longer terms of notice to be observed with respect to such persons. These provisions were waived to the disadvantage of persons affected by the Non-Aryan legislation (69).

(2) Non-Aryan workmen and employees in general - whether occupied in public or private undertakings - are excluded from joining the "German Labour Front" which has replaced the trade unions (70). Up to date nothing has been decided as to the question what rights they may derive from the payments made to the superannuation-fund during many years. The Trade Unions' assets are held by the "German Labour Front".

According to judgements delivered by the courts Non-Aryan employees can be dismissed without notice if their activities in the firm - e.g. as commercial travellers, assistants in open shops, etc. - necessitate direct contact with the Public (71). Only in exceptional cases a payment of the salary exceeding the date of notice can be approved of (72). Even Jewish firms in the opinion of the courts are entitled under special conditions to dismiss Non-Aryan employees without lapse of time. The principles adopted by a number of divisions of the Berlin Court of Labour (Arbeitsgericht) read: (73).

MuB der Arbeitsgeber bei Weiterbeschäftigung eines jüdischen Arbeitnehmers in Weiterentwicklung der Boykottbewegung gegen das Judentum mit unübersehbaren geschäftlichen Schwierigkeiten insbesondere mit Ausschreitungen der Belegschaft gegen den jüdischen Arbeitnehmer,

35

Streiks der Belegschaft und stillen Boykott (!) der Kunden rechner, verlangt außerdem noch die Leitung der NSBO Betriebszelle auf den Druck der Belegschaft hin (?) die Entfernung des Arbeitnehmers, so ist der Arbeitgeber auf Grund dieser Vorgänge zur fristlosen Entlassung berechtigt. (Provided that in case of continued employment of a Jewish workman or employee the employer in the course of further developments of the boycott movement against Jewry has to count with vast business difficulties in particular with excesses on the side of the fellow-workers against the Jewish workman or employee, with strikes and silent boycott (!) on the part of the customers and if in addition thereto the head of the cell of the Nazi shop and office organisation at the pressure of the fellow-workers (?) requests the dismissal of the workman or employee, he has the right to dismiss the workman or employee without lapse of time).

(3) In Germany there are special Courts competent to decide legal disputes between master and servant; counsel is not permitted to plead in these courts. In his place employees of the workmens' and the employees' or of the employers' organisations appear for the parties. In the opinion of the Berlin Court of Labour, however, Non-Aryan employees of such organisations are not to be admitted (74).

One of the "Gleichschaltungs" statutes excised the Non-Aryan members from the workmen's and employees' representation committees which are formed by representatives of workmen and employees in the individual firms to guard their interests as against the employer (Betriebsvertretungen)(75). The same restrictions are ordered for the lay assessors in the courts of labour and similar authorities engaged in social relief work (76).

VIII.

Culture and Education

To make active co-operation in the development of German culture impossible for the Non-Aryan, to render it difficult for him to enjoy the benefit of its imponderabilia and on the whole to participate in German education, that is the goal of national socialist legislation.

(1) For teachers in academies and secondary schools the official legislation is binding. Reference should thus be made to section IV hereof.

The same is to be said of part of the staff in state and municipal theatres. So far as the official legislation did not apply, actors, singers, etc. are employees of public undertakings and accordingly could be dismissed as was stated above sub VII,1. The private theatres made such farreaching use of their right to give notice (vide above VII,2) that for the time being - apart from the especially founded Jewish theatre - no Non-Aryans are occupied in German theatres. The same may be said about the employers of broadcasting companies.

Under a special statute which for the time being only is loosely framed the film business was organized in a rather vague way (77). A provisional film chamber was established, whose activities are very vaguely defined (78). Any person who produces films as a manufacturer, sells or performs such films or any person working on the films ("Filmschaffender" that is to say any person who collaborates in the production of films as leading superintendent, stage-manager, komponist, author of manuscripts, actor, etc., must become a member of this film chamber (79). Under an express legal provision admission to the film chamber may be refused, if there are facts proving that the applicant does not have the reliability required for the carrying on of the film business (80). This deliberate vague definition in connection with the fact that by a number of private actions the Non-Aryans are already for the time being excluded from the German film production, justifies the assumption that this exclusion is now going to be sanctioned by the Reich.

Obviously, however, plans still exceeding the above ideas are to be expected. They are prepared by measures such as the purgation ("Bereinigung") of the authors' organisation and the Academy of Poets. A provisional legal basis was constituted by the Reich Culture Chamber Act (81). This short

35/1

statute places all branches of cultural activities under the unlimited dictatorial powers of the Minister of national enlightenment and propaganda. Hereunder there are to be founded (82):

- (1) a Reich author's chamber
- (2) " " press "
- (3) " " broadcasting "
- (4) " " theatre "
- (5) " " music "
- (6) " " chamber of arts.

Eventually, all these chambers are to be united in the Reich Culture Chamber. Very likely the exercise of a cultural profession will always be subject to the membership in one of these chambers. Whether this membership will only be open to Aryans by express provision or whether - as in the case with the film chamber - the exclusion of Non-Aryans will be effected by the practice of the administrative authorities, is - in view of the certain result - a question of minor importance.

It will have to be taken for granted that the agent's profession in the cultural field is not likely to be overlooked and that there will be an attempt to eliminate Non-Aryans also from these activities. A significant start was already made in this direction: by a special statute (83) the working as agent for stage rights in the musical field is made subject to the assent of the Minister of Propaganda. Persons who are not approved of are unable to act as agents.

(2) For the education of Non-Aryan children only the schools of the lowest type, the so-called "Volksschulen" i.e. elementary schools are open without restriction. No foreign language is taught in these schools. For all other schools including the Universities the following limitations take place:

At the beginning of every scholastic year the government decides how many scholars and students the schools and faculties are respectively permitted to admit (84). "The number of Non-Aryans among the scholars and students who are to be admitted may not be larger than the percentage of Non-Aryans in the German population. The percentage shall be fixed uniformly for the whole Reich" (85). The last sentence results in a great detriment to the Non-Aryans, as, in particular, in the large cities the percentage of the Non-Aryan population is by far higher than the average percentage. Exceptions are only provided according to the War Clause as well as for descendants from marriages contracted before the new statute came into operation provided that one parent or two of the grandparents are of Aryan stock (86). The quota has been fixed at 1.5%; this figure is probably far too low as already the members of the Jewish communities form 0.9% of the German population. Non-Aryans who did not go to a public school may according to a special decree of the Minister of Education (86a) not be admitted to the final examination.

The state governments have also the right to diminish the number of those Non-Aryan scholars who already went to a school at the time when the statute came into force. The relevant quota is 50% (87). In view of the binding force of this quota for the whole Reich, many scholars and students, in particular in Berlin, Frankfurt on the Main, Breslau and other towns, will have to leave their schools and universities before passing their final examinations. In one case no pension was awarded to a Non-Aryan official living in a foreign country after his dismissal; one reason given was that he did not allow his children to enjoy a German education.

A far reaching self-government was granted to the students in the universities. A number of powers has been granted to the official representations of the body of students, for instance the administration of relief funds (88). The Non-Aryan students are excluded from any co-operation with the body of students. "Bei der Aufnahme hat jeder Student eine nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen verfaßte ehrenwörtliche Erklärung darüber abzugeben, ob seine Eltern und Großeltern deutscher Abstammung sind (89). (On admission any student has to declare upon his word of honour that to the best of his conscience and knowledge his parents and grandparents are of German race (89)).

IX.

The individual, the family, the religion.

National socialist literature denominates the national socialist State as a "totalitarian State". By this term it is made clear that in the State no sphere of personal freedom exists for the individual. Under the present legislation this principle affects the Non-Aryan even more than the other German nationals.

A set of provisions making the order that all officials and even partly private individuals have to give the Hitler salute and to salute the swastika are bound to hurt the Non-Aryan's personal feelings more than those of the Aryan's.

A number of grave personal conflicts were carried into the comparatively numerous mixed marriages through the legislation concerning the Non-Aryans. How the marriage of an official with a person of Non-Aryan extraction affects his legal position was shown above. Consequently it was already frequently discussed in the legal literature, whether such Aryan spouse may ask for divorce in view of the present situation. It was argued in an article in the "Juristische Wochenschrift" (90) edited by the Bavarian Minister of Justice Dr. Frank, that such marriages may be treated in the same way as marriages where one of the parties was mistaken on an essential quality of the other partner such as his personal integrity and procreative faculty. The author is of the opinion that it does not make any difference whether the Aryan spouse knew that the other was of Non-Aryan extraction provided that the marriage was contracted before the Hitler government came into office. Because before this time it may have been that he did not fully recognise the importance of the race principle for the German people. Cases have already become known that mixed marriages of aspirants to official posts were pro forma divorced under mutual agreement of the spouses.

In order to encourage marriages in general loans from public funds are given in Germany under a special statute to couples who are about to be married. In certain cases, however, the granting of such loans is to be refused. According to the express provision (91) this is to be done particularly in such cases where "nach der politischen Einstellung eines der Ehegatten anzunehmen ist, dass er sich nicht jederzeit rückhaltlos für den neuen Staat einsetzen werde" (it may be assumed from the political standpoint of one of the partners to the marriage that he or she will not at any time unscrupulously stand in for the new State") or in cases where "einer der beiden Ehegatten an vererblichen körperlichen und geistigen Gebrechen leidet, die eine Verheiratung nicht als im Interesse der Volksgemeinschaft liegend erscheinen lassen." (One of the spouses suffers from a hereditary physical or mental disease which in the interest of the German people's community does not make this marriage to be considered as desirable.) These sentences belong to those in which the Non-Aryans are not expressly mentioned but which will in the practice of the authorities be used to withhold from the Non-Aryan what is awarded to the Aryan citizens.

The legislative plans of the government go still considerably farther. A Memorandum of the Prussian Ministry of Justice provides that the marriage of Aryans and Non-Aryans shall be made punishable under criminal law (92).

The churches in the Reich have been empowered under an express statute to issue regulations against the Non-Aryans who are employed in their corporations (92a). The Protestant Church (not the Catholic churches) has made use of this power. She has enacted the same provisions for her clergymen and officials as are binding for state officials (above III). In this Christian Church neither Christ nor one of the Apostles could become verger much less a clergyman.

Finally the practice of Jewish religion has been exposed to a number of limitations contrary to frequent assurances. A prohibition was issued against killing animals without stunning them so that killing according to Jewish rites has been rendered impossible (93). The stopping of state subsidies to the Jewish communities makes itself heavily felt. Considerable parts of the financial demands of all religious communities was covered in Germany for many years by subsidies of the State. These subsidies were stopped towards the Jewish communities since the national socialist government came into power.

For the Protestant Church in the middle of March 1933 30.4 millions reichsmark (= 2 1/2 million £) for the Catholic Church 12.7 millions reichsmark (= approximately 1 million £) were given to cover the salaries of the clergymen. It may occur that some, in particular communities of moderate size, will be forced to dismiss their clergymen and to curtail the divine services or stop them altogether.

NOTES.

- (1) Examples: Exclusion of Non-Aryans from the markets in many places e.g. Giessen FZ. Sept. 26, 1933; refusal of subsidies for repairs to Non-Aryan house-owners at Hildesheim FZ. July 14, 1933; official poster issued by the municipal board of the watering place Norderney on the North Sea: "Die deutsche Frau tanzt mit keinem Juden" (The German woman does not dance with a Jew) FZ. August 9, 1933; exclusion of the Jews from the auctions made by the municipal loan-office and the fairs in Munich (resolution passed by the chief committee of the City Council) FZ. August 13, 1933; exclusion from deliveries to the City of Berlin (ordinance of the Berlin purchase department dated April 11, 1933 distributed as a special note of instruction); likewise in Hannover (formula of the certificate of obligation STBWK 235 dated April 1933); the well-known numerous prohibitions to use public bathing places and to enter certain places, etc.
- (2) of. Ges. March 24, 1933 (RGBl I, p. 141) Art. 2
- (3) of. Ges. March 24, 1933 (RGBl I, p. 141) Art. 2
- (4) Voelkischer Beobachter April 29, 1933; cf. circular decree by the Prussian Minister of the Interior (Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung May 4, 1933)
- (5) FZ April 30, 1933.
- (6) of. Ges. March 24, 1933 (RGBl I, p. 141) Art. 2.
- (7) State Secretary Dr. Freisler: "Recht ist was den Lebensnotwendigkeiten der Nation dient" (Law is what serves the vital necessities of the Nation). Ober-Präsident (head of a province) Kube: "Die Objektivität findet ihre Grenze, wo es sich um Fragen der Nation handelt" (Objectiveness has its limit where it becomes a question of the nation.) President of the Court of Appeal of Breslau Herwegen: "Nur unter dem früheren System konnte es möglich sein, dass ein Pazifist oder Kommunist auch recht bekommen konnte." (Only under the former system it could be possible for even a pacifist or communist to win a law suit). Headline in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt of October 1, 1933: "Recht ist was dem Deutschen Volke nutzt" (Law is what is to the benefit of the German people).
- (8) vide e.g. the decree of the competent officer for economic policy of the National-Socialist Party Dr. Wagner dated April 29th, 1933 which speaks of "sinnlosen Eingriffen" (senseless interferences) into economic life, and the reproduction of this decree by the State Police Administration of Hamburg dated August 1st, 1933 and the report of the "Voelkischer Beobachter" of October 1st, 1933 concerning the arrests of business men in Breslau.
- (9) vide e.g. the official statement in the "Preussische Justiz" the official gazette of the Prussian Ministry of Justice vol. 1933 page 411 according to which all "interessierten Personen mit selbstverständlicher Ausnahme von Juden" (interested persons with the natural exception of Jews) may attend to the "Deutscher Juristentag" (German Jurist's Congress).
- (10) See approval of this opinion in the legislation below n. 56.
- (11) VO. dated April 11, 1933 (RGBl. I, p. 195) ad Section 1 par. 3
- (12) State Secretary Dr. Pfundtner in a lecture delivered before the Berlin Academy of Administration (Vossische Zeitung July 6, 1933) makes reference to Non-Aryans as to "Reichsangehörige fremden Blutes" (nationals of foreign blood).
- (13) 1 of the Act concerning the revocation of nationalizations and the deprivation of the German nationality, RGBl, I p. 480.
- (14) DfVO. of July 26, 1933 I, 2, a, RGBl. I p. 539.

- 35
- (15) Act of the 14th of July 1933, RGBl. I, p.479.
 - (16) Act concerning the Alteration of provisions relating to the General Law of Officialdom of June 30, 1933, RGBl. I p.433 Section 3 Sub-Section 2 par.3
 - (17) Act of June 30, 1933 Sect.6 I
 - (18) Sect.6 II previous note
 - (19) see above note (16)
 - (20) Act of April 7, 1933 RGBl. I p.175 sections 3 and 8
 - (21) Act of April 7, 1933 RGBl. I p.176 section 5
 - (22) vide e.g. personal announcements in the "Preussische Justiz" the official gazette of the Prus. Ministry of Justice.
 - (23) This shows the incorrectness of statements frequently made in the German propaganda in foreign countries e.g. Vice Chancellor von Papen in the "Evening Standard"; also motives to the Act against foreign influx dated April 25, 1933 ("Koelnische Zeitung" of April 26, 1933) according to which the legislation against Non-Aryans merely aims at a reduction of the share held by Non-Aryans in public life; Act of June 30, 1933 Section 3.
 - (24) Every official has to sign a declaration in Prussia reading as follows:
"Under my duty of service I hereby declare: In spite of diligent investigations I am aware of no circumstances which might justify the assumption of my not being of Aryan descent; in particular none of my parents or grandparents has at any time practised Jewish religion. I know that I expose myself to disciplinary proceedings directed to dismissal if this declaration is untrue." cf. Decrees of the Prussian Minister of Justice of May 23, 1933 ("Justizministerialblatt" p.160) and of May 22, 1933 ("Justizministerialblatt" p.164)
 - (25) Translator's note: Advocates comprise solicitors and barristers there being no differentiation to this effect under German Law.
 - (26) Rechtsanwaltsordnung of July 1, 1878 Sections 1 et sequ.
 - (27) Act concerning the Admission of Advocates of April 7, 1933 (RGBl. I p.188 Sect.2)
 - (28) See note (27) section 1; there is no possibility for these former advocates to assist litigants in the lower courts. Act of July 20, 1933 Art. 3 Sub-Section 1 RGBl. I p.523.
 - (29) cf. Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of April 2, 1933.
 - (30) In these cases the advocate's fee is paid out of the public treasury.
 - (31) Act of July 20, 1933 Art.3 par. 2, RGBl. I p.523
 - (32) "Juristische Wochenschrift 1933" p.1787 and 1275
 - (33) Acts of April 22, 1933 (RGBl. I p.217) and Sept.28, 1933 (RGBl. I p.669)
 - (34) Prussian Act of June 12, 1933 (GS.p.209)
 - (35) Act of May 6, 1933 Art. I § 1 (RGBl. I p.257)
 - (36) Decree of the Reich Minister of Finances of July 14, 1933 180 I
 - (37) VO of April 22nd 1933 Art.I (RGBl. I).
 - (38) See above ad IV.
 - (39) See below ad VII.
 - (40) VO of July 27th 1933 (RGBl. I. page 541)

- 351
- (41) VO of July 27th 1933 (RGBl.I. page 541)
 - (42) Act concerning editors of October 4th 1933 (RGBlIp.713 § 14)
 - (43) l.c. § 14 number 2.
 - (44) Pay attention to the sequence in which these three words follow each other in the act.
 - (45) Act concerning editors (see note 42) § 5 number 3. Aryans who are not members of the national socialist party may be excluded owing to the fact that Dr. Goebbels is authorized to prevent the admission of any German to the profession of an editor.
 - (46) § 9, I l.c.
 - (47) § 1 sentence 3 l.c.
 - (48) § 1 Sent. 1 of the Act concerning editors is worded very vaguely.
 - (48a) Juristische Wochenschrift 1933 page.....
 - (49) Reichserbhofgesetz of Sept. 29th 1933 § 11, I.
 - (50) l.c. § 37, I
 - (51) l.c. §§ 19 et sq.
 - (52) l.c. §§ 38 et sq.
 - (53) l.c. §§ 13; 12, II.
 - (54) On May 15th 1933 the Government passed an Act concerning the "Bäuerliches Erbhofrecht" (peasant's hereditary farm law) GS.page 165. This act was only in force in Prussia. In all essential parts it corresponds to the Reichserbhofgesetz and was only in force during four months. It was now overruled by the Reichserbhofgesetz.
 - (55) See above ad II.
 - (56) l.c. § 13, I-III.
 - (54) See above ad I, 1.
 - (55) For the meaning see Reichsverfassung of 1919 Art. 165; RGBl. (1933) II page 165.
 - (56) Act of April 7th 1933 RGBl.I page 188 §§ 4 sq.
 - (57) Act of April 21st 1933, RGBl.I page 203.
 - (58) See previous note l.c. page 205.
 - (59) Act of April 22nd 1933, RGBl.I. page 219.
 - (60) Previous note l.c. page 227.
 - (61) Act of June 15th, 1933, RGBl.I. page 371
 - (62) Act of July 15th 1933, RGBl.I, page 483
 - (62a) FZ. of May 5th 1933 (City Notes).
 - (63) FZ. of June 11th, 1933.
 - (64) Decree of May 28th 1933, "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of May 30th 1933.
 - (65) "Juristische Wochenschrift" 1933 page.....
 - (66) Vide for example Publication by the association of the co-operative

societies of Raiffeisen at Francfort on the Main Sept. 20th 1933:

"Der Feind für die genossenschaftliche Gemeinschaftsarbeit ist nach jeder Richtung der Jude und der jüdische Handel. Jegliche Verbindung mit dem jüdischen Handel im Einkauf und Verkauf ist unverzüglich abubrechen." FZ. Sept. 20th 1933. (In every respect the Jew and Jewish trade are the enemies to co-operative society work. Every connection with Jewish trade with respect to buying as well as selling has to be broken off without delay).

(66a) FZ. Mai 20th 1933.

(67) cf. the treatise of the Goettingen Professor Oertmann on the political boycott.

(68) Act of April 7th 1933 (RGBl.I, page 177).

(69) 2nd Decree for the carrying through of the Act of April 7th, 1933, RGBl.I. page 233 sq, § 5, VI.

(70) Fz June 26th 1933.

(71) See the article by Rohlfing, Juristische Wochenschrift 1933 page 2098 sq. extensively showing the jurisdiction of the Berlin Courts.

(72) Rohlfing l.c. ad I, 2, a and page 2100 ad note 10. Rohlfing says: The merit of the Jew as soldier and his residence in Germany for tens of years don't matter as the will of the people is directed against the race altogether and therefore hardships in individual cases cannot be avoided. He states that the Berlin Landgericht in a judgment of July 13th, 1933 follows a similar line. (73) Rohlfing l.c. 2100.

(74) Rohlfing l.c. page 2101 ad note 15.

(75) Act of April 4th 1933, RGBl.I. page 161.

(76) Acts of May 18th 1933, RGBl.I. page 276 and 277.

(77) Act of July 14th 1933, RGBl.I. page 483.

(78) l.c. § 2.

(79) Act of July 14th 1933 (RGBl.I. page 483) § 3, I and II.

(80) l.c. § 3, I, 2.

(81) RGBl.I page 661, Act of September 22nd, 1933.

(82) l.c. § 2.

(83) RGBl.I. page 452

(84) Act of April 25th 1933, RGBl.I. 225 § 2.

(85) l.c. § 4.

(86) VO. of April 25th 1933 number 1.

(86a) Decree of Sept. 10th 1933.

(87) VO. of April 25th 1933 number 8.

(88) cf. for the following Act of April 22nd 1933, RGBl.I. p. 215 and Prussian Student's law Ordinance, Central Gazette of the Educational Administration (Zentralblatt für die Unterrichtsverwaltung 1933 § 3g transfers to the bodies of students the co-operation in the social and economic institutions in order "to foster an intellectually and humanly high (!) new generation."

(89) Prussian Students law Ordinance § 1, II

(90) Wöhrmannp. 2041.

- 35
- (91) DfVO concerning the granting of marriage loans RGBl.I n.67 § 1 c and d
 - (92) Klewing's Archiv der Gegenwart of October 1,1933 p.1011.
 - (92a) Act of June 30,1933 RGBl,I p.434, § 6 II
 - (93) VO of April 2,1933 RGBl.I p.203 furthermore VO of the Reich Minister of the Interior of April 1,1933 (RGBl. I p.212) and police decree by the Prussian Minister of the Interior concerning the killing of animals of April 28,1933 (GS.p.154)

ADDENDUM.

According to a declaration given by Baron von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister, to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, the Japanese are not considered as coloured people in Germany. Baron von Neurath promised to rectify their supposed inclusion in the Legislation prohibiting Germans from marrying Jews or coloured people. No declaration until now has been given concerning Chinese and Indians.

DIE RECHTSLAGE DER "NICTARIER" IN DEUTSCHLAND.

I.

1.) Ein erschöpfendes Bild von der Rechtslage der Nichtarier in Deutschland zu geben, ist gegenwaertig fast unmöglich. Die Befugnis, Rechtssaeetze zu erlassen, steht in Deutschland nicht nur den Regierungen des Reiches und der Laender (Preussen, Bayern, Sachsen usw.) zu. Vielmehr koennen in gewissem Umfange auch die einzelnen Staedte, die Praesidenten der Provinzen und der Polizei und viele andere Stellen Rechtssaeetze erlassen. Das ist in weitem Umfange geschehen. Eine Aufzählung der in dieser Weise gegen die Nichtarier ergangenen Vorschriften wuerde viele Seiten fuellen koennen¹. - Die folgende Darstellung muss sich auf die Gesetze und Verordnungen von Reichsstellen und - als Beispiel der Laendergesetzgebung - auf die der preussischen Zentralstellen beschaerken.

2.) Nur ein verhaeltnismaessig geringer Teil der Rechtssaeetze, die die Nichtarier in Deutschland systematisch der Verelendung zufuehren, spricht ausdruecklich von ihnen. Sehr haeufig ist eine Gesetzesvorschrift ganz allgemein auf alle Staatsbuerger anwendbar. In der Praxis aber wird sie durch die Verwaltungsbehoerden ganz oder ueberwiegend nur zu Ungunsten der Nichtarier sowie der "Marxisten", der fuehrenden Katholiken, der Pazifisten usw. zur Anwendung gebracht. Das gilt namentlich von all den Rechtsvorschriften, die im Laufe der letzten Monate Deutschland aus einer demokratischen Republik in eine oligarchische Despotie umgewandelt haben.³ Die Zerstoeerung der Meinungsfreiheit², die Aufhebung des Briefgeheimnisses, die Errichtung der Geheimen Staatspolizei⁴, einer Art preussischer Tscheka, die schrankenlose Befugnis zur Verhaftungen⁵, das Ende der Versammlungsfreiheit⁶ u.a.m. - all das sind Vorschriften, welche der Form nach fuer alle Staatsbuerger gelten. Da sie aber durchweg keine andere Wirkung haben, als die, die Machtbefugnisse der Verwaltung zu erhoehen, so wirken sie sich in den Haenden von Behoerden, die das Ideal objektiver Gerechtigkeit ausdruecklich⁷ verworfen haben, naturgemaess zu Ungunsten der missachteten Volksschichten aus.

Auch auf diese Vorschriften kann im folgenden nicht eingegangen werden. Sie darstellen, hiesse, ein Gesamtbild der Staatsverfassung des gegenwaertigen Deutschland geben - eine Aufgabe, die auf wenigen Seiten nicht geloest werden kann.

3.) Immerhin soll eine zu dieser Gruppe gehoerige Reihe von Vorschriften im folgenden mit zur Darstellung gelangen, weil sie in besonders krasser Weise gegen die fuehrenden Nichtarier zur Anwendung gebracht wurde. Es sind die Vorschriften ueber die sogenannte "Gleichschaltung." Ihr Zweck ist, die

1.) Beispiele: Ausschluss der Nichtarier von Maerkten an vielen Orten, z.B. in Giessen (Ff.Z. 26.9.33), Versagung der Reparaturzuschuesse an Nichtariersche Hausbesitzer in Hildesheim (Ff.Z. 14.7.33), Anschlag der Badeverwaltung Norderney: "Die deutsche Frau tanzt mit keinem Juden" (Ff.Z. 9.8.33), Ausschluss der Juden v.d. Versteigerung in dem staedtischen Leihamt u.d. Messen in Muenchen (Ff.Z. 13.8.33, Beschluss d. Hauptausschusses des Stadtrats), v. staedt. Lieferungen in Berlin (Verf. d. Berl. Beschaffungsamtes v. 11.4.33, auf besonderem Merkblatt zur Verteilung gelangt), in Hannover (vgl. Formular des Verpflichtungsscheins StBWK 235 v. April 33), die bekannten zahlreichen Verbote der Benutzung oeffentlicher Baeder und des Betretens bestimmter Ortschaften u.a.m.

2.) vgl. Gesetz v. 24. Maerz 1933 (RABl. I S. 141) Art. 2

3.) vgl. Ges. v. 24. Maerz 1933 (RABl. I S. 141) Art. 2

4.) Voelk. Beobachter 29.4.33 vgl. auch Runderlass des Pr. M. d. I. Abdruck DAZ v. 4. Mai 1933

5.) Frankf. ZTG. 31.4.33

6.) vgl. Ges. v. 24. Maerz 1933 (RABl. I S. 141) Art. 2

7.) Staatssekretaer Dr. Freisler: "Recht ist, was den Lebensnotwendigkeiten der Nation dient." - Oberpraes. Kuibe: "Die Objektivitaet findet ihre Grenze, wo es sich um Fragen der Nation handelt". (DAZ 14. Mai 33, 2. Beiblatt) - Oberlandesg. Praes. Horwegen-Breslau: Nur unter dem frueheren System konnte es moeglich sein, dass ein Pazifist oder Kommunist auch Recht bekommen konnte."

die Leitung aller wichtigeren Positionen im oeffentlichen und wirtschaftlichen Leben in die Haende von Maennern zu legen, die Anhaenger des Nationalsozialismus sind. Aeusserlich enthalten sie nichts als die Anordnung, dass die Rechte des bisherigen Inhabers der Positionen erloschen und die Posten neu zu besetzen sind. In Wirklichkeit haben sie ausnahmslos dazu gefuehrt, dass sei es durch aeussere Gewalt, sei es durch psychologischen Druck die Nichtarier aus diesen Positionen ausgemerzt worden sind.

4.) Von der antisemitischen Welle ist auch die Auslegung der bisherigen Gesetze betroffen worden. Gerichte und Behoerden beginnen, diesen Gesetzen einen antisemitischen Sinn unterzulegen, der ihnen urspruenglich fremd war. Die Bewegung ist noch im Fluss. Vielfach finden sich Gerichte, die Widerstand leisten und bei der hergebrachten objektiven Auslegung verbleiben. Im ganzen gesehen wird jedenfalls auch von dieser Seite her die rechtliche Position des Nichtariers in zunehmendem Masse erschuettert. Die folgende Darstellung kann aus einem umfangreichen Material nur einzelne Beispiele herausgreifen.

5.) Die Rechtslage der Nichtarier, wie sie im folgenden geschildert wird, ist nicht identisch mit der tatsaechlichen, sozialologischen Situation. Die letztere ist ungleich unguenstiger. Das liegt einmal an den unzuehligen unbefugten Uebergriffen, deren Beseitigung die herrschenden Gewalten nicht erreichen wollen oder koennen⁸. Es liegt ferner an dem ungeheuren seelischen Druck, der auf den Nichtariern lastet: Die gesamte deutsche Presse ist betont antisemitisch, in oeffentlichen Versammlungen, im Rundfunk, in Schule und Hochschule, selbst in den Kirchen wird der Antisemitismus verkuendigt, unzuehlige amtliche Kundgebungen lassen die Missachtung des Nichtariers als eine Selbstverstaendlichkeit erscheinen⁹, jede Moeglichkeit oeffentlicher Abwehr ist durch die Aufhebung der Pressefreiheit und der Versammlungsfreiheit genommen und die Rueckwirkung aller dieser Dinge auf die menschlichen Beziehungen zur unmittelbaren Umwelt. Was die folgenden Zeilen darstellen koennen, verhaelt sich zur Wirklichkeit, wie eine Bleistiftskizze zum fertigen Gemaelde.

II.

WER IST NICHTARIER ?

Der Begriff des Nichtariers ist definiert in Par.1 VO. zur Durchfuehrung des Gesetzes zur Wiederherstellung des Berufsbeamtentums, Z.2. Abs.1 v.11.4.33 (RABl.195). Danach gilt als "nicht arisch, wer von nicht arischen, insbesondere (!) juedischen Eltern oder Grosseltern abstammt. Es genuegt, wenn ein Elternteil oder Grosselternteil nicht arisch ist. Dies ist insbesondere dann anzunehmen, wenn ein Elternteil oder Grosselternteil der juedischen Religion angehoeert hat." Das Wort arisch selbst ist in dieser logisch fehlerhaften Definition nicht erlaeutert. Die Praxis versteht es dahin, dass Nichtarier ausser den Juden und ihren Abkoemmlingen nur die Angehoerigen farbiger Voelker sind. Die Definition der VO. v.11.4.1933 ist in fast allen gegen die Nichtarier gerichteten gesetzlichen Vorschriften fuer entsprechend anwendbar erkluert. "Ist die arische Abstammung zweifelhaft, so ist ein Gutachten des beim Reichsministerium des Inneren bestellten Sachverstaendigen fuer Rasseforschung einzuholen".¹⁰

In einer Reihe von Nichtariergesetzen ist vorgesehen, dass die Gesetze auf gewisse Nichtarier keine Anwendung finden. Hierher gehoeren insbesondere diejenigen, die im Weltkrieg fuer Deutschland an der Front gekaempft haben oder deren Vaeter oder Soehne im Weltkrieg gefallen sind. Diese Vorschrift wird im folgenden als Kriegsklausel bezeichnet werden.

III.

8.) vgl. z.B. den Erlass des Sachbearbeiters der NSDAP fuer Wirtschaftspolitik Dr. Wagener v.29.4.33, der von "sinnlosen Eingriffen" in die Wirtschaft spricht, seine Wiederholung durch die Landespolizeiverwaltung Hamburg v.1.8.33 u. den Bericht des "Voelk. Beobachters v.1.10.33 ueber Verhaftungen Breslauer Geschaeftsleute.

9.) vgl. als Beispiel die amtl. Mitteilung in der "Preuss. Justiz", dem amtl. Blatt des preuss. Justizministeriums, Par.411, wonach am deutschen Juristentag alle "interessierten Personen mit selbstverstaendlicher Ausnahme von Juden" teilnehmen koennen.

10.) VO. v.11.4.33 (RABl. I S.195) zu Z.1 Abs. 3.

III.
STAATSBUEGERRECHT.

Formal ist der Nichtarier in Deutschland noch Staatsbuerger. Ein Gesetz, das diesem Zustande ein Ende machen soll und zwischen den Buergern des Reiches Voll- und Halbberechtigte unterscheiden soll, befindet sich in Vorbereitung.¹¹

"Einbuergerungen, die in der Zeit vom 9. November 1918 bis zum 30. Jan. 1933 vorgenommen wurden, koennen widerrufen werden, wenn die Einbuergerung als nicht erwuenscht anzusehen ist."¹² Hierfuer kommen ausdruecklicher gesetzlicher Vorschrift zufolge insbesondere die Einbuegerungen der Ostjuden in Frage.¹³

Staatsbuergerliche Rechte stehen den Nichtariern jedenfalls in nennenswertem Umfange nicht mehr zu. Im nationalsozialistischen Staate ist Teilnahme an der Staatsverwaltung nur moeglich durch Teilnahme an der Nationalsozialistischen Partei. Jede Parteibildung neben dieser Partei ist bei Androhung schwerer Freiheitsstrafen untersagt.¹⁴ Die nationalsozialistische Partei nimmt Nichtarier selbstverstaendlich nicht auf. Jede politische Taetigkeit ist dem Nichtarier damit unmoeglich gemacht.

IV.
BEAMTENSCHAFT .

Der Nichtarier kann nach der Gesetzgebung des nationalsozialistischen Staates nicht Beamter sein. Kein Nichtarier darf zum Beamten ernannt werden. Das gilt nicht nur fuer Reichsbeamte¹⁵, sondern auch fuer die Beamte der Laender¹⁶ und Gemeinden¹⁶ sowie der in Deutschland besonders zahlreichen oeffentl. Koerperschaften¹⁶ wie Universitaeten, Technischen Hochschulen, Krankenkassen, Sparkassen, oeffentl. Banken und Versicherungen. Es gilt ferner fuer Reichsbahn und Reichsbank.¹⁷

Ein Arier, der Reichsbeamter ist und sich mit einer Nichtarierin verheiratet, ist zu entlassen. Ein Arier, der mit einer Nichtarierin verheiratet ist, darf nicht Beamter werden.¹⁸

Diejenigen Nichtarier, welche in den frueheren Regierungen zu Beamten ernannt worden sind, sind "in den Ruhestand zu versetzen". Sie duerfen keine Taetigkeit mehr ausueben, behalten aber ihren Titel und, wenn sie laenger als 10 Jahre im Dienste waren, auch einen Teil ihres Gehalts,¹⁹ vgl. auch § 19a. Ausnahmen gelten gemaess der Kriegsklausel fuer Beamte, die seit 1.8.1914 im Amt sind und -eine bezeichnende Vorschrift - fuer Beamte im Auslande¹⁹.

Unter Beamten i. S. des deutschen Rechts sind nicht etwa nur die Angehoerigen des civil service zu verstehen. Vielmehr sind Beamte auch die Richter, Hochschullehrer, Lehrer, die meisten Personen im Dienste der Reichsbahn, Reichsbank, Reichspost usw. Mehrere tausend Personen sind von diesen Vorschriften betroffen.

Soweit Nichtarier hiernach noch im Amte sind, unterfallen sie einer weiteren Vorschrift des neuen Rechts, derzufolge jeder Beamte bis zum 30. Sept. 1933 in ein anderes Amt derselben oder einer gleichwertigen Laufbahn versetzt werden kann.²⁰ Er behaelt dann zwar Titel und Dienst Einkommen, hat aber die Funktionen des anderen niedrigeren Amtes auszuueben. Diese Vorschrift ist gegen die Nichtarier mit besonderem Nachdruck angewandt worden.²¹

Eine

11) Staatssekretaer Dr. Pfundtner in einem Vortrag vor der berl. Verwaltungsakademie Voss. Ztg. 6.7.1933. Die Nichtarier werden hier als "Reichsangehoerige fremden Blutes" bezeichnet.

12.) Par. 1 Ges. ueber den Widerruf v. Einbuergerungen u. d. berkennung der deutschen Staatsangehoerigkeit RABl. I S. 480.

13) Durchf. VO. v. 26.7.33 I w2a RABl. I S. 539

14) Gesetz v. 14. Juli 1933 RABl. I S. 479

15) Ges. z. Aenderung v. Vorschriften auf dem Gebiete des allg. Beamtenrechts v. 30. Juni 1933 RABl. I S. 433 Par. 3 Z. 2 Abs. 3

16) vgl. Ges. v. 30. Juni 1933 Par. 6 I

17) Par. 6 II a. a. O.

18) vgl. Anm. 15

19) Ges. v. 7. April 1933 RABl. I S. 175 Par. 3. u. 8

19a) Das Betreten des Gebaues, in welchem sie bisher ihren Dienst taten, ist ihnen in vielen Faellen verboten worden - siehe Frankf. Ztg. 13.9.1933

20) Par. 5 Ges. v. 7.4.33 RABl. I S. 176

21) vgl. z. B. die Personalmeldungen in der "Preuss. Justiz", dem amtlichen Organ des Preussischen Justizministers.

Eine Reihe hoher Beamter ist auf diese Weise in die untersten Stufen ihrer Laufbahn versetzt worden. Das Ergebnis ist danach, dass innerhalb der Beamtenschaft noch einige Zeit lang ältere Nichtarier in untergeordneten Positionen tätig sind, dass aber im übrigen die Nichtarier von der Beamtenlaufbahn völlig ausgeschlossen sind.^{22, 23.}

V.

DIE FREIEN BERUFE.

1.) Anwälte. Die Befugnis zur Ausübung der Anwaltschaft ist in Deutschland von einer Zulassung abhängig. Diese konnte nach den bisherigen Bestimmungen, wenn der Bewerber die vorgeschriebenen Prüfungen bestanden hatte, nur in wenigen Fällen versagt werden, die im Gesetz besonders aufgeführt waren²⁴, so z.B. bei ehrenrührigen Bestrafungen u.a.m. Nach der neuen Gesetzgebung des nationalsozialistischen Staates kann sie einem Nichtarier stets versagt werden, auch wenn sonstige Gründe gegen ihn nicht vorliegen²⁵. Von dieser Regel gilt keine Ausnahme. Auch ein Nichtarier, dessen Vater oder Sohn im Felde für Deutschland fiel oder der selbst für Deutschland an der Front gekämpft hat, kann von der Zulassung zur Anwaltschaft zurückgewiesen werden. Es ist nicht bekannt geworden, dass seit dem Erlass dieses neuen Gesetzes irgendein Nichtarier zur Anwaltschaft zugelassen worden wäre.

Gegen diejenigen Nichtarier, welche z.Z. des Beginnes der nationalsozialistischen Regierung bereits als Anwälte zugelassen waren, ist eine Reihe von Massnahmen ergriffen worden. Dem weitaus grösseren Zahl unter ihnen ist auf Grund einer Sonderbestimmung, die ausschliesslich für Nichtarier gilt, die Zulassung entzogen worden.²⁶ Es verblieben im Amt nur diejenigen, die schon i. Jahre 1914 Anwälte waren oder die von der Kriegsklausel betroffen sind.

Diesen Anwälten ist durch eine Reihe von Massnahmen die Ausübung ihres Berufes ausserordentlich erschwert worden. Allerdings sind die zahlreichen Versuche örtlicher Stellen, durch öffentliche Anschläge und andere Mittel Klientel von ihnen fernzuhalten, durch die Zentralstellen nicht unterstützt sondern nur lange Zeit hindurch²⁷, stillschweigend geduldet worden. Dagegen hat der preuss. Justizminister in einem besonderen Erlass erklärt, es scheine ihm "selbstverständlich zu sein, dass die Beiordnung juedischer Anwälte²⁸ als Armenanwälte²⁸ oder ihre Bestellung von solchen als Pflichtverteidiger²⁸, Konkursverwalter, Zwangsverwalter ab morgen 10 Uhr nicht mehr erfolge, da solche Massnahmen ein Vergehen gegen die Boykottpflicht des deutschen Volkes darstellen." Der Erlass fährt fort: "Aufträge zur Vertretung von Rechtsstreitigkeiten des Staates an jued. Anwälte ersuche ich sofort zurückzuziehen. - Den Gesamtrücktritt des Vorstandes der Anwaltskammer ersuche ich durch entsprechende Vorschriften herbeizuführen." Dieser letzte Satz hat zur Folge gehabt, dass die Nichtarier aus allen Ehrenaemtern der Selbstverwaltung der Anwaltschaft verschwunden sind. - Der Preussische (amtliche) Pressedienst hat ferner das Erscheinen eines Verzeichnisses der noch zugelassenen nichtarischen Anwälte als unerwünscht bezeichnet. Dadurch soll es dem nichtarischen Anwalt erschwer werden, sich seine nicht am Ort ansässige Klientel zu erhalten.

In

22) Damit ist die Unrichtigkeit v. Ausführungen dargetan, wie sie in der deutschen Auslandspropaganda vielfach gemacht werden (z.B. Vizekanzler v. Papen im Evening Standard, auch Begründ. z. Ges. gegen Ueberfremdung v. 25.4.33, Köln. Ztg. 26.4.33, wonach die Nichtariergesetzgebung nur eine Herabsetzung des Anteils der Nichtarier am öffentl. Leben bezwecke. Par. 3 d. Ges. v. 30. Juni 1933 lässt diese Behauptung als grob unwahr erscheinen.

23) Jeder Beamte hat eine Erklärung zu unterzeichnen, welche in Preussen folgendermassen lautet: "Ich versichere hiermit dienstlich: mir sind trotz sorgfältiger Prüfung keine Umstände bekannt, welche die Annahme rechtfertigen könnten dass ich nichtarischer Abstammung sei; insbesondere hat keiner meiner Eltern oder Grosseltern Teile zu irgendeiner Zeit der jued. Religion angehört. Ich bin mir bewusst, dass ich mich dienststrafrechtlicher Verfolgung mit dem Ziel auf Dienstentlassung aussetze, wenn diese Erklärung nicht der Wahrheit entspricht. Vgl. Allg. Verf. d. Pr. Just. Min. v. 23.5.33 (JMBL. 160) u. v. 22.5.1933 (JMBL. 164).

24) siehe Rechtsanwaltsordnung

25) Ges. ueber d. Zulassung zur Rechtsanwaltschaft (RGBl. I S. 188) Par. 2

26) Ges. ueber die Zulassung z. Rechtsanwaltschaft Par. 1 (RGBl. II S. 188). Eine Möglichkeit, vor den unteren Gerichten als Rechtsbeistande aufzutreten, besteht für diese ehemaligen Anwälte nicht. Ges. v. 20.7.33 Art. 3 Z. 1 (RGBl. I 523).

27) vgl. De. Allg. Ztg. 2.4.33

28) Sie erfolgt gegen ein aus der Staatskasse zu zahlendes Entgelt.

In Preussen sind die aelteren Anwaelte groesstenteils zugleich Notare. Ein wesentlicher Teil ihres Einkommens, oft mehr als die Haelfte, ruehrt aus der Notariatstaetigkeit her. Nach deutschem oeffentlichem Recht ist der Notar Beamter. Auf Grund der zu IV dargestellten Bestimmungen ist daher fast allen noch zugelassenen nichtarischen Anwaelten das Notariat entzogen worden.

Fuer Berliner, Hamburger, Koelner und Frankfurter Anwaelte bildete die Taetigkeit in privaten Schiedsgerichten eine erhebliche Einnahmequelle. Sie ist nunmehr dadurch eingeschraenkt worden, dass Nichtarier jederzeit von jeder Partei ohne weitere Begrueundung abgelehnt und dadurch ausgeschaltet werden koennen.²⁹

Jeder Nichtarier, der Testamentsvollstrecker oder Zwangsverwalter ist, kann nach Ansicht der Gerichte ohne weitere Begrueundung aus diesen Stellungen entlassen werden.³⁰ Es ist dabei ausdruecklich darauf hingewiesen worden, dass das auch fuer Frontkaempfer gilt.

2.) Gleiche Bestimmungen wie fuer die Anwaelte gelten fuer die anwaltsaehnlichen Berufe: die Patentanwaelte³¹ und die Verwaltungsrechtsraete³² in Preussen (d.h. Anwaelte vor bestimmten oeffentlich-rechtlichen Gerichtshoefen).

Noch schaeferere Vorschriften sind fuer Steuerberater erlassen worden. Nichtarier duerfen ausnahmslos (also auch wenn sie im Weltkrieg an der Front gekaempft haben) nicht als Steuerberater von den Steuerbehoerden taetig werden. Sind sie bereits zugelassen, so muss ihre Zulassung widerrufen werden. Darnuber hin au duerfen sie nicht einmal von Fall zu Fall als Bevollmaechtigte oder Beistaende zugelassen werden. Nur gewissen nahen Angehoerigen duerfen sie als Beistaende zur Seite treten.³³

In gleicher Weise sind die Nichtarier auch von der Vertretung von Firmen gegenueber den deutschen Zollbehoerden ausgeschlossen worden.³⁴

3.) Fuer nichtarische Aerzte ist ein Niederlassungsverbot bisher nicht ergangen. Indessen ist den Nichtariern die Ausuebung des aertzlichen Berufes durch eine ganze Reihe einschneidender Vorschriften ausserordentlich erschwert. 80% aller Deutschen sind Mitglieder von Krankenkassen, d.h. von oeffentlichen Anstalten oder privaten Vereinen. Sie koennen sich dann aus der Zahl der bei den Kassen zugelassenen Aerzte denjenigen auswaehlen, den sie mit ihrer Behandlung betrauen. Die Bezahlung des Arztes erfolgt durch die Kasse. Die nichtarischen Aerzte sind nunmehr von dieser Taetigkeit ausgeschlossen worden. Das gegenwaertig massgebende Gesetz bestimmt: "Die Taetigkeit von Kassenaerzten nichtarischer Abstammung und von Kassenaerzten, die sich im kommunistischem Sinne betaetigt haben, wird beendet. Neuzulassungen solcher Aerzte zur Taetigkeit bei den Krankenkassen finden nicht mehr statt."³⁵ Ausnahmen gelten im Rahmen der Kriegsklausel, wobei die Taetigkeit in einem Seuchenlazarett derjenigen an der Front gleichgestellt wird.

Eine Anzahl nichtarischer Aerzte ist sei es als Beamter, sei es als Angestellter an den sehr zahlreichen Kliniken taetig gewesen, die im Eigentum von Reich, Laendern, Provinzen und Gemeinden stehen. Sie sind teils auf Grund des neuen Beamtenrechts³⁶, teils auf Grund anderer Vorschriften entlassen worden.³⁷

Die aertzlichen Fachzeitschriften fordern offen zum Boykott der juedischen Aerzte auf und veranlassen z.T. durch schwere Drohungen die arischen Fachaezte, jedes Zusammenarbeiten mit nichtarischen Aerzten an arischen Patienten abzulehnen.

4.) Das fuer die Aerzte Ausgefuehrte gilt ganz entsprechend auch fuer die Zahnaerzte³⁸ und sogar fuer die sog. Zahntechniker, d.h. Personen, welche ohne eine akademische Vorbildung sich mit der Behandlung von Zahnkrankheiten befassen.³⁹

5.)

29) Ges.v. 20.7.33 Art. 3 Z. 2 (RGBl. I 523)

30) Juristische Wochenschr. Par. 33 S. 1787 u. 1275.

31) Ges.v. 22.4.33 (RGBl. I S. 217) und v. 28.9.33 (RGBl. IS. 669)

32) Preuss. Ges.v. 12. Juni 1933 (GS 209)

33) Ges. v. 6.5.1933 Art. I Par. 1. (RGBl. I S. 257)

34) RFin. Min. Erlass v. 14. Juli 1933 180 I.

35) VO.v. 22.4.1933 Art. I RGBl. I

36) vgl. oben zu IV

37) vgl. unten zu VII

38) VO.v. 27. Juli 1933, RGBl. I S. 541

39) VO.v. 27. Juli 1933 RGBl. I S. 541

5.) Der nationalsozialistische Staat legt besonderen Wert auf die restlose Beherrschung der Presse. Er hat daher durch ein umfangreiches Gesetz dafür Sorge getragen, dass jeder Rest politischer Meinungsfreiheit ausgetilgt worden ist. Dieses Gesetz führt gewondert auf, welche Nachrichten und Angaben der Schriftleiter aus den Zeitungen fernzuhalten hat.⁴⁰ Die wichtigste einschlägige Bestimmung ist - offenbar absichtlich - sehr unbestimmt gefasst⁴¹. Hiernach ist "aus den Zeitungen fernzuhalten, was geeignet ist, die Kräfte des deutschen Reiches nach aussen oder im Inneren, den Gemeinwillen des deutschen Volkes, die deutsche Wehrhaftigkeit (!), Kultur oder Wirtschaft⁴² zu schwächen." Es versteht sich hiernach beinahe von selbst, dass Nichtarier und nicht-nationalsozialistische Arier ~~von~~ von der hauptberuflichen Mitwirkung an der Presse ausgeschlossen sind. In der Tat ist dies ausdrücklich angeordnet: wer nicht arischer Abstammung ist oder wer mit einer Person von nichtarischer Abstammung verheiratet ist, kann nicht Schriftleiter sein.⁴³ Ausnahmen hiervon sind in das freie Ermessen des Ministers für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda gestellt.⁴⁴ Gleichzeitig ist das Wort "Schriftleiter" zu einem Titel erhoben worden, den Nichtarier und Arier, die mit einer Nichtarierin verheiratet sind, nicht führen dürfen.⁴⁵

Einem nichtarischen Schriftsteller würde danach vielleicht⁴⁶ immerhin die Möglichkeit verbleiben, durch gelegentliche Beiträge zu Zeitungen und Zeitschriften oder durch Abfassung von Büchern seinen Lebensunterhalt zu finden. Faktisch dürfte auch das praktisch nicht/od. nur ausnahmsweise möglich sein. Die weitaus überwiegende Mehrheit von Zeitungen und Verlegern lehnt die Publikation von Schriften von Nichtariern ab. Sie heisst es z.B. in den Richtlinien der massgebenden juristischen Zeitschrift, der von dem juedischen Geh. Justizrat Dr. Kempner gegründet und von dem gleichfalls jued. Justizrat Dr. Magnus zu ihrer früheren vielfach anerkannten Höhe geführten "Jur. Wochenschrift", dass Beiträge von Nichtariern und Nichtnationalsozialisten nicht aufgenommen werden, Bücher solcher Personen nicht besprochen und Anzeigen (advertisements) über solche Bücher nicht aufgenommen wurden.

VI.

Selbständige wirtschaftliche Berufe.

Verhältnismässig am schwächsten sind die gesetzgeberischen Eingriffe in die Tätigkeit der als selbständige wirtschaftliche Unternehmer tätigen Nichtarier. Hier ist die Initiative in der Hauptsache der "privaten" Organisation der NSDAP überlassen, die ihrerseits neuerdings sich im wesentlichen auf dasjenige erfolgreiche Kampfmittel beschränkt, welches ein nationalsozialistischer Richter als den "kalten Boykott" bezeichnet hat.⁴⁷ Vom Standpunkt des Juristen ist immerhin folgendes zu bemerken.

1.) Landwirtschaft. Dem nationalsozialistischen Staat erscheint als der wichtigste Stand der Bauern und der Name "Bauer" soll in diesem Staat zu einer Ehrenbezeichnung werden.⁴⁸ Dem Bauer wird besonderer Rechtsschutz zuteil. Sein Grundeigentum, der sog. Erbhof, ist unveräusserlich und unbelastbar.⁴⁹ Der Erbhof unterliegt einem besonderen Erbrecht.⁵⁰ Er ist vor jedem Zugriff im Wege der Vollstreckung geschützt.⁵¹ Ein Nichtarier kann dieser besonderen Rechtsstellung nicht teilhaftig werden. Er kann nicht Bauer werden; er kann zwar bislang noch Grundeigentum erwerben, aber damit wird er nicht Bauer, sondern nur "Landwirt" ohne die Vorrechte des Bauern.⁵² Bemerkenswert ist

40) Schriftleitergesetz v. 4. Okt. 1933 (RGBl. I S. 713 Par. 14)

41) a. a. O. Par. 14 Z. 2

42) Beachte die Reihenfolge, in der diese drei Worte in dem Gesetz aufeinanderfolgen!

43) Schriftleiterges. (vgl. Anm. 42) Par. 5 Z. 3. Nicht-nationalsozial. Arier sind dadurch ausgeschlossen, dass Dr. Goebbels befugt ist, die Zulassung jedes Deutschen zum Schriftleiterberuf zu verhindern (Par. 8 Satz 5)

44) Par. 9 I a. a. O.

45) Par. 1 S. 3 a. a. O.

46) Par. 1 S. 1 des Schriftleitergesetzes ist ausserordentl. unpräzise gefasst.

47) ~~Reichs~~ Jur. Wochenschrift 1933 S.

48) Reichserbhofgesetz v. 29. 9. 33 Par. 11 I

49) a. a. O. Par. 37 I

50) a. a. O. Par. 19 ff.

51) a. a. O. Par. 38 ff.

52) a. a. O. Par. 13, 12 II.

ist, dass der Begriff des Nichtariers in dem Reichserbhofgesetz⁵³ anders gefasst ist als in den sonstigen Nichtariergesetzen⁵⁴. Die Definition⁵⁵ lautet naemlich:

Bauer kann nur sein, wer deutschen oder stammesgleichen Blutes ist. Deutschen oder stammesgleichen Blutes ist nicht, wer unter seinen Vorfahren vaeterlicher- oder muetterlicherseits juedisches oder farbiges Blut hat.

Stichtag fuer das Vorhandensein der Voraussetzungen des Abs. 1 ist der 1. Januar 1800.

Der letzte Absatz besagt, dass bei der Erforschung der Reinrassigkeit des Besitzers bis auf die Jahrhundertwende des 19. Jahrhunderts zurueckzugehen ist. War auch nur einer der im Jahre 1800 lebenden 16 Ururgrosselternteile eines Landwirts Jude oder von jued. Abstammung, so ist sein heute lebender Ururenkel unfachig, deutscher Bauer zu sein, auch wenn er auf deutscher Seite an der Front gekaempft hat oder alle seine Soane im Felde fuer Deutschland gefallen sind.

2. () Handel, Industrie, Bankwesen, Verkehrswesen usw.

Die Tendenz der nationalsozialistischen Gesetzgebung und Rechtspraxis auf diesen Gebieten geht dahin, den Nichtarier aus allen leitenden Stellungen zu verdraengen, dabei aber die Unternehmungen selbst zu erhalten. Soweit Nichtarier sich in nicht leitenden Stellungen befinden, sollen sie allmaechlich aus dem Wirtschaftsleben ausgeschaltet werden.

a) Gegen die Nichtarier in leitenden Positionen richten sich die Gleichschaltungsgesetze (vgl. oben I 3). Im folgenden wird eine Uebersicht ueber diejenigen Gleichschaltungsgesetze gegeben, welche von Reiches wegen⁵⁶ erlassen worden sind:

Gleichschaltung des vorlaeufigen Reichswirtschaftsrates⁵⁷

- " des Reichskohlenrates⁵⁸
- " der Handelsrichter⁵⁹
- " des Reichskalirates⁶⁰
- " der Steuerausschuesse⁶¹
- " des Ausschusses der deutschen Zentralgenossenschaftskasse⁶².
- " der Aufsichtsraete saemtlicher Koerperschaften des oeffentlichen Rechtes⁶³
- " des Aufsichtsrates der Bank fuer deutsche Industrieobligationen u. zur Aenderung des Industriebankgesetzes⁶⁴

Diese gesetzlichen Vorschriften haben seitens zahlreicher oeffentl. Institutionen (z.B. der Boersenvorstaende^{64a}) und privater Einzelunternehmungen Nachahmungen gefunden. Gegenwaertig sind die Nichtarier aus fast allen bedeutenderen Aufsichtsraetsstellen verschwunden (vgl. im uebrigen unten). Der Reichsverband des Handels hat in einem besonderen Rundschreiben Beseitigung der Nichtarier aus allen leitenden Positionen verlangt.

b) Gegen wirtschaftliche Betriebe, die in den Haenden von Nichtariern sind, wird im uebrigen im Wege des Boykotts vorgegangen, der, ohne oeffentlich publiziert zu werden, dennoch von Zehtralbehoerden trotz vereinzelter Proteste des Reichswirtschaftsministeriums unterstuetzt wird. So versucht

53) Am 15.5.1933 beschloss die Preuss. Regierung ein Gesetz ueber das bauerliche Erbhofrecht (Pr. Ges. S. S. 165). Dieses Gesetz galt nur fuer Preussen. Es entspricht in allem wesentlichen dem Reichserbhofgesetz u. ist nur 4 Monate lang in Kraft gewesen. Das Reichserbhofgesetz hat es nunmehr hinfaelig gemacht.

54) vgl. oben zu II.

55) a. a. O. Par. 13 I-III

56) vgl. oben zu I 1.

57) ueber seine Bedeutung vgl. RV. v. 1919 Art. 165; RGBl. 1933 I 165

58) Ges. v. 21.4.33 RGBl. I 203

59) Ges. v. 7.4.33 RGBl. I 188 Par. 4 ff.

60) Ges. v. 21.4.33 RGBl. I 205

61) Ges. v. 22.4.33 RGBl. I 219

62) Ges. v. 22.4.33 RGBl. I 227

63) Ges. v. 15.6.33 RGBl. I 371

64) Ges. v. 15.7.33 RGBl. I 483

64a) Frankf. Z. v. 5.5.33 Handelsteil

65) Frankf. Ztg. 11.6.1933

sucht das Reichsfinanzministerium⁶⁵, "bei allen Beschaffungen in erster Linie Firmen zu unterstützen, welche deutschen Stammes sind." Eine Anweisung des Preussischen Innenministers⁶⁶ erklärt den Arierparagraphen auf die Inhaber von Privatlotterien für anwendbar. Eine von dem bayerischen Justizminister herausgegebene Zeitschrift weigert sich, Bücher aus nichtarischen Verlags-häusern zu rezensieren oder Annoncen solcher Bücher zu veröffentlichen⁶⁷. Die Reihe dieser Beispiele könnte leicht vervielfacht werden. Seitens der privaten Verbände und Einzelfirmen wird selbstverständlich die gleiche Tendenz verfolgt.⁶⁸ Auf Grund einer von Rudolf Hess, dem Stellvertreter Hitlers in der Leitung der NSDAP unterzeichneten Verfügung vertreibt die NSDAP Schilder mit der Aufschrift "Deutsches Geschäft", welche nur an Firmen abgegeben werden, welche sich ausschliesslich in den Händen von Arieren befinden^{68a}.

In früheren Jahren hat die deutsche Rechtsprechung in Fällen eines solchen auf Vernichtung der wirtschaftlichen Existenz hinzielenden, nur durch⁶⁹ Rassenhass veranlassten Boykotts Rechtsschutz auf Grund des Par. 826 BGB gewährt. Es ist aus den letzten sechs Monaten kein Fall bekannt geworden, in dem diese früher allgemein anerkannte Auffassung aufrechterhalten worden wäre.

VII.

Unselbständige wirtschaftliche Berufe.

1.) Arbeiter und Angestellte, welche im Dienste des Reiches, der Länder, der Gemeinden oder Körperschaften des öffentlichen Rechtes und ihnen gleichgestellter Unternehmungen stehen, werden auf Grund ausdrücklicher gesetzlicher Vorschrift⁷⁰ ebenso wie Beamte behandelt (vgl. oben IV), d.h. sie sind zu entlassen, wenn nicht die Voraussetzungen der Kriegsklausel gegen sie vorliegen. Auf die zahlreichen Einzelvorschriften, die die Durchführung dieser Bestimmung sichern, braucht hier im einzelnen nicht eingegangen zu werden. Nur folgende Einzelheit sei hervorgehoben: Zum Schutze der seit längerer Zeit im Dienste eines Unternehmers stehenden Angestellten sowie zum Schutze der schwerkriegsbeschädigten Arbeiter und Angestellten waren eine Reihe von gesetzlichen Vorschriften ergangen, welche für diese Arbeitnehmer längere Kündigungsfristen vorsahen. Diese Vorschriften sind zuungunsten der von der Nichtariengesetzgebung Betroffenen ausser Kraft gesetzt worden.⁷¹

2.) Nichtarische Arbeitnehmer schlechthin - gleichgültig ob sie in öffentlichen oder privaten Betrieben tätig sind, sind von der Aufnahme in die "Deutsche Arbeitsfront", die an die Stelle der Gewerkschaften getreten ist, ausgeschlossen.⁷² Über die Frage, welche Rechte sie aus den seit Jahren erfolgten Zahlungen an die Pensionskassen der Gewerkschaften herleiten können, ist noch keine Entscheidung ergangen. Das Vermögen der Gewerkschaften befindet sich in den Händen der "Deutschen Arbeitsfront".

Nichtarische Arbeitnehmer können nach der Ansicht der Gerichte fristlos entlassen werden, wenn ihre Stellung im Betriebe es mit sich bringt, dass sie in grösserem Umfange - etwa als Reisende, Verkäufer in⁷³ offenen Warenläden usw. mit dem Publikum in unmittelbare Berührung kommen. Eine Gehaltszahlung über den Zeitpunkt der Kündigung hinaus ist nur in Ausnahmefällen zuzubilligen.⁷⁴ Selbst jüdische Betriebe sind nach der Ansicht der Gerichte

65) Erl. v. 28.5.33 DAZ. 30.5.33

67) Jurist. Wochenschrift 1933 S. 2.

68) vgl. z.B. Veröffentlichung des Genossenschaftsverbandes Raiffeisen in Frankfurt a.M. v. 20.9.33 "Der Feind d. genossenschaftl. Gemeinschaftsarbeit ist nach jeder Richtung der Jude und der jüd. Handel. Jegliche Verbindung mit dem jüd. Handel im Einkauf und im Verkauf ist unverzüglich abubrechen (Frankf. Ztg. 20.9.33)^{68a} Frankf. Ztg. v. 20. Mai 1933

69) vgl. die Schrift des Göttinger Prof. Oertmann: Der polit. Boykott.

70) Ges. v. 7. 4. 1933 Par. 15 (RGL. I S. 177)

71) 2. VOZ. Durchführung des Gesetzes v. 7. 4. 1933, RGL. I S. 233 ff. Par. 5. Abs. 6

72) Frankf. Ztg. 28.6.33

73) vgl. den Aufsatz v. Rohlfing Jur. Wochenschr. S. 2098 ff. mit eingehenden Nachweisen aus der Rechtsprechung der Berliner Gerichte.

74) Rohlfing a.a.O. zu I 2a u. S. 2100 zu Anm. 10 Rohlfing sagt: Unerheblich sind der Verdienst des Juden als Kriegsteilnehmer und seine jahrzehntelange Anwesenheit in Deutschland, da sich der Volkswille gegen d. Rasse im ganzen wendet u. daher Härten im Einzelfalle nicht ausschliesst". Er bemerkt, dass das L.G. Berlin im Urteil v. 13.7.33, 104 S. 848/33 einen ähnlichen Standpunkt einnahm.

Gerichte u.U. berechtigt, nichtarische Arbeitnehmer fristlos zu entlassen. Die Grundsätze, welche eine Reihe von Kammern des Berliner Arbeitsgerichtes aufgestellt haben, lauten:

"Muss der Arbeitgeber bei Weiterbeschäftigung eines jued. Arbeitnehmers in Weiterentwicklung der Boykottbewegung gegen das Judentum mit unueberschaubaren geschäftlichen Schwierigkeiten insbes. mit Ausschreitungen der Belegschaft gegen den jued. Arbeitnehmer, Streiks der Belegschaft u. stillen Boykotts der Kunden rechnen, verlangt ausserdem noch die Leitung der NSBO Betriebszelle auf den Druck der Belegschaft hin(?) die Entfernung des Arbeitnehmers, so ist der Arbeitgeber auf Grund dieser Vorgaenge zur fristlosen Entlassung berechtigt."

3.) Zur Entscheidung von Rechtsstreitigkeiten aus Arbeitsverträgen bestehen in Deutschland besondere Gerichte, vor denen Anwälte nicht auftreten dürfen. An ihre Stelle treten die Angestellten der Verbände von Arbeitgebern und Arbeitnehmern. Nach Ansicht des Berliner Arbeitsgerichts sind jedoch nichtarische Verbandsvertreter nicht zuzulassen.⁷⁶

Aus den Betriebsvertretungen, d.h. den Koerperschaften der Vertrauensleute der Arbeitnehmerschaft in den einzelnen Betrieben, sind die nichtarischen Mitglieder durch ein Gleichschaltungsgesetz ausgemerzt worden.⁷⁷ Das gleiche gilt von den Laienmitgliedern der Arbeitsgerichte und ähnlicher mit sozialer Fuersorge betrauter Behoerden.⁷⁸

VIII.

Kultur und Erziehung.

Das Ziel der nationalsozialistischen Gesetzgebung ist, dem Nichtarier aktive Mitarbeit an der deutschen Kultur unmöglich zu machen und ihm die Aufnahme von Kulturgütern und die Teilnahme an der deutschen Erziehung ueberhaupt zu erschweren.

1.) Die Lehrerschaft an Hochschulen und Schulen unterfaellt der Beamtengesetzgebung. Es ist daher auf das oben zu IV Ausgefuehrte zu verweisen.

Das gleiche gilt von einem Teil des Personals an staatlichen und staedtischen Theatern. Soweit die Beamtengesetzgebung keine Anwendung findet, sind die Schauspieler, Saenger usw. Arbeitnehmer oeffentlicher Betriebe, sodass sie gemass dem oben zu VII,1 Ausgefuehrten entlassen werden konnten. Die Privattheater haben von dem Kuendigungsrecht, welches oben zu VII,2 dargestellt worden ist, in so weitgehendem Masse Gebrauch gemacht, dass gegenwaertig Nichtarier in deutschen Theaterbetrieben - von der besonders begruendeten juedischen Buchne abgesehen - nicht mehr taetig sind. Das gleiche gilt von den Angestellten der Rundfunkgesellschaften.

Dem Filmgewerbe ist durch ein besonderes Gesetz, das freilich nicht mehr als einen losen Rahmen darstellt, eine noch sehr unklare Organisation gegeben worden.⁷⁹ Es ist eine vorlaeufige Filmkammer gegruendet worden, deren Befugnisse sehr unbestimmt abgegrenzt ist.⁸⁰ Dieser Filmkammer muss "angehoren, wer als Unternehmer Bildstreifen herstellt, vertreibt oder auffuehrt oder wer als Filmschaffender" d.h., als Produktionsleiter, Regisseur, Komponist, Manuskriptverfasser, Darsteller usw. bei der Herstellung von Bildstreifen mitwirkt.⁸¹ Nach ausdruecklicher gesetzlicher Vorschrift kann die Aufnahme in die Filmkammer abgelehnt werden, wenn Tatsachen vorliegen, aus denen sich ergibt, dass der Antragsteller die fuer die Ausuebung des Filmgewerbes erforderliche Zuverlaessigkeit nicht besitzt.⁸² Diese ebenfalls denkbar unklare Formulierung in Verbindung mit der Tatsache, dass durch eine Reihe privater Einzelaktionen die Nichtarier aus der deutschen Filmproduktion praktisch schon

jetzt

75) Rohlfing a.a.O.S.2100

76) " " " S.2101 zu Anm.15

77) Ges.v.11.April 1933 RGBl.I S.161

78) Gesetze v.18.Mai 1933 RGBl.I S.276 u.277

79) Ges.v.14.Juli 1933 RGBl.I S.483

80) daselbst Par.2

81) Par.3 I und II.

82) Par.3 I 2.

jetzt ausgeschlossen sind, rechtfertigt die Vermutung, dass dieser Ausschluss nunmehr von Reichs wegen sanktioniert werden soll.

Offenbar stehen jedoch noch wesentlich weitergehende Pläne bevor. Sie sind vorbereitet worden durch Akte wie die "Bereinigung" des Schriftstellerverbandes u. der Dichterkademie. Eine vorläufige Rechtsgrundlage ist geschaffen durch das Reichskulturkammergesetz⁸³. Dieses kurze Gesetz unterstellt alle Zweige der kulturellen Tätigkeit der unbeschränkten Diktaturgewalt des Propagandaministers. Es sollen hiernach errichtet werden⁸⁴.

- 1.) eine Reichsschriftumskammer
- 2.) " " pressokammer
- 3.) " " rundfunkkammer
- 4.) " " theaterkammer
- 5.) " " musikkammer
- 6.) " " kammer der bildenden Künste.

Alle diese Kammern sollen dann in einer Reichskulturkammer zusammengefasst werden. Höchstwahrscheinlich wird die Ausübung der kulturellen Tätigkeit im einzelnen jeweils von der Mitgliedschaft bei einer dieser Kammern abhängig gemacht werden. Ob man hierbei die Zugehörigkeit ausdrücklich nur den Nichtariern gestatten oder - wie bei der Filmkammer - ihre Ausschaltung der Verwaltungspraxis überlassen wird, ist eine Frage, die angesichts der Unzweifelhaftigkeit des Ergebnisses nicht von sehr grosser Bedeutung ist.

Man wird hierbei gewiss auch die kulturellen Vermittlungsberufe nicht vergessen und die Nichtarier auch aus ihnen auszuschalten suchen. Ein bezeichnender Anfang ist hierzu schon insofern gemacht worden, als durch ein Sondergesetz⁸⁵ die Vermittlung von Musikaufführungsrechten aller Art von der Genehmigung des Propagandaministers abhängig gemacht worden ist. Personen, die diese Genehmigung nicht erhalten haben, können sich als Vermittler nicht betätigen.

2.) Zur Erziehung nichtarischer Kinder sind nur noch die Schulen des untersten Typus, die sogenannten Volksschulen, uneingeschränkt zugelassen. Diese Schulen lehren keinerlei Fremdsprache. Für alle übrigen Schulen einschliesslich der Universitäten gelten die folgenden Beschränkungen:

Zu Beginn eines jeden Schuljahres wird durch die Regierung festgesetzt, wieviele Schüler die Schule bzw. wieviele Studenten die Fakultät aufnehmen darf.⁸⁶ Die Zahl der Nichtarier darf unter neu aufzunehmenden Schülern und Studenten den Anteil der Nichtarier an der reichsdeutschen Bevölkerung nicht übersteigen. Die Anteilsziffer wird einheitlich für das ganze Reich festgesetzt.⁸⁷ Der letzte Satz hat eine bedeutende Benachteiligung der Nichtarier zur Folge, da namentlich in den Grossstädten der nichtarische Bevölkerungsanteil bei weitem höher als im Reichsdurchschnitt ist. Ausnahmen gelten nur im Rahmen der Kriegsklausel sowie für Abkömmlinge aus vor dem Inkrafttreten des neuen Gesetzes geschlossenen Ehen, wenn ein Elternteil oder zwei Grosselternteile arischer Abstammung sind.⁸⁸ Die Anteilsziffer ist auf 1,5 % festgesetzt worden - eine Festsetzung, die wahrscheinlich bei weitem zu niedrig ist, da allein der Anteil der jüdischen Bevölkerung 0,9 % beträgt. Nichtarier, die keine öffentl. Schule besucht haben, dürfen einem besonderen Erlass des Kultusministers^{88a} zufolge nicht zur Schulabschlussprüfung zugelassen werden.

Die Landesregierungen haben auch das Recht, die Zahl der bereits z. Z. des Erlasses des Gesetzes auf den Schulen befindlichen nichtarischen Schüler herabzusetzen. Die hierfür massgebende Anteilsziffer beträgt 5%.⁸⁹ Infolge der Massgeblichkeit dieser Anteilsziffer für das ganze Reich werden namentlich in Berlin, Frankfurt, Breslau usw. zahlreiche Schüler ihre Schule, viele Studenten ihre Universität vor dem Abschluss ihres Studiums zu verlassen haben.

In

83) RGBl. I S. 661, Ges. v. 22. Sept. 1933

84) das. Par. 2

85) RGBl. I S. 452

86) Ges. v. 25. 4. 1933 (RGBl. I S. 225) Par. 2

87) a. a. O. Par. 4 I

88) VO. v. 25. 4. 33 Z. 1 - Par. 4 III

88a) Erl. v. 10. 9. 33

89) daselbst Z. 8

In einem Falle ist einem nach seiner Entlassung im Auslande lebenden nicht-arischen Beamten der Anspruch auf Pension mit der Begründung entzogen worden, dass er seinen Kindern keine deutsche Erziehung zuteil werden lasse.

An den Universitäten ist den Studenten eine weitreichende Selbstverwaltung eingeräumt worden. Den offiziellen Vertretungen der Studentenschaft sind eine ganze Reihe von Aufgaben zugewiesen, z.B. die Verwaltung gewisser Wohltätigkeitsfonds.⁹⁰ Die nichtarischen Studenten sind von jeder Teilnahme an den Studentenschaften ausgeschlossen. "Bei der Aufnahme hat jeder Student eine nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen verfasste ehrenwörtliche Erklärung darüber abzugeben, ob seine Eltern und Grosseltern deutscher Abstammung sind."⁹¹

IX.

Die Einzelperson, die Familie, die Religion.

Der nationalsozialistische Staat wird in dem nationalsozialistischen Schrifttum als "totalitärer Staat" bezeichnet. Damit soll zum Ausdruck gebracht werden, dass in diesem Staate eine Sphäre persönlicher Freiheit des Einzelindividuums nicht anerkannt wird. Dieser Grundsatz wird dem deutschen Nichtarier durch die Gesetzgebung noch stärker als anderen Deutschen fühlbar gemacht.

Eine Reihe von Vorschriften wie diejenigen über das Gebot des Erweisens des Hitlergrusses durch alle Beamten und z.T. auch durch Privatpersonen sowie über die Ehrenbezeugungen gegenüber der Hakenkreuzflagge müssen den Nichtarier stärker als den Arier in seinem persönlichen Gefühl treffen.

Eine Anzahl schwerer persönlicher Konflikte ist durch die Nichtariengesetzgebung in die verhältnismässig zahlreichen Mischehen hineingetragen worden. Es ist bereits über die Einwirkung des Eheschlusses eines Beamten mit einer Person nichtarischer Abstammung auf die Rechtsstellung gesprochen worden. Bereits mehrfach ist im jurist. Schrifttum die Frage erörtert worden, ob der arische Teil einer solchen Ehe mit Rücksicht auf die gegenwärtige Lage die Ehe auflösen kann. In einem Aufsatz in der von dem bayr. Justizminister Dr. Frank herausgegebenen "Jurist. Wochenschrift"⁹² wird dargetan, dass solche Ehen behandelt werden könnten, wie solche, bei denen sich ein Teil über wesentliche Eigenschaften des anderen Teils z.B. über seine Unbescholtenheit oder seine Zeugungsfähigkeit geirrt hat. Der Verfasser hält es für unerheblich, dass der arische Ehegatte gewusst hat, dass der andere Teil Nichtarier ist, wenn die Ehe vor dem Eintritt der Regierung Hitler eingegangen worden sei. Denn damals brauche er die Bedeutung des Rassegedankens für das deutsche Volk noch nicht erkannt zu haben. Es sind bereits Fälle bekannt geworden, in denen Mischehen von Beamtenanwärtern in gegenseitigem Einverständnis zum Schein geschlossen worden sind.

Zur Erleichterung des Eheschlusses werden in Deutschland auf Grund einer Sondervorschrift aus Staatsmitteln Darlehen an künftige Ehegatten gewährt. Von der Gewährung dieser Darlehen soll jedoch in gewissen Fällen abgesehen werden. Hierzu gehören nach der ausdrücklichen Vorschrift⁹³ insbesondere die Fälle, in denen "nach der politischen Einstellung eines der Ehegatten anzunehmen ist, dass er sich nicht jederzeit rückhaltslos für den neuen Staat einsetzen werde" oder in denen "einer der beiden Ehegatten an vererblichen körperlichen und geistigen Gebrechen leidet, die seine Verheiratung nicht als im Interesse der Volksgemeinschaft liegend erscheinen lassen." Diese Sätze gehören zu denjenigen, in denen die Nichtarier zwar nicht ausdrücklich erwähnt sind, die aber in der Verwaltungspraxis dazu benutzt werden, den Nichtariern zu entziehen, was den arischen Bürgern gewährt wird.

Noch

90) vgl. zum folgenden Ges. v. 22.4.33 RGBl. I 215 u. Preuss. Studentenrechtsordnung, Zentralblatt der Unterrichtsverwaltung 1903, S. 118 P 3g weist den Studentenschaften die Mitwirkung an den sozialen u. wirtschaftl. Einrichtungen "zur Förderung eines geistig u. menschlich (!) hochstehenden akad. Nachwuchses" zu.

91) Preuss. Studentenrechtsordnung Par. 1 II.

92) Waehrman J.W. 1933 S. 2041

93) Durchf. VO. über Gewährung v. Ehestandsdarlehen (RGBl. I Nr. 67) Par. 1c u. d

351
Noch wesentlich weiter gehen die legislatorischen Pläne der Regierung. Eine Denkschrift des preuss. Justizministeriums sieht vor, dass der Eheschluss zwischen Arianern und Nichtarianern unter Kriminalstrafe gestellt werden soll.⁹⁴ Die Kirchen im Reich sind durch ausdrückliche gesetzliche Vorschrift ermächtigt worden, Bestimmungen gegen in ihrem Dienste stehende Nichtarianer zu erlassen.^{94a} Von dieser Befugnis hat die protestantische Kirche Gebrauch gemacht. Sie hat für alle Pastoren und Kirchenbeamte die gleichen Bestimmungen wie der Staat für seine Beamten (oben III) erlassen. In dieser Kirche könnte weder Christus noch einer der Apostel Küster geschweige denn Pfarrer werden.

Schliesslich ist entgegen mehrfachen Versicherungen auch die Ausübung der juedischen Religion einer ganzen Reihe von Einschränkungen ausgesetzt worden. Es ist ein Verbot des Schlachtens von Tieren ohne Betäubung ergangen, welches das rituelle Schächten unmöglich gemacht hat.⁹⁵ Schwer fühlbar macht sich die Einstellung der staatlichen Zuschüsse zu den juedischen Gemeinden. Ein wesentlicher Teil des finanziellen Bedarfs aller religiösen Gemeinden ist in Deutschland seit Jahren durch Staatszuschüsse gedeckt worden. Seit dem Antritt der nationalsozialistischen Regierung sind diese Zuschüsse eingestellt worden. Für die evangelische Kirche sind Mitte März 1933, 30,4 Mill. RM. (gleich $2\frac{1}{2}$ Mill. ^{per Val}), für die kathol. 12,7 Mill. RM. (fast 1 Mill. £) zur Deckung der Pfarrerbesoldung zur Verfügung gestellt worden. Es ist möglich, dass eine Reihe namentlich mittlerer Gemeinden genötigt sein werden, ihre Geistlichen zu entlassen und den Gottesdienst einzuschränken oder einzustellen.

94) Keesings Archiv der Gegenwart v. 1. Okt. 1933 S. 1001

94a) Ges. v. 30. 6. 33 Par. 6 II RGBl. I 434

95) VO. v. 2. 4. 33 (RGBl. I S. 203) ferner VO. des Reichsmin. des Inneren v. 1. 4. 33 (RGBl. I S. 212) u. Polizei VO. des preuss. Min. d. J. ueber das Schlachten von Tieren v. 28. April 1933 G.S.S. 154

REPORT OF THE JUDISCHES HILFSKOMITE - PRAG

BY DR. ZOLLSCHAU

For some months our Assistance Committee has been faced with extremely difficult tasks. Luckily for the Jews who are forced to flee from Germany, the frontier between Germany and Czecho-Slovakia is easily crossed and very large numbers of refugees are continually coming over to us. During the last few months there have been particularly many stateless persons. They are usually engaged in commerce and are frequently Poles who were forcibly brought over from Poland during the war to take the place of workmen at the front, and, when the economic depression set in in Germany, lost their posts, but remained in Germany, supporting themselves on the very fringe of the economic system as hawkers, pedlars, etc; others left Poland for economic reasons in 1919. The majority lost their nationality by military desertion. They are now being systematically turned out of Germany. As they cannot obtain permits to enter any country, illegal flight is their only course.

The number of persons at present supported is 675. The percentage of departures is becoming smaller and smaller as neighbouring countries make difficulties. To support all these persons by immediate assistance demands enormous sums and leads to no solution of the problem. Certain possibilities of rendering constructive assistance exist, particularly in two respects:

(a) By means of comparatively small credits of Kc. 2 - 5,000 - we can in particular cases provide a certain number of refugee families with the means of earning a living. This may be done in the case of commercial professions, the setting up of agencies, tailoring workshops, boarding houses and the production on a small scale of various articles which are at present not made in this country, etc. A Ladies' Committee would be prepared to help the persons concerned by recommendations and business assistance.

(b) A number of young persons can be enabled to learn a new trade in agricultural and other technical schools, (e.g. schools of wood-work or electrical engineering) with a view to starting a new life in Palestine or other countries. We should like to point out that the instruction in these schools is given in German, which simplifies matters greatly for the student. A sum of Kc. 4 - 5,000 per student per annum is necessary, that is far less than the cost for example of technical training in Palestine.

We should very much like to concentrate mainly on these constructive forms of assistance, but unfortunately this is not possible, for on the one hand the distress of the great mass of the refugees is enormous and calls for utmost expenditure of energy and funds, and, on the other, constructive assistance demands comparatively large sums for each particular case, whereas in the relief work even quite small sums can do something, even though, as we clearly realise, it is only for the time being.

We would, however, like to set aside certain sums out of our funds for the two purposes outlined above - a sum of Kc. 250,000 for credit assistance and a sum of Kc. 200,000 for training in manual trades. Difficult though it is to set aside these sums, they are unfortunately inadequate in relation to the task to which they are dedicated, and we could only decide to set them free if we were assured of assistance from you, for, as we have already stated, we could then do justice to the demands of the whole body of refugees by both immediate relief on the one hand and constructive help on the other.

We should like also to point out that a special body is being set up for credit assistance, which is to administer these funds on the basis of the "Gemilath Chessedkassen" in a disinterested but business-like manner, so that we can count on it that the percentage of losses will be kept as small as possible.

We beg to request that you will place at our disposal a sum equal to that which we are setting free for the two purposes in question. With twice the sum which we suggest, however, very considerable results could be hoped for. We would be glad to have your opinion of the matter in the near future.

1st October, 1933.

A REPORT ON PALESTINE POSSIBILITIES.

It is now generally recognized that Palestine must be the principal asylum for Jewish refugees from Germany and elsewhere. An attempt has been made to estimate the magnitude of the contribution which can be made by and through Palestine and to indicate how that can be achieved. Two preliminary observations must be made:-

(1) It is utterly impossible to conceive of solving the German-Jewish problem in Palestine simply by measures directed exclusively to German Jews. There is room for such exclusive measures, but the capacity of Palestine to absorb German Jews is a function of its capacity to absorb Jews. An important, probably the chief effort, must be to increase the absorptive capacity of Palestine for Jews generally.

(2) The German Relief Funds will not be employed to their maximum advantage unless there is constant co-operation with private Funds, whether in the form of institutions already operating in Palestine, or in the form of institutions now perfected, or in the form of deposits in the Palestine banks, or in the form of capital brought by refugees. Some of the Palestine portion of the Relief Funds ought, in so far as practicable, to be employed in stimulating the use in Palestine of much larger sums now lying inactive.

This memorandum deals with Palestine possibilities generally, and not simply with possibilities arising out of the application to Palestine of a certain proportion of the Relief Funds. The amount of such Funds presumed here to be hypothecated for Palestine is £1,000,000.

1. THE PRESENT JEWISH POSITION IN PALESTINE.

The Jewish population in Palestine at the present moment numbering from 210,000 to 220,000. When the census was taken on the 18th November, 1931, the Jewish population was 174,510. The Jewish immigration into Palestine, since 1927, has been as follows:-

<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>
2,178	5,249	7,944	4,075	9,553

The immigration into Palestine until the end of September is estimated at 21,000. These figures, it should be remembered, embrace only the officially recorded immigration, to which must be added perhaps 10,000 more for the whole year 1933. It is hardly likely that the total of Jewish immigration into Palestine in 1933 will be less than 35,000, even after making allowance for returning emigrants. It is estimated that, by the end of September, some 6,000 or 7,000 German Jews had arrived in Palestine since the revolution in Germany, and the total may reach 10,000 by the end of the year. A certain number of these have since left the country. The balance is very considerable.

Of the Jewish population, 15% are supported by agriculture, 26% by commerce, 29% by industry, and 10% by professional occupations. Of the whole industrial population of the country, 37% are Jews. The total area of land in Jewish ownership is 1,200,000 dunams, constituting 10% of the cultivatable area of the country. It is estimated that, by the end of 1933, there will be between 180,000 and 200,000 dunams of citrus plantations, of which 120,000 dunams are owned by Jews.

Of the Jewish population, 70,000 or more are concentrated in Tel Aviv twenty-five thousand in Haifa and fifty-two thousand in Jerusalem. The principal centre of Jewish industry is Tel Aviv. Industry is also developing in Haifa. The price of land has risen so high that probably in the future industrial enterprises will tend to establish themselves further away from the urban areas. There is in the Maritime Plain, near Haifa, a considerable area of land under Jewish ownership suitable for such purposes. The only large scale industries in the country are in Jewish hands or under Jewish control. Among these may be numbered:

The Palestine Electric Corporation, which now supplies relatively cheap power for industrial purposes.

The Nesher Cement Works near Haifa, which has an output of about 140,000 tons of cement a year.

Palestine Potash Ltd., which is working the Dead Sea Concession.

The Shemen Oil Works at Haifa.

The Flour Works at Haifa

and the Silicate Works at Tel Aviv.

Besides these there are a very large number of moderate sized and small factories and workshops, producing a very great variety of commodities both for domestic consumption and export. About 50% of the product of Jewish Industry in Palestine is exported, principally to neighbouring markets, and it is established that Palestine industry is on a competitive basis.

At the present moment, there are no unemployed Jews in Palestine, save that small margin which is unemployable. It is estimated that the Banks in Palestine have at the present moment about £7,000,000 on deposit, nearly all of which is Jewish money. Palestine presents, and has presented the curious phenomenon of enjoying very great prosperity whilst practically the whole of the rest of the world is in deep depression. This is undoubtedly in part due to that very depression elsewhere, and to the general sense of insecurity among Jews throughout the world. Experience has shown that capital invested in Palestine has maintained its value at a time when investments in most other countries have melted away. Parallel with this is the extending conviction that Palestine constitutes perhaps the securest home for Jewish life and Jewish property in the world. The question arises whether the rapid development now manifest in Palestine is a passing phenomenon that will be followed by a correspondingly large slump, or whether it may be expected to endure and progress. There may, of course, be a measure of depression following upon such rapid expansion, but there are reasons to believe that the progress, taking a longer view, will be maintained and perhaps accelerated. The principal factor is to the extent to which Jewish capital is moving into the country and the way in which it can be profitably employed. There is no doubt that the areas from which Jewish capital is drawn to Palestine are extending and will extend, just as there is no doubt that hitherto there has been some difficulty in fully employing the capital thus imported. It is more probable, rather than improbable, taking a long view, that the present rate of immigration into Palestine of 35,000 or so a year can be maintained. There is room for very considerable industrial and agricultural development.

2. AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

It has been estimated that in the existing colonies and in land at present in Jewish ownership, there is room to be found for the settlement of another 1,000 families. In a memorandum to the Government of Palestine of March 10th 1933, the Jewish Agency estimated that in the Maritime Plain there were available 800,000 dunams, in the Huleh district 100,000 dunams, in Beisan 200,000 dunams, and in the Lower Jordan Valley 210,000 dunams a total of 1,310,000 dunams upon which it was calculated that 54,900 families could be settled. These calculations exclude the whole of the southern part of Palestine, and do not take into account Trans Jordan and the Wadi Arabah, nor the regions in Syria immediately adjacent to the Huleh district. The south of Palestine is a larger area than the whole of the rest of the country. It is very thinly populated, and the possibility of development depends entirely upon the existence or non-existence of water. It is not impossible to make a considerable part of this country suitable for settlement.

Trans Jordan, although as large in area as Palestine, contains only $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of its population. The influential persons in that territory are very desirous of Jewish immigration for settlement, and there can be no doubt that there is here room for considerable expansion.

The Wadi Arabah runs from the southern end of the Dead Sea to Akabah. There is reason to believe that there should be available for settlement here

some day about 250,000 dunams.

In order of priority it is suggested that land should be acquired in the following regions: .

(a) The MARITIME PLAIN. It is estimated that there are probably another 100,000 to 150,000 dunams in this region suitable for citrus plantation, which requires considerable capital and renders possible close settlement. There is no good reason to doubt that the world market could consume the extra output of oranges and grape fruit. In addition, there is a large area along the Maritime Plain, particularly in the South, suitable not only for citrus plantation but also for mixed farming.

(b) THE HULEH DISTRICT. The Concession for draining Huleh is in Arab hands. It is available for purchase. Estimates as to the cost of carrying out the project vary very greatly, but it is generally agreed that the land is of the best in the whole country, and that the region opens up the possibility of settling a considerable population. The whole scheme, therefore, should be carefully examined with a view to action.

(c) The Beisan Lands.

(d) The lower Jordan Valley, which, to some extent, includes Trans Jordan.

(e) Trans Jordan

(f) Wadi Arabah.

It is not worth while attempting to estimate that agricultural population will be built up on these various areas, because any such calculations must rest upon an assumption of the amount of land and the nature of the land secured, and only time can disclose these factors. It is evident, however, that there is room for a very large number, and it should be remembered that an average family settled on the land renders possible the existence of at least one further family in the towns, in industry, commerce, and transport.

One of the great needs of Palestine is a proper hydrographic survey and an organization for providing irrigation to settlers.

3. INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The basis of industrial development in Palestine must be -

(a) Cheap power, which is already provided by the Palestine Electric Corporation.

(b) Capital The large mass of deposits in the Palestine Bank and the increasing interest in Palestine, indicate that capital can be made available provided that the necessary confidence is engendered in the investment.

(c) Technical knowledge and skill both on the part of the employer and the employee. Experience has shown that a good deal of this necessary knowledge and skill are available, and the German immigrants now coming into Palestine in considerable numbers, are increasing this treasure. Many of the Germans have a high degree of scientific and technical equipment, and what is hardly less important commercial skill and knowledge of markets. One of the essential needs is to harness these qualities to the possibilities of Palestine.

(d) The natural resources of the country

(e) Accessibility to markets.
In regard to this latter, Palestine is well situated.

(f)

Among the industries for which Palestine is already, or soon will be, ripe, may be mentioned the following:-

- (a) A light chemical industry, largely based upon the development of the Dead Sea Concession.
- (b) A sulphuric acid plant is already needed and the Dead Sea will, in due course, create the possibilities of other industries.
- (c) There is also room for a pharmaceutical industry to supply the needs of the country itself and the neighbouring territories.
- (d) Foundry and Machine Shop.
- (e) Packing Plants.
- (f) Industries connected with utilising the produce of the citrus, canning, and other agricultural industries.
- (g) Textiles.

It is worth while noting that, during the last 7 years, Palostine imports have increased 33% and exports 125%, and, although the greater part of the increase in exports is due to the citrus industry, they constitute only £1,700,000 out of £2,990,000. There can be little doubt that not only can the figure of industrial exports from Palestine be increased, but that of the imports a great many can be replaced by goods made in the country itself. Palestine imports amounted in 1932 to £7,800,000.

It is obvious that a very careful survey would have to be made of the industrial possibilities before actual intervention.

4. ABSORPTION POSSIBILITIES.

As already indicated, no attempt can be made at an accurate forecast of the absorptive possibilities of the country, but it is suggested that an average over a fair number of years of 30,000 immigrants should be well within the practicable. The number really depends principally upon the amount of capital made available. Of the number of German Jews anxious to settle in Palestine, and, given reasonable conditions, to make good there, no doubt can be suggested. Palestine however cannot be considered as a monopoly for German Jewry. World Jewry has an equal claim upon it, and it is only the immediate urgency of the German situation which establishes for Germans a prior claim. One may not unreasonably estimate the number of German Jews who are likely to be absorbed in Palestine at about 10,000 a year. The number depends to a considerable extent upon the extent to which German Jews can remove their capital from Germany and upon the kind of training which is given to Germans there and elsewhere.

5. EXISTING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The following are the principal Jewish institutions engaged in development work of one kind or another, in Palestine:-

- (1) The Jewish Agency.
- (2) The PICA
- (3) The Anglo-Palestine Bank. (There are three non-Jewish Banks of the first rank - Barclay's, Ottoman, Banca di Roma.)
- (4) Some 37 smaller Jewish Banks with deposits in the neighbourhood of £400,000.
- (5) The Palestine Economic Corporation (Capital \$3,000,000 with its subsidiaries:
 - (a) The Central Bank for Co-operatives (£100,000)
 - (b) Palestine Mortgage and Credit Bank (£100,000)
 - (c) Loan Bank (£25,000)
 - (d) Palestine Mortgage and Credit Bank (£40,000 - £50,000)

- (e) Palestine Water Co. (£20,000 - £30,000)
- (f) Bayside Land Corporation.
- (6) Palestine Corporation.
- (7) Jewish National Fund.
- (8) Palestine Land Development Co., Ltd.
- (9) Palestine Electric Corporation (£900,000 Deb. £550,000)
- (10) Binyan (£65,000) Urban Mortgages.
- (11) General Mortgage Bank (£220,000)
- (12) Nesher Cement Co. (£330,000)
- (13) Worker's Bank (£50,000)
- (14) Shemen Oil Company
- (15) 29 Urban Corporation Credit Banks (Deposits exceed £750,000)
- (16) 41 Rural Corporations (Deposits exceed £60,000, Loans £250,000)

6. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Probably the most urgent need is of a land purchasing corporation with adequate resources. The Jewish National Fund has very limited means and the Palestine Land Development Co. is in a similar plight. There is a great deal of speculation in progress, and it is necessary to check this. The land purchasing corporation should, if possible, have a capital of not less than £500,000 and steps in that direction are in contemplation. A general development corporation is now under consideration, and, as a preliminary, the possibilities of investment are under investigation. It is suggested that any such corporation should make one of its aims organizing and centralizing, for co-operative purposes, the existing institutions. From the nature of the case, a development corporation of this kind ought to make its principal objects the facilitation of the investment of private capital.

7. THE USE OF RELIEF FUNDS.

It may be assumed that of the 10,000 German immigrants 4,000 belong to the Chaluz class, and 6,000 are persons with more or less means and the dependants of such. The following application could be made of the sum of £1,000,000 provided by the Funds :-

50% for land and colonisation and the rest for absorbing German Chaluzim in existing colonies; credits for artisans; credits for small industrialists; housing with small plots of land for Chaluzim in colonies; housing in towns in co-operation with existing institutions or otherwise and based upon systematic planning in the suburbs; irrigation and water supply; the stimulation of industry; assistance to scientific institutions.

THE POLITICAL POSITION OF THE JEWS IN GERMANY
AND ACTION AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

by Professor Norman Bentwich

The Jews in Germany are turned by the National-Socialist legislation into a rightless class of citizens, save in Upper Silesia, where they have formally the rights of a minority assured by a special treaty. They have been deprived by the law and by administrative action of the right to enter the public service, to practise public professions, and to enter the universities and higher schools save in very restricted measure; and in practice they are deprived of the protection of life and property by the police and the judicial courts. Their economic life is constantly attacked, not only by legal and administrative measures of discrimination against Jewish businesses and Jewish employees, but by intense propaganda against dealings between Aryans and non-Aryans. The German Government has refused to hold any official communication with the body which has been constituted to represent the whole of German Jewry, and the Jews in Germany are forced to be passive.

The result of the oppression has been to drive out of Germany in the first place a number of professors, men of science and professional men and, in the second place, a large mass of traders, employees and workers. The number of refugees that are distributed in the countries adjoining Germany, mostly in France, but in considerable numbers also in Holland, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, etc., is calculated at between 60 to 80,000. The majority are Jews or of partial Jewish race. In the early period of the persecution an attempt was made in Great Britain to induce the British Government to raise before the Council of the League of Nations the issue of this persecution as a matter which came within the scope of the second paragraph of Article 11 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. That Article makes it the friendly right of any State Member of the League to bring before the Council a matter which threatens the peace and good understanding between nations. It was contended that the violent oppression of the Jews, the deprivation of a large and important class of citizens of all civil rights on account of their race, and the consequent flight of tens of thousands to neighbouring countries which were already involved in a grave economic crisis, were factors that threatened good relations between the States of Europe. The British Government, however, was not prepared to take action under Article 11 of the Covenant.

That the German action was a matter which could as a matter of construction have been tackled under that Article was indicated by the action taken at the Conference of the League of Nations Unions that was held at Montreux in June. The treatment of the Jews in Germany was the principal subject of discussion at that Conference, which was attended by a large delegation from Germany as well as from the principal European States. Lord Cecil, the President of the Conference, was appointed to convey to the German Delegation the sense of the Assembly about the treatment of the Jews, and referred there textually to the words of Article 11 of the Covenant.

It was suggested also by bodies of jurists in several countries that official representations might be made to the Council of the League with regard to the oppression of the Jewish minority, on the basis of the Declaration made by the German plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference of Versailles in 1919. When the German Delegation there urged that the Treaty should contain provisions for the protection of the German minorities in the territories detached from Germany, they made a declaration that Germany would assure to minorities within her realm rights at least equal to those granted to minorities under the special treaties to be made with the new States. The Allies took note of that declaration. No sanction, however, was specified for the non-observance of the undertaking, such as is laid down for the minorities rights in special treaties. And hitherto none of the Principal Allied Powers to whom the declaration was made have been willing to raise the question. It has also been suggested by jurists that Germany could be brought to book on the strength of the Resolution which was passed by the Assembly of the League in 1922 to the effect that those States which are not bound by the minority treaties would treat the minorities in their countries at least as favourably as the minorities to which the special treaties apply. Germany was not a Member

Member of the League at the time the Resolution was passed; but on her entry into the League she became bound by the Resolutions of previous Assemblies. The Resolution, however, has not been scrupulously observed by the other Powers, and has been hitherto regarded rather as an expression of pious opinion than as a binding undertaking. At the Assembly, however, the representatives of France and Sweden both urged that some binding effect should be given to this Declaration, and pointed to its applicability to the question of the German Jews. The French Delegate emphasised the larger implications of the action of the Council of the League concerning the Bernheim Petition. It was obviously illogical that the League should require a standard of equal citizenship in one portion of the State, and be unable to take steps to secure the same standard in the rest of the State.

There is a standing proposal before the League for the generalisation of the minority rights in all States. That is regularly sponsored by Germany, and she did not depart from her practice at this last Assembly. She sought to differentiate the Jewish question by claiming that it was not a question of a minority, since the Jews did not claim to be a national or linguistic minority, but a demographic and social question unique in character. There is little chance of the present German Government according to the German Jews minority rights, which comprise rights of equal citizenship and admission to all public offices and professions, as well as special cultural privileges for the minority group. That would be directly contrary to the fundamental principle of the National-Socialist creed. The German-Jewish problem, however, has given a powerful impulse to the movement for assuring to all inhabitants equal citizen rights. After the fullest discussion on the question of minorities, and after the new German doctrine of homogeneous ethnical nationality had been riddled by Mr. Ormsby-Gore and other speakers, the Assembly adopted, with the single dissentient voice of Germany, a resolution which re-affirmed the Declaration of 1922 and added to it a statement that the principles of the Declaration applied without exception to all classes of nationals of a State who differed from the majority, whether in race, religion or nationality. It was in its nature a moral declaration rather than a statement of an enforceable obligation; and the opposition of Germany makes it fail as a binding resolution. Nevertheless, the re-assertion by the League of the fundamental principle of the public law of Europe is an important achievement in the fight against reaction.

Another project was indeed put forward at this last Assembly of the League for an international convention assuring the rights of ^{the} individual. (droits de l'homme), which form part of the provisions of the Minority Treaties. The project is at present simply in the form of a vœu, or recommendation that the nations should adopt a convention of the kind. Its effect would be to make these civil rights, and the provision of equal citizenship, matters which would be under the protection of the Council of the League and of the Permanent Court of International Justice, in the same way as today the rights of minorities are safeguarded in a certain number of specified States. If it was adopted, such a convention would give a certain international protection against discriminatory legislation levelled against Jews or other racial and national minorities. The project has been approved by distinguished bodies of jurists; but its adoption by the Members of the League must certainly be a matter of some time. It was not placed on the Agenda as a separate matter, but its sponsor, a Greek delegate of Haiti, was permitted to propose it before the Sixth Commission in connection with a discussion on minorities. Part of the principle was embodied in the resolution which was passed by that Commission, and it is likely that the project will be raised again at future Assemblies. As one speaker pointed out at this Assembly, we live in a period of 'inflation of conventions.' Nevertheless, the project appears to be better calculated than the extension of the present Minority Treaties to deal fundamentally with the problem of civil rights for the Jews.

In Upper Silesia the Jews are assured by the Convention made in 1922 between Germany and Poland of rights of civil equality and also of special minority privileges. When the Nazi legislation was issued and was applied in that part of Germany, the question of its validity in view of the provisions of the Convention was brought before the Council of the League of Nations last May. The matter was raised by a Petition of Bernheim, a Jewish employee in a business who had been dismissed because of his race; but the Petition dealt with the whole issue of racial discrimination. The Geneva Convention prescribes that any person aggrieved by reason of the violation of minority rights or rights of equal citizenship may address the Council directly; and while it has been the usual procedure to submit applications of the kind for examination by a Committee of Three Members of the Council,

Council, on this occasion it was recognised that the Petition raised large and urgent issues which called for the consideration of the whole Council. The Irish Member of the Council was the Rapporteur on questions of minorities, and after full public discussion in the Council, at which several Members expressed clearly their views about racial persecution in general, the Council adopted the Report, which affirmed the invalidity of the legislation in Upper Silesia, and noted the declaration of the German Member that its application was due to a misunderstanding of local officials, and that the Jews who had been deprived of their office or position would be reinstated. The report indicated that the German Government should make reparation to the persons injured. The German Government was required to submit a further report to the League, indicating the steps that it had taken to rectify the position, and it would be for the Rapporteur of the Council on minority questions to determine whether this report was satisfactory. If he were not satisfied, he could lay the matter again before the Council.

Since June, the German administration in Upper Silesia have, it is alleged, maintained and indeed intensified the campaign against the Jews. Save for a show of reinstating a few civil servants and professional persons - the latter of whom are prevented in fact from pursuing their vocations--the declaration that they would rectify the inequitable legislation has been flouted. Nevertheless, they submitted a report to the League which purported to show that they had carried out their undertaking. The heads of the Jewish community in Upper Silesia, rather late in the day, addressed a Memorandum to the Secretariat of the League in September, setting forth their grievances and the principal incidents of the continued campaign. The German Government, which received a copy of the Memorandum, appointed a Commissioner to make an enquiry and, doubtless under pressure, the Jewish signatories of the remonstrance then telegraphed to the Secretariat of the League asking that their Memorandum should not be considered by the Council which was meeting during the period of the Assembly. Subsequently they telegraphed saying that the position had not changed. It will be for the Rapporteur of the Council to decide what action shall be taken.

Unfortunately, owing to the system of elections to the Council of the League, by which the term of Ireland came to an end at the last Assembly, there will be a new member of the Council concerned with minority questions, and he will not know the full history of the case. If, however, the case of Bernheim is regarded as concluded by the report of the German Government, it may be possible to raise the question of the Jews in Upper Silesia by a fresh petition setting out further specified cases of discrimination. At the same time, although there is that formal possibility of checking Nazi persecution and of preventing the gross abuses in Upper Silesia, it must be recognised that the League cannot interfere with the action of Nazis which, while not violating the letter of the Convention, nevertheless is calculated to deprive the Jews of their civil rights and the basis of their economic life and to make their position intolerable.

Other minority issues which may engage the attention of the League of Nations in the future arise in the two areas adjoining Germany that are now under the direct supervision of the League of Nations. They are the Saar Region and the Free City of Danzig. By the Statute of the Saar Region the League administration should be maintained for fifteen years from 1920; and before the end of the period a plebiscite is to be taken of the inhabitants to decide whether they shall be attached in the future to France or to Germany. That measure will take place next year or in 1935. The Jews in the Saar Region, who have considerably increased in number since the persecution in Germany, are concerned that, before the League control terminates, exact provision for safeguarding minority rights on the lines hitherto laid down in the Geneva Convention shall be prescribed by some international convention. That step is necessary for their protection in case the plebiscite should be in favour of German rule. The negotiation for a treaty of the kind is a matter that will require careful handling, and it is suggested that a small committee of jurists should be formed to study the matter and prepare material for the Secretariat of the League.

The question of Danzig is not so urgent. The Free City of Danzig has a Constitution assured by the League which does include the guarantee of minority rights. The Council of the League is the guardian of the Constitution, and so long as the League control is maintained, there is a certain security against Nazi abuses in the government of the Free City. It is possible, however, that the position of Danzig may be changed if the revision of the Treaties of Peace, which

is so much talked of, becomes a matter of practical politics. In any change in the status of Danzig, it would be urgent to secure a specific guarantee of the civil rights of the Jewish population.

Another possibility of action at the League arises out of the discrimination which is now practised by the German Trade Union organisation against Jewish workers. That would appear to be contrary to the provisions of the Labour Charter, which is included in the Treaties of Peace, and which lays down the general principle of fair and equal conditions of labour for workers. The matter may be raised before the Labour Organisation, which comprises (a) an Annual Conference at which there are delegations of members representing governments, workers and employers; (b) the Governing Body, an executive organ which meets at least four times a year and is similarly composed and (c) the International Labour Office of Geneva, which is as it were the permanent civil service of the Organisation. The presence of workers' delegates at the Conference and on the Governing Body makes it easier to raise questions of persecution and obtain some action before the International Labour Office than it is before the Council or Assembly of the League.

The last Annual Conference of the Labour Organisation, which was held in June, adopted, indeed, a Resolution put forward by the workers' delegates concerning the refugees from Germany. It called on the Governing Body to study the means of settling the refugees, in countries in which they could be absorbed without causing disturbance of the economic life. The Resolution stated expressly that the Organisation was not to concern itself with internal affairs which depend on the national sovereignty of Germany. In fact, however, the I.L.O. does not appear to be qualified to deal constructively with the refugee question. It can obtain information and statistics about the possibility of emigration to different countries, but it has not the machinery for directing emigration.

The League of Nations has in the past concerned itself with several grave problems of refugees, and it possesses a special organ that is autonomous but affiliated to it to deal with the humanitarian aspect of its work. The organisation was founded by Dr. Nansen in order to handle the problem of the Russian and, subsequently, the Armenian refugees, and it bears Nansen's name. Representations were made to the British and other Governments Members of the League at an early stage that the Organisation should assist in the international problem of the German refugees. Objection was taken by the Governments that the Nansen Organisation was restricted to the care of Stateless refugees, and the Jews and others who had fled from Germany were still German nationals. It would have been possible to get over this difficulty by obtaining from the Assembly of the League a Resolution enlarging the competence of the Nansen Organisation. But the Organisation has not been since Nansen's death a powerful instrument. A Resolution of the Assembly passed some years ago decided that it should come to an end after a period of years (in 1937); and for various reasons there is a feeling in the League against continuing its separate existence and enlarging its powers.

It was felt, too, by the Jewish and non-Jewish bodies concerned that in order to obtain a large enough support for any scheme of settlement of refugees under the auspices of the League, it would be desirable that the scheme should be directed by some big personality of international reputation, such as was Nansen himself. Accordingly, efforts were made at the Assembly in September to secure the adoption by the League of a Resolution proposing the creation of an office of High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany. The project was referred to the Second Commission, which deals with technical questions, including economic and financial matters; and so was detached from the political atmosphere of the Sixth Commission. A sub-Committee, which was appointed to formulate a concrete scheme, concluded that the problem of the refugees cannot be satisfactorily solved except by international cooperation, that its solution is a matter of urgency; and that the best way of speedily securing a practical result would be to appoint a High Commissioner who should have the fullest freedom of action. The original report of the Committee recommended the appointment of a High Commissioner by the Council of the League and responsible to the Council. To this the Germans took in the end strong objection. They were particularly opposed to the examination of the reports of a Commissioner by the Council; and in the end a compromise was reached by which the High Commissioner should be appointed by the Council but should be the head of an autonomous organisation representing the States and private bodies concerned with the refugees. The members of the organisation would be appointed by

by the Council, and the High Commissioner would report to them. It would be the function of the High Commissioner to coordinate the work in the different countries of the various philanthropic bodies which had hitherto been working separately on the problems of relief and settlement of the refugees. The same need of coordination by an international authority arose in dealing with the Greek refugees in 1922, and it was met by the appointment of a League Commission which in a period of ten years carried out remarkable work of settlement and colonisation. One function of the High Commissioner for German Refugees would be negotiation with the German Government as to the liquidation or withdrawal of the property in Germany of the refugees, but the execution of this function will depend on the acquiescence of the German Government, which at present is not accorded.

In the present state of financial stringency in the League, it was clearly impossible to place a charge upon the budget of the League for the new office. The Council approved the recommendation of the Second Commission of a grant not exceeding Frs. 25,000 for the immediate establishment of the office, but the philanthropic bodies and, possibly, the Governments concerned, will have to cover the cost of the administration as well as to find the larger sums that will be required for settlement and reconstruction.

There are minor aspects of the problem in which League organisations may be of assistance. The refugees from Germany in many cases have either had to abandon their German passports or cannot obtain a renewal of those passports from the German authorities. In order that they may have a travel document, it will be possible for them to use a form of identity certificate which was adopted in an international convention and was designed as well for persons who have no nationality or doubtful nationality, as for those who still have a definite nationality but are unable to obtain a national passport.

Finally it may be said that for the future we must keep alive before the League Council and Assembly, and particularly the Assembly, which is concerned with the broad issues of international relations, the larger question of German action against the Jews in Germany. Immediate help in a practical constructive form has been obtained in connection with the problem of the refugees and emigration. The translation into practice of the resolution about the civil rights of minorities will require long and vigilant effort.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR D. COHEN

Introduction:

On the 11th October 1933 one of the principal Dutch daily papers "de Nieuwe Rotterdammer Courant", had a leading article containing the following sentence:

"It looks as if during the last few weeks the Jews have been treated with some more circumspection."

Foreign countries who are transferring their interests from the Jewish question to other events, will readily swallow such statements and will believe that proclamations, as recently uttered by Mr. Schmitt, the Minister in charge of the Economical Policy of the Government and which - theoretically - denies that non-aryan businesses are being handicapped, will have any effect; the great public will believe that the "Revolution" has now turned into "Evolution" and that no more excesses will happen.

And still this is not in accordance with the facts; things have not become any better in Germany and things will not become any better under the present Government. Jews will go on being despised; the reign of terror as well as the economic annihilation of the Jews is going on undisturbed.

As late as October 1933 it was possible for one of the Trustees of Labour, Prof. Boerger, to say publicly: "At the moment that a French soldier steps on German ground, all Jews will be locked in the Synagogue and be put up against the wall." In the national socialistic collection of favourite songs which German youth is singing and which is dedicated to the 124. storm groups and has been composed by two German women - mothers of German children - appears one song, starting with the following verse: "In Germany all Jews are being thrown out of their houses today, open the doors wide, Judas is taking to his heels" and which for the rest deals with S.A. and S.S. assisting at the exodus of Pinkus and little Cohn.

One could, write books about the physical and moral desperate situation of the Jews. Things have not become any better as far as Jews are concerned in Germany, they are daily growing worse.

Economic Conditions.

We must now consider the economic conditions, according to the several professions: Before doing this, I would like to give a short survey of the number of German Jews in general and their professional classification.

General Review

The census of 1925 showed the number of Jews to be 564,000, of which 465,000 Germans and 99,000 foreigners.

Between 1919 and 1933 about 10-12.000 "Ostjuden" (Polish and Russian Jews) obtained the citizenship.

Contrary to the statements made by the Anti-semitic press and speeches that the number of Jews in Germany increases constantly, it has been statistically and irrefutably proved, that the number of Jews is decreasing; In Prussia in the year 1816 the Jews constituted 1.2% of the population and in the year 1925 only 1.06%. In Bavaria the number in 1840 was 1.4% and in the year 1925 only 0.6%.

Professional Stratification

It would take too long to explain the historical reasons of the present professional stratification of the Jews. It is not accidentally that the biggest number of Jews have gone in for commerce and the free professions. It has historically been caused by the anti-semitic character of the German laws,

which closed whole avenues to the Jews, f.i. landed proprietorship and forestry; until lately they could not become state officials or teachers in state schools.

In the year 1813 90% of all Jews in Prussia were occupied in commerce or the hotel-trade. To-day, since in the 19th century the Jews were admitted as artisans and to the free professions, it is about 60%

From the following schedule it appears how few Jews are owners of large concerns, and that most of the Jewish businessmen are typical small traders.

In the middle of 1925 the proportion of Jews to non-Jews was per 1,000 -

in		
Trade and commerce	970 Non-Jews,	30 Jews.
Products and immovables	942 "	58 "
Hawkers and market-pedlars	963 "	38 "
Retail trade	976 "	24 "
Officials	984 "	16 "

In the face of these numbers which apply to 1925 (i.e. in the time after the war when, according to national socialistic statements, the foreign domination had its culminating point) it is absurd to speak of an outstanding Jewish influence or even an alienation of the German economic life by the Jews.

In all the Governments after the war, from 250 Ministers only 2 were Jews and 4 descendants of Jews.

From 1,000 leading officials in the Government and the Law 988 were non-Jews and 12 Jews (i.e. 1.2%; percentage of the population 1.06). In the Government, provincial and municipal administrations, (including the Department of Justice) there were only 50 Jews and 4,000 Non-Jews.

The category "Education, Instruction" contained 21.700 officials, of which 290 Jews, i.e. 1.3%

What the Jews have done for science is clear by the fact, that from 44 Nobel prizes, distributed in Germany, 8 were obtained by Jews and 7 by descendants of Jews.

We cannot treat in detail all professions, but we should like to mention some of them.

Doctors.

The number of Jewish doctors in proportion to the population is very high; of 52,000 doctors about 8,000 are Jews.

Lawyers:

In 1933 from 16,000 lawyers 3,500 were Jews.

Jews in Banks: Of a 1,000 employed in this category, 967 were non-Jews, and 33 Jews.

Commerce and Hotel trade: Even here the proportion of non-Jews to Jews is 970 to 30, and among the independent traders 925 to 75.

There are some Jewish department stores as f.i. Tietz and Wertheim (who by the way is only of Jewish descent) but there are on the other hand non-Jewish ones quite as big as f.i. Althoff, Karstadt and Oberpollinger. The turnover of all department stores is generally exaggerated, it amounts to only 3.9% against 81% of the non-departmental stores and 6.3% of the street-trade.

Theatres and Bioscopes. Here the Jewish share is 2.4%, i.e. 976 non-Jews against 24 Jews.

Out of 12,000 actors about 300 are Jews, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

35

The above figures prove that it is absurd to speak of the Judaisation of the public or economic life, nay the numbers of Jews who took part in the world-war, were decorated, wounded or lost their lives, prove how surely the Jew can be considered to be an "Enemy of the State."

The Jews in the World-war.

Now and then it is tried to show the small part which the Jews took in the war by the aid of statistical data, supposed to be based on official sources. It must be pointed out that the inquiries of the War-Ministry date from the 1st of November 1916 and therefore only deal with half the time of the war and that they furthermore for several reasons only give unreliable results. On the basis of carefully collected statistical data of Jewish organisations who collected the names of German Jews in a memorial-album with details of regiment, native places, date of death, etc. the number of German Jews killed in the war, amounts to 10,869 (the territory ceded not included herein).

As the very provinces of Posen and Alsace-Lorraine had an important Jewish population the number of Jews killed, may be safely put down as 12,000. (checked at the Central-bureau of War-losses and War-cemeteries in Spandau).

The percentage of Jews killed is 12.5% and therefore comes up to the general average of all Germans killed i.e. 13.4%. The difference may be explained by the special demographic distribution of the Jews, who did not so much belong to the agrarian part of the population; the agrarian part had a higher percentage of killed than the urban part.

Of 565,000 German Jews 100,000 served in the army, about 35,000 Jewish soldiers distinguished themselves, about 23,000 were promoted, more than 2,000 promoted as officers (this apart from medical-officers) of which 322 were killed (16%). The high number of officers is the more noteworthy because on them depends the efficiency on the battle-field; till the war there were no Jewish Officers, except in Bavaria. 11% of the Jews taking part in the war were volunteers, among them the first German Member of Parliament killed, i.e. Ludwig Frank. Of every 100 Jews who took part in the war 78 were at the front.

It was necessary to give these numbers in order to reduce the Jewish problem to its right proportions. I should now like to sketch the present condition in the various professions.

Present conditions in various professions,

Firstly: Generally speaking the following must be remembered:

- 1) All laws promulgated since the national-socialistic domination are in all cases intended systematically, thoroughly and irreparably to ruin all Jews, whether occupied in professions or in business (with the exception of the Jewish Banks and Industry).
- 2) Apart from these laws the endeavours of individuals in positions of authority are aiming to intensify the intentions of the laws by a silent boycott.
- 3) Everywhere the Jews are outlawed. Direct communication with politically-leading authorities i.e. with national-socialistic ministers, has up till now been absolutely impossible.

Only the officials may be approached; but they have no really leading positions and are politically not responsible.

Retail Trade.

To get into touch with the officials may have its practical use f.i. in case of people exceeding their power; in some individual cases of this kind they (the officials) have shown that they are quite prepared - and have the authority - to give their assistance to some good purpose.

Dry Boycott.

They are able occasionally to nullify misuse as regards the public boycott;

this may be of importance in the bigger towns where the silent boycott has less chance to be effective.

In the smaller towns, however the dry boycott is practically still in full swing.

"Gleichschaltung".

Business-concerns which do not "gleichschalten" are liquidated. (F.i. in Breslau Bielschowski under pressure, has fallen into line) - "gleichschaltet" - In such cases it is mostly the rule that 51% of the shares are transferred to Aryans, whereas 49% remain in Jewish hands(if not, as was the case f.i. with Mosse, the Jewish proprietors withdraw altogether). The pressure however is such as to make the Jews practically withdraw from the management. This means that Jewish capital is decimated, that Jewish employment is endangered and that the economic influence of the Jews is on the wane.

"Gleichschalten" means a big loss to Jewish owners. On account of lack of capital there is no question of the Jewish proprietor being paid cash for his share. The new Managers dictate the terms to the retiring partners. Jewish capital invested in these concerns is being atomised; as it is not possible for the money to be paid out in one amount, long-term payments are arranged, which are furthermore in no way guaranteed; the instalments anyhow are so small that the starting of a new business is practically impossible. If the owner should try to liquidate his business altogether, he would, in some parts of Germany, be liable to be put in concentration camps, as liquidation would mean unemployment to his employees.

To insure business proceeding normally, the N.S.B.O. (National Socialistic Business Cell) often installs a former employee who knows the business as a Partner.

These proceedings are still too recent, and it is therefore as yet impossible to form an opinion whether it will be possible to keep these businesses.

(Herman Tietz f.i. has been taken over by the Banks interested who have put in their own men).

Generally speaking, departmental-stores have not been interfered with much.

Small Business.

The smaller the business, the easier it is to protect the interest of the Jewish owner, especially if the business is still paying its way. There is no N.S.B.O. yet for small businesses. In the country however small stores are in a catastrophic state. All officials who constitute a considerable part of the buying public have been forbidden to buy from Jews. In the country the population tries secretly to visit Jewish shops but are often prevented from doing so. All Jewish members in some communities are considering emigrating "en bloc" as their condition has become desperate.

Pedlars and Hawkers.

As far as hawkers and market-pedlars are concerned, of which there were thousands, they have been systematically ruined. Jewish traders are in most parts of Germany not any longer admitted to the markets and there is no redress. Now and then only front fighters, in other places only foreigners are admitted.

The same holds good of Jewish butchers.

Advertisements by Jewish Firms

Trade has suffered severely through many newspapers having refused to insert advertisements on behalf of Jewish clients. A score of municipal councils has informed the newspapers that they will be debarred from taking part in the publication of official announcements if they insert either private or business-advertisements of Jews.

In many towns the Aryan business-owners have sign-boards in their windows reading "Aryan-owned Business" which are supplied by the Business Union of the middle-classes.

As to the larger business-houses, the influence of the N.S.B.O. is being brought to bear to drive Jewish Owners out of the business.

Instead of the former arbitrators who decided differences between parties (between labour and Trade-Unions) there are now.

14 Trustees of labour.

Nobody can engage or dismiss employees without the sanction of these trustees.

In practice it comes to this that business concerns under the supervision of a N.S.B.O. are dismissing all Jewish employees. But it means further that concerns employing from 800-1,500 hands of which in the present conditions 1/5 is superfluous are not allowed to dismiss anybody.

If however an Aryan business is concerned, it may be put on a sound basis through the intervention of the labour-trustee. Jewish houses are denied such a chance so that in practice it means that every Jewish firm can be and in fact is at present being ruined.

The power of the labour-trustees in some towns is such as to debar Jewish employers from employing Jews. It is partly based on old Tariff Agreements stating that only those must be employed who have been proposed by the labour-exchange, these however, take up the standpoint that it is the Government's intention that in the first place employment must be given to those who have deserved well of National Socialism. Even a statement from a Jewish employer that in case Jewish employees are not tolerated, no other employees will be taken, cannot move the Labour-Officials to allow Jews to be employed.

Up till now however this practice to prevent the employment of Jews by Jews is restricted to a few towns only.

The control of all employment however, makes it impossible to draft people f.i. Lawyers from one profession into another for all employment is controlled by the Labour-Trustees and they one and all forbid the employment of Jews.

Production (Industry and Wholesalers)

Here it is more difficult for the boycott to be made effective than as regards the retail-trade. There is a tendency to ask for a certificate of origin. This is the practice f.i. with regard to brown cloth which is naturally at present being used in huge quantities in Germany. From this trade Jews are absolutely excluded and endeavours to capture part of the production through intermediaries have proved abortive.

Apart from the certificate of origin there are real obstacles for the industry as f.i. nearly all official bodies place orders exclusively with Aryan firms. In certain branches of Industry and Commerce whose business essentially depends on orders from official institutions, it may become a matter of "to be or not to be" for an Industrial or Commercial Concern to get rid of their Jewish partners or proprietors.

Jews not engaged in Business.

Now turning from those engaged in business to other parts of the population, the situation is as follows:

a) Officials.

These have all been dismissed. The number includes about 500 Judges, 400 Professors including University-Lecturers and Assistants. (see also the special statistics about University-Teachers) and about 1,000 other kind of Officials. Quite a large part of those have no claim to a pension as the pension-scheme of the Officials Act has become less favourable through the executive regulations thereof, these make the granting of a pension conditional on a person having occupied, for at least ten years, a position in a ("Planstelle"). These regulations have e.g. this result that people who have been in public service for 20 years, are dismissed without a penny pension on the ground that their occupation at a so-called "Planstelle" is only calculated from a more recent date ("Planstelle" are positions foreseen in the 'Budget').

35/112

The Officials Act states as grounds for dismissal of Officials, non-aryan descent and political unreliability. In the province of Hessen all Jewish Officials have been dismissed on account of political unreliability; one has simply taken up the standpoint that ipso facto a Jewish Official could not possibly be reliable in the sense of the new State.

Professional Men.

The number of dismissed professional men apart from Officials, is as follows:

1,500 lawyers.

2,500 medical doctors.

To these must be added the large number of Patent-lawyers, dentists, experts, journalists, etc. the exact number of which is not known.

For those the impossibility to make a living is created by:

- 1) Special Laws.
- 2) Silent boycott.
- 3) Threats from the side of the public and from colleagues which limit the professional occupation to a great extent.

Lawyers have been still harder hit than doctors.

Chemists fare about the same as doctors. Measures against chemists have already been announced. The Prussian Ministry had declared it undesirable that orders from Charitable Institutions are placed with Jewish Chemists.

Engineers, have been completely dismissed as experts. How Artists are treated, is well known.

As far as the professional men were employees, they have all been dismissed.

b) Employees

About those most has already been said when dealing with the measures concerning the retail trade.

To sum up:

Jewish employees are being systematically eliminated from every business.

Fresh employment for Jews is being prohibited by the Labour-trustees.

Jews are excluded from all Trade-Unions.

The question of pension-rights from Union-funds on account of former payments has not yet been cleared up but it looks as if the dismissed will practically have no claims.

c) Industry and Wholesale Trade.

1) Industry

These conditions are somewhat better. Specially as regards manufacturing, sound concerns have been left in peace.

The part played by Jews in big industry is however very small.

2) Wholesale-trade.

This has not come off as well as industry. Anti-Jewish measures here are only starting. Agricultural products as f.i. hops, wheat, etc., are being excluded from Jewish traders. From trading in agricultural products including cattle they will soon be completely debarred. Jews living in the country will therefore be unable to make a living. The same is the case with the Wireless and all professional and commercial groups supervised by the Ministry of Propaganda. Trade in ready-made clothing remains still fairly well in Jewish hands.

d) Jewish Banks and Bank-employees.

Small Jewish banks (as however small banks generally) are long since bankrupt as a result of the economic crisis.

Banks as Warburg, Mendelssohn etc. have been left completely unmolested.

The problem is mostly a problem of the Jewish employees in the big banks; these have been all dismissed.

From all these measures it is clear that German Jewry is in a very bad situation.

II.

Now comes the question:

What Organisation has German Jewry to fight the consequences of this catastrophe:

Jewish Organizations in Germany.

It is one of the few bright spots that - (be it after a big struggle) - German Jewry is centralised and unified for the battle. We must here explain the organization of this work:

The Political Leadership and Representation of the Jews in Germany rests with the "Representative Body of German Jewry".

Under its leadership works:

The Central Committee of German Jews for Support and Reconstruction.

Its sub-divisions are:

I. Problems of emigration:

- a) Repatriation (Head-Emigrants-Office)
- b) Emigrants to Palestine (Palestine-Office of the Jewish Agency).
- c) Emigration to other countries (Association for supporting German Jews)

II. Economic Support:

- d) Credit-Organisation (Central-Office for Jewish Loan Banks)
- e) Employment-Agency and Advice (Beratung)
- f) Re-training.
- g) Economic advice.

e.g: (Central Office for Jewish economic support and Jewish community).

III. Schools.

IV. Community finances.

V. Charitable Institutions.

- h) Private charity.
- i) Public charity; Children support.
- k) Measures of Hygiene.

h-k: (Central Charity Office of the German Jews and Jewish Community)

It will serve the purpose best to treat these matters point for point and to discuss the results.

I. Problems of Emigration:

a) Repatriation:

Although legally it is possible to take the citizenship away from the "Ostjuden" (Polish and Russian Jews) it is not being done yet in practice. Several cases where this has happened have since become known. Notwithstanding this there are instances of "Ostjuden" being turned out of the country. In some parts of Germany as f.i. in Thuringen, the "Ostjuden" must systematically leave the country. If a complaint is lodged, no heed is taken, he has to leave the country and if he stays he is liable to punishment. Their consuls concerned, do not trouble much about these matters.

The budget of the Central Committee for the period from 1st September up to 31st December provides an amount of 50.000 Mark for repatriation, which amount has to be provided by other countries. From 1/4 up to 1/9/32 Mark 101.000 have been spent on repatriation out of the Central Fund, apart from the Community Funds. Up till now 10.000 "Ostjuden" have been repatriated.

b) Emigration to Palestine.

Till the end of October approximately 9,000 people have emigrated to Palestine with the aid of certificates (about 2,200 Chalutz-certificates; very few Artisan-certificates; about 750 Capital-certificates). Further about 3,500 to 4,000 Tourists - visa's have been given, the bigger part of whom will no doubt try to stay in the country. Up till the end of June 1935 of these tourists-visa's have been legalised. Since July the Government is taking stronger measures; the supervision on the boats has become more severe, so as to avoid the illegal entry of so-called "tourists".

Generally the Government is in favour of the emigration to Palestine; in the case of the transfer of larger capital the Hoofien-agreement is allowed.

At the Palestine-Office about 150 people are receiving advice daily. A total of about 22,000 advices has been given. If it is assumed that the same number received advice in the provinces, then it is no exaggeration to say that about half of the total German Jewry has passed through the Palestine Office.

From the Central-Fund during the period from 1.4 up to 1.10.33 an amount of about 120,000 Mark has been spent on supplementary travelling-expenses to Palestine emigrants.

The Hechalutz has about 8,000 members against formerly 1,600. To get a Hechalutz-position in Germany has become extraordinarily difficult; the Farmers and Artisans are being so terrorized, that in most cases it is impossible to accept Jews or to keep them. One will have to find jobs for them in other countries, especially in France and Holland.

One might almost speak of a Palestine-psychose; youth is at present 80% zionistic.

This is not the place to go any deeper into the problems and possibilities in Palestine.

It must still be said, that the afore mentioned budget for the period from 1.9 up to 31.12.33 provides an amount of 125,000 Mark for emigration to Palestine, which amount is being furnished by other countries.

c) Emigration to other countries.

The number of emigrants from Germany since April 1933 is estimated at roughly 65,000

Honest endeavours are being made in Germany to limit as much as possible the haphazard emigration.

The Society for support of the German Jews (Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden) sends regularly circular letters to all Provincial Offices, communicating all information from foreign countries. 500 copies of these circular-letters are being sent to more than 400 places, so that the Provinces are well-informed about emigration possibilities.

The Society in all these matters co-operates with all foreign countries. All the same the measures to find places for the German Jews abroad, are absolutely inadequate. Naturally, it is practically impossible to secure employment for German Jews in countries affected themselves heavily by the economic crisis and suffering from unemployment, yet the few chances which do exist, are not always exploited to full advantage.

The question of finding positions remains solely a problem for the various Refugee Committees and not one for all the Jews. In all countries and larger towns Sub-committees must be created, in which not only the members of the Refugee Committee but in the first place those belonging to various branches, are represented, these must look after the placing of the refugees in jobs. This is already being done in Holland.

This would supply a broader basis for the finding of employment. It is just outside of the big towns that there is often a possibility of employment and residence.

35 119

Also the settling of German Jews f.i. in the South of France, needs careful supervision in order to prevent the misery of the Jewish emigrants becoming an object of speculation.

The Economic and Advisory Offices in the Provinces, have been appended to the Jewish Communities. The Society for Support (Hilfsverein) has its confidential men in the provinces. The work is centralised in Berlin, and the Provinces should not deal directly with Committees in other countries. The Secret. State Police recognizes the Society for Support as an official emigration body. The German Government is in every respect in favour of the emigration of Jews. We may mention here the well-known agreement about the Transfer. (Hoofien Palestine Agreement).

To get an idea of the gigantic demands that are being made on the Support Society we like to mention that from the middle of March till the 1st September advices were given in:

7554,	Cases,	concerning	12417	persons	of	German	citizenship
3197	"	"	6107	"	"	other	citizenship
1813	"	"	4574	"	"	without	citizenship

i.e. in total more than 23,000 persons received advice. The average number of cases amounted to in July about 190, August about 161, September 145 daily.

The payments from Central Funds, apart from the Community-Funds for this part of the emigration in the period from 1.4 up to 30.9.33 amounted to about 250.000 Mark.

In the budget there is an amount of 125.000 Mark earmarked for the period from 1.9 up to 31.12.33, apart from the Community-Funds. The total amount for emigration is therefore 310.000 Mark (including reserve 10.000 Mark) which has been provided by other countries. To this must be added the amount which will be contributed by Jewish communities.

II. Economic Support.

d). Credit-organisation-

The various economic Support-offices in Germany, which have been founded in the course of ^{the} last months, must see their work wrecked or at least disappoint all expectations, if one does not succeed in the shortest possible time, to build up a Jewish Loanbank-system, which will be in a position to provide the necessary credit in those places, where credit is required for an otherwise healthy business. This applies specially to the small and smallest communities, where the fatal development of the last few months, in many cases has brought economically sound business concerns into difficulty, but where there still is enough substance to justify the giving of credit.

For years already the Jewish Central organizations are trying their best to establish Jewish Loanbanks there where it is necessary and to join the smallest communities to District Loanbanks, as the small communities are not economically strong enough to supply the necessary credit themselves.

There are about 35 Loanbanks in the whole of Germany with a capital of about three quarters of a million mark. Most of those in the course of the last few years were able to extend their business or to be established afresh, through the credit supplied to the Central Office of Jewish Loanbanks from the "American Joint Reconstruction Foundation".

The Central Office is in a position, if the community acts as guarantor, to supply to the existing or newly established Loanbanks as much capital on credit, as the communities themselves, through their own efforts, by grants or otherwise can raise. This credit is granted for a period of 5 years at 3% interest and with favourable conditions of redemption. In addition to this there is a possibility that District Loanbanks provide a credit without interest to very small communities, always on condition that means of their own are supplied in equal proportion. This is to encourage the idea of self-help, the Central Office for Jewish Loanbanks participates in possible losses at a proportionate percent.

35

This last form has been chosen to ameliorate in some way the difficult economic situation of the Jews in the small communities and in order to protect the Districts Loanbanks against disproportionate losses, which cannot be charged to Loanbanks which are being properly managed

With the help of credits provided by the "American Joint Reconstruction Foundation" during the last year 14 Loanbanks have considerably extended their activity, 4 private Loanbanks and 6 districts loanbanks have been duly established; in total 24 Loanbanks have been extended.

The Jewish Loanbanks will have to be developed in the following direction:

- 1) Extension of the existing Loanbanks as much as possible, as the need of credit in all German communities is excessive.
- 2) Establishment of new private Loanbanks in all communities where there is a sound basis for such Loanbanks.
- 3) The amalgamation of very small communities which on their own and unorganised are not in a position to help themselves, into a District Loanbank, possibly with the help of a bigger community, which is in a position to conduct the honorary management.
- 4) Establishment as a Society to operate wherever there are enough people available who realize the enormous importance and are prepared to take an active interest in the establishment.

The budget provides:

Mk. 135.000. - for guaranteed credits (M.100.000 from other countries,
M. 35.000 from Germany)

" 90.000. - for unguaranteed credits (45.000 from other countries
45.000 from Germany)

e) Employment advice.

This office too is over-run by people seeking advice. The office has since its establishment hardly been able to cope with the pressure.

f) Re-Training.

The endeavours to re-train~~xxxx~~ the German Jews before the first of April 1933 were limited to those circles of young people, who wanted to join in the upbuilding of Palestine. Apart from these small numbers, the endeavours to include practical professions, applied solely to orphans and those young people who were connected with the youth movement.

One will have an idea of the extent of the problem when it is stated, that, for the time being, about 7,000 young men yearly reach the age to enter a profession.

The present time enlarges excessively the demand for possibilities for training. Not only that 7,000 people are ready to enter a profession, but many belonging to former years and who were until recently studying at the High Schools or the Universities, are suddenly compelled to change their plans and re-train.

Naturally even now some young people will try to find a place in commerce or in University professions, hoping to be able to succeed in another country or take their place in a family-business. The number of these people is however comparatively small.

The number of applicants for re-training is increased by all those who already before the change in Germany were not successful.

One will therefore in the near future, have to reckon with 12.000 applicants for re-training, apart from the yearly increase due to those who are for the first time ready to take up an occupation. The normal possibilities for these young people, to finish their education in Germany,

are few. Already for years, as a result of the economic crisis, there is in Germany a great lack of training centres. In present circumstances naturally non-Jewish people attain places before the Jewish ones.

These difficulties are intensified by a much bigger demand, but also through the attitude of the artisan "Meister". The "Meisters" are now united in Guilds. These Guilds which represent the small handicrafts and are the principal bearers of the national-socialistic idea, refuse the admittance of any Jewish apprentice.

In some Catholic communities there are here and there Masters who are prepared to accept Jewish pupils. However, their willingness is nullified by the refusal of the Guilds who insist that every apprentice, who is signed on, is entered in the apprentice register of the Guild. This, however the Guilds refuse to do in the case of Jews, thus forcing the Masters to dismiss their Jewish apprentices. Apart from this, many Masters have been compelled to dismiss apprentices being threatened with economic boycott in case of refusal.

Normal apprentice agreements of about 3 years duration during which time the Master paid a small amount to the apprentice, are hardly concluded any more. More and more voluntary agreements for a shorter term are concluded during which the apprentice pays a fee to the Master. But there are also limits to this system, as the number of apprentices to be taken by one Master, is strictly limited (and rightly so) so as to avoid "apprentice misuse". The number of young Jews to be placed in this way, differs in the various parts of Germany. In Eastern Prussia, Hessen, Franken, North-Hannover it is impossible to place apprentices. In Berlin, Magdeburg, Cologne, Leipzig and other towns, there are proportionately large numbers of volunteers. When a voluntary pupil cannot receive training at the place where he resides, he requires not inconsiderable means. In the first place he has to pay a fee to the Master, amounting to Mk.10-20. monthly and apart from that he has to provide his living expenses amounting to at least Mk.45-60, monthly.

To obviate these difficulties, the founding of technical training centres have been planned.

There are important objections to technical schools culminating in this, that the pupil at the technical college does not learn everything pertaining to his profession, as work with even the cheapest material can only then be executed, when orders are received for such articles. The Jewish technical schools will only be suffered by the authorities when they are not competing with other artisans and shop-keepers. There are therefore only a few technical training centres in Berlin, Hamburg, Breslau, Frankfurt a/M, Luebeck, Munich and Cologne.

The best form of technical college has proved to be a mixture of a college and a real workshop: The school is housed in an existing workshop; the existing machinery is being used under the supervision of an instructor and work is being executed according to orders given by the owner of the workshop.

All these openings however are not nearly enough to meet the demand. Hundreds of youths are waiting for an opportunity to obtain training.

For all or most of them it is a certainty that after finishing their instruction they will not be able to follow their handicraft in Germany, but will have to go elsewhere. Through lack of places of instruction and on account of the difficulties which the authorities place in their way, the urgent necessity arises to provide training centres in other countries.

The Schools of the Society "Ort" offer opportunities in Poland; there are also the technical schools in Czecho-Slovakia, Holland, France, etc.

It must however be pointed out that for learning a trade properly, working in an existing workshop is much to be preferred to a school-education. When solving this problem this difficulty will also have to be faced.

Next to the training in handicraft must be mentioned the chances in agriculture and gardening. There are similar difficulties here to be encountered. Small farmers have no objection to use young unpaid Jews who

want to learn and who partly even pay them a premium. But here also pressure is being brought to bear by National-Socialistic Agricultural Labour-organisations who use the social boycott against those that employ Jews.

It is a little better in those places where the landed proprietors are trying, by accepting paying youths as apprentices, to better their finances and get more work done. But the opportunity here is also limited and many plans which had nearly come to fruition, have been wrecked again through intervention from political quarters.

Shortly after Hitler came into power, the most suitable of those educational-centres, the Jewish Agricultural Home in Wolzig near Berlin was occupied by the National Socialists; the pupils were put in a concentration camp from where they were dismissed after 8 weeks, the teachers were arrested and freed after 2 months. The home was occupied on the ground that it was a communistic centre. The accusation was "substantiated" by the discovery of arms which were discovered in the home into which they had first been smuggled by the S.A. and further by some of the youths in the concentration-camps, being beaten into admissions about the communistic tendencies of the teachers.

The home which was exceptionally suited for its purpose of learning agriculture is now being used as barracks for the S.A. Applications for permission to found an educational centre in the neighbourhood were refused as the grounds were required as drill-ground for the S.A.

On the whole the authorities often look with favour and respect upon the Jewish endeavours to change over into other professions. When negotiating with the authorities, it often happens that they admit the necessity of backing up the endeavours now that it has become impossible for the Jews to make a living in their former professions. Behind this favourable attitude however lies the expectation that after finishing their new training the Jews will leave Germany and work in their new callings abroad. To give an idea of the number of those who have to change their profession and education we give the following figures:

Since 1.4.33 there are 500 newcomers in the collective-artisan training centres, as individual workers about 800. In the agricultural collective-school are 600, in individual places about 400.

When considering these numbers it must be kept in mind that we are only at the beginning of this movement for re-training. So far this has been severely handicapped through lack of training centres, and also because the safety of existing centres is not even yet entirely guaranteed.

The budget of the central committee provides for the period from 1.9 up till 31-12-33 an amount of Mk. 375,000 for the purpose of re-training. To this must be added Mk. 180.000 which is being provided by the communities.

The average cost per head for re-training is about Mk.50 monthly, therefore Mk.200 for four months. The amount of Mk.540.000 therefore only suffices for 2,700 people who can re-train out of public funds. One may take it that about one third of the people concerned will be able to pay the cost themselves or whose parents will pay for them. From these figures it will be clear that there are not enough training centres as yet to even utilise the fairly slender means available to full advantage.

At present a campaign is being carried on in Germany which in special parts of this country will greatly intensify the movement for re-training. It is to be expected that as a result thereof not only all available means will be required, but will not even suffice. It must remain an open question at present whether it will not prove advisable (when this campaign is ended) for part of the funds to remain in other countries, in order to shift the centre of gravity of the training from Germany to other countries.

Re-training possibilities outside Germany.

What is still missing is an organisation to centralize endeavours as regards re-training possibilities in other countries; with the exception of the Hechalutz which is doing excellent work; there are also other plans at present under consideration.

The idea has arisen in Germany to consider whether it would not be advisable to attach an expert to every Refugee Committee outside Germany - who together with the Committee studies the question of re-training of the refugees in every country. As soon as one had obtained a complete survey of the situation and of the possibilities, those coming into consideration for re-training could be distributed over the various countries and a comprehensive budget for all countries, Germany included, could be drawn up.

This would also have the effect of preventing that separate interested parties driving up the prices against each other in their endeavour to find places. It has been often observed that f.i. in agricultural districts where places could be obtained for training purposes without paying a premium, all at once a premium was being asked because some people had offered it, being so keen to obtain a place.

If we succeed to centralise all questions pertaining to training centres with the expert specially attached to the Committees, (so that nobody will be able to obtain a place without his or the Committee's knowledge and consent) then a uniform scheme could be created on which training will be obtainable. A considerable amount of money could be saved that way. To make matters clear we must point out that both for economic reasons and on account of foreign exchange transfers it is only possible for German Jews to finance the education outside Germany in such a way that the parents pay in the foreign country for the education of their children and that it is impossible to transfer amounts collected in Germany to other countries.

Labour Exchanges and Unemployment

e) Labour Exchange.

Next to vocational re-training an important part is played by the offices for the procuring of employment. According to the German law procuring of employment outside the official Labour-exchanges is only allowed to approved charitable Labour-bureaus. Since 1930 already no permission has been granted for the starting of any new charitable Labour-bureau. To procure for somebody work outside the Labour exchanges is punishable.

Already before the recent events there existed in Germany a, if not complete, still very useful net of Labour-exchanges. It goes without saying that the existing Labour-exchanges could not cope with the increased demands that were being made on them; they were overwhelmed by an ever increasing number of applicants. One need only think of the ever increasing number of dismissed officials.

Since 1.4.33 from 20.000 to 25.000 Jewish employees lost their work. All employees employed by the authorities, official Corporations and private Corporations under the influence of the authorities, have been almost entirely dismissed.

It would not be too pessimistic an estimate to state that about half of the 90,000 business employees who had positions before April 1st 1933 will shortly be discharged.

The position of the dismissed employees is rendered all the more difficult as they are dependent solely upon what they received in the way of the official unemployment dole and do not receive the support to which they are entitled on the basis of their many years of Membership of and subscription to their professional associations. It is clear that these numbers of dismissed employees can only be enabled to a small extent to secure employment again. The rest will be entirely impoverished or compelled to emigrate or to enter professions which will only intensify the economic anti-Semitism of National Socialism. A large number of them are trying to make a living by accepting Business Agencies without any fixed salary, that is, without any obligation on the part of their employer, despite the fact that in many parts of Germany the Jewish travellers and pedlars are driven away from farms by dogs. We thus see here the tragic process that consists in the Jewish Employee who is driven out of normal conditions of employment and must give up all hope of returning to such conditions for the rest of his life, being forced into the position of the commercial middle-man, which will only form a source for

renewed anti-semitism.

Apart from the employees those who were formerly independent in their occupations as well as Officials, also applied to the Labour-bureaus. It would be unpardonable optimism to hope that even an appreciable percentage of the discharged employees and officials could again secure normal employment through the medium of the Jewish Labour-bureaus.

III. Schools.

The establishment of new Jewish schools is one of the most urgent tasks of German Jewry. The necessity of transferring a large number, if possible the majority of the Jewish school children of both sexes to Jewish schools results from the law against the over-crowding of German Schools and High Schools issued on 25th April 1933, which must be fully carried out in the Winter Session and which must cause the removal of numerous Jewish School-children from the Higher Grade Schools. This law alone forms only a slight reason for the creation of new Jewish Schools. A more decisive factor is the fact that the psychic condition of the Jewish youth in Germany in the general Schools is necessarily becoming more and more intolerable. The merely formal treatment of Jewish pupils may remain quite unchanged and give no occasion for complaints of any sort. But from the educational aim of the German Schools, as repeatedly proclaimed already by the Reich Ministry of the Interior - One need only point to guiding lines for instruction in History and the newly introduced "Race Science" - It is clear that the Jewish pupils must stand outside the living school community. But the young feel nothing so acutely as exclusion and isolation. The only way of preserving and protecting the Jewish youth in Germany from these conflicts, which must have a fateful influence upon their whole life, consists in providing Jewish schools of our own in which they can alone find the necessary school community and an education that will give them the necessary poise. In organising the new Jewish School regard must be paid in the first place to the necessary occupational readjustment of German Jewry in the direction of manual and agricultural work by providing technical and commercial instruction, and secondly to the prospective emigration of a number of the Jewish youth, for whom instruction in foreign languages and thorough tuition in Hebrew must be provided. It is hoped that it will be possible to obtain official approval for this new type of School.

The cost of these Schools will have to be raised in the large communities without any subvention from Central Funds. People in Germany are convinced that it will be possible to do this with the aid of the communities and the parents. The Jews of Germany themselves must therefore make every possible effort. All large communities are supposed to be able to finance their schools; but the small communities of which the circumstances are known and which knowledge is based on reliable data will be able to contribute but a small part of the cost of new schools, as they are hardly still able to support their communal institutions and can hardly pay their officials. In these communities the parents must be mobilised by establishing parents-and school-associations to get the necessary funds this way. The bulk of the money for the small communities however will have to be supplied by the central Fund; specially during the first few months. It is expected that if the schools are once in working order, they will extend their work through their own efforts and that it will then be easier to get the parents and the community to contribute more.

Apart from the large communities Berlin, Breslau, Frankfurt a/M, Cologne, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich, there are about 50 municipalities, where a sufficient number of Jewish school-children are available, which would justify the establishment of a school for Jewish people.

In addition to this it is the intention in

about 40 communities

which possess already Jewish schools, to extend these schools by adding classes (up till now they had 1 to 3 classes).

The following expenses have to be reckoned with:

35/140

a) running expenses per month

50 new schools	M 57500.-
40 schools to be extended	" 22500.-
	<u>M 80000.--</u>

b) Capital outlay (building etc.)

50 new schools	M 100000.-
40 schools (cost of extensions)	" 40000.-
	<u>M 140000.-</u>

It is estimated that about 40% i.e. M. 30.000 of the running expenses will be covered by school-fees. M.20.000 could come from the communities and from voluntary or fixed amounts from the school - and parents-associations. There remains then to be covered monthly an amount of

Mk. 30.000.-

which must, for the time being, be regarded as the minimum amount required to make the school-scheme fully effective. As in the first few months of this winter not all new schools can be established nor all the other schools extended, for the first few months the total amount of the running expenses will be somewhat less. But the capital outlays will just then fall due.

An amount of

Mk. 90.000.-

has been made available for new schools in addition to the M.140.000 put up for school-purposes till the end of the calendar-year. Next to the establishing of new schools in the larger communities it was the intention to found in all provinces Jewish Boarding Schools. These plans, however desirable as they may be, cannot yet be discussed as in the present circumstances there does not seem to be any possibility to raise the necessary money.

This plan has had to be dropped for the time being; instead of this, the Jewish children of the smaller communities will be placed at the schools to be erected in the bigger communities in the same province. By boarding these children with private Jewish families it will be possible to improve the material needs of these families to a slight extent; the regrettable necessity of removing children to the big towns is somewhat compensated by this advantage.

The budget provides on behalf of the schools Mk. 220.000.-

45.000. - from Germany
175.000. - Mk. from other countries.

This only refers to the central funds; the bigger amounts raised by the communities are here not taken in consideration.

IV. The position in the communities.

The Jewish communities in Germany which according to law since the middle of the last century constitute officially recognised corporations to which every Jew born and living in the district legally belongs, are with a few exceptions, separate entities, i.e. for each definite territory there is as a rule only one community.

The communities are under the supervision of the State. Members of its committee must be confirmed by the public authorities.

The communities are entitled to raise communal taxes. As a basis for these taxes they are shown the Government's taxation-returns. When requested to do so, the State undertakes the collection of the taxes on behalf of the communities, using, if necessary, the coercive measures at its disposal.

The communal taxes are proportionate to the government taxes. Formerly the Jewish community-tax amounted to, on an average, 10% of the Government tax. Meanwhile the percentage has once been increased to as high as 80% or 90% of the Income-Tax in some communities. In Berlin however it amounts nowadays to 14%, formerly 10%. Besides, additional taxes are levied proportionate to the Capital Tax and in Baden and Bavaria other additional taxes proportionate to every tax even on the Business-Turn-over-Tax.

The taxing-capacity of the communities has shrunk to an extraordinary extent through the measures taken by the Government. Small communities, through the exodus of its biggest taxpayers have become needy to an unknown extent. Teachers and officials in these communities have had to be dismissed, charity has had to be reduced to a minimum.

There are a few communities where 3 to 4 people have to bear the whole financial burden, i.e. teachers' and preachers' salaries, upkeep of the Synagogue and Cemetery. We may further mention that through the forbidding of ritual slaughter many Jews have become destitute. In the more important and the biggest communities whose taxing-capacity really depended on the higher middle-classes, great difficulties have also arisen through the economic upheaval among the middle classes whose most prosperous members were doctors and lawyers.

As the taxing-capacity of the community decreases, the claims on the community increases. The people who formerly contributed to the taxes are now claiming support. Then there are other burdens, caused by the exodus of the Jews from the country (towns) to the large cities. As a result of social, political and economic pressure many Jews, living up till now either alone or with several other families in the smaller towns, are leaving these towns and, even if there are still slight possibilities for them to make a living there, cannot be persuaded to return.

We must here also mention the towns in Hessen and Franken with so-called local restrictions, where Jews not belonging to these parts, may not enter.

In the villages the Jews are mostly owners of small cultivated plots. Now that their whole existence has been shattered they are not in a position to pay mortgage interest, ground-taxes etc. with the result that a great number of these plots and also their businesses have to be sold by auction. The price they fetch is hardly enough to pay the amounts owing and there is nothing left for the owners to enable them to start afresh.

What is keeping the prices so low at those sales is the fact that those interested know that they are forced sales. In this way a great deal of Jewish capital is being lost which affects again unfavourably the taxing-capacity and financial condition of the communities.

V. Financing of relief by the communities.

The communities have been the first to finance the Relief-work since 1.4.33. To give an idea of their enormous prestations, it may be mentioned that for the budget-year 1932 i.e. from 1.4.32 up till 31.3.33. an amount of M. 9.000.000 showed on the budgets of the communities for this work.

35198

This amount includes the items for the so-called public charity, as well as for the semi-public (creches, nursery-schools, etc.) and private Institutions, Hospitals, Old-age-homes, Orphanages, Childrens-homes, Educational-homes, etc.

In addition to these amounts on the budget from the 1-4-33 till 31-8-33 about Mk.1.300.000. - has been procured in some communities by special collections for the purpose of granting relief. These sums were collected in the communities by big drives, which cannot be repeated at will.

Parallel to these run the collections, organised by the central institutes, which from 1.4.33 till 31.8.33 brought in about M.300.000.

When estimating these contributions at their true value it must be taken into consideration that even through the greatest efforts such sums cannot again be raised from the impoverished German Jewry even though the readiness to give may exist or even increase. On the other hand, the need for support is growing daily, as apparent.

Claims of all kinds on the communities, have increased enormously. State subsidies to communities and Jewish institutions have all been cancelled, only subsidies for individual inmates are in some cases still given.

Jews can still draw unemployment-fees; compensations on dismissal, are for ever deducted. All claims to the dole (Arbeitslosen-Unterstuetzung) end after 8 weeks and only exceptionally it is extended to at most 26 weeks, it comes practically to this that Jews who on dismissal are still receiving compensation during one or two months, cannot during that time claim the dole.

When the dole is stopped, the support through the Welfare Organisations begins. Instead of this, however, the unemployed are increasingly employed in works of public utility. To these Jews are admitted only in small numbers; when admitted their treatment is such that they cannot remain. They are then dismissed because they refuse to work and debarred from all further public assistance, and have to fall back on Jewish Charity.

Naturally the claims made on the communities are so enormous that all support which is being given, is, wholly inadequate. Specially difficult is the position of foreign Jews. In some provinces as f.i. Bavaria and Baden, foreigners are not in any way supported. This was already so before the national revolution. In other places they may ask for support, but are, after receiving it, deported as undesirable aliens. That many of those foreigners have been living in Germany for years and during all that time paid their taxes does not alter matters. The emigration of foreigners needing support is therefore exceptionally large. It refers mostly to "Ostjuden" (East-Jews = Polish etc). There are cases as f.i. a little time ago in Frankfort, where about 500 East-Jewish families were literally starving because they were excluded from receiving support. Here finally the communities had to give assistance.

If, through re-organisation, of the system German Jews should in future be excluded from receiving the dole or other public assistance, a situation would arise so terrible as to place even present conditions in the shade.

The amount paid by the municipalities for support to Jews may be estimated at about 12 million mark yearly. If these should be withdrawn, then amounts will be required, bigger than the aggregate of all the sums hitherto collected from Jews for relief-work.

The difficulties which institutions have to contend with are terrible. Individual subsidies have in principle not been done away with, but in practice one refuses Jews to be housed in Jewish homes and proposes to place them in municipal institutions (on account of bad treatment there, this is however impossible). If this is refused, then the subsidies to Jewish homes are withdrawn. Through this and through the decreased contributions the condition of all homes has become desperate.

Jewish Hospitals, Homes for the aged, and Orphanages are all on the verge of being ruined.

35 197

Help from other countries is here absolutely essential. In the first place voluntary or compulsory taxation of all the members of all Jewish communities in the whole world must here be considered, the proceeds of which are to be given to the German Jewish Communities.

Resume

The fate of German Jewry demands international action. The neighbouring states cannot absorb unorganised emigration. The real difficulties are only just starting, as those that have emigrated so far do not constitute the great masses trying to get away which are only slowly starting to move. Up till now only those that were in personal danger, the nervous ones, the very prosperous ones, have emigrated and some of those who had suddenly lost all means of existence or had nothing to lose. The problem what to do is now becoming acute for all those who as officials, employees, or as apparently independent people (lawyers, doctors, artists, writers) see their means of making a living absolutely disappear and have started spending their savings. For most of the officials in public service and for the employees payment of salaries will cease according to the law, after the 1st of January 1934; in many cases earlier; only very exceptionally will Jewish officials receive a pension as they do not fulfil the condition of 10 years official service. With the exception of a few known cases, all doctors who have already for months been debarred from acting as doctors, for Government-Insurances, will also be excluded from private Sickness-Insurances (except for Jewish patients). The doctors are being more and more affected by the silent or public boycott and by not being employed any longer by big concerns which have been "gleich geschaltet". Employees are being more and more dismissed, specially as a result of the big commercial concerns being "gleich geschaltet", (departmental stores, large banks etc.) and cannot be employed by the dwindling number of Jewish employers. The establishing of legal compulsory organisations for the press, film, theatre, wireless, where Jews are excluded, just as they are excluded from trade-unions, are limiting daily the possibility for Jews to make a living. The public and silent boycott of Jewish independent business-owners, especially in the medium-sized and smaller towns is enforced with constant new vigour. Taking also into consideration that the moral degradation hits all the Jews equally, but is more felt by Jews in the smaller communities, then one can understand that Jewish youth which has no hope of ever getting employment and the other Jews, of both sexes, who have been crowded out strive to emigrate. There is a feeling of absolute despair in wide circles of German Jewry.

All action to afford relief in a hopeless situation if it is to have any effect, must, (while unemployment is rife everywhere in the world), be international, it must carefully search all avenues and possibilities to find a place for German Jews in their original or their new professions, it must carefully plan the distribution, and see to it that re-training takes place in the most reasonable and quickest manner; that children and old people, are taken care of, while the breadwinners are trying to create a new means of livelihood.

Furthermore one must to a certain extent be prepared in case some catastrophe in Germany should further complicate the process of liquidation which, even with the most favourable circumstances will take years.

35/201

The whole work requires the concentrated and centralised co-operation of the Central-Committee of German Jews and a permanent Bureau outside Germany to co-ordinate all relief-action, where under foreign Chairmanship, foreign and German Jews must work together. This would guarantee the permanent co-operation of all foreign committees on the one hand with Germany.

The central bureau shall constitute the only link with the German bureaux coming into consideration. All intercourse with other bureaux the German communities must abstain from. The organisation of the bureaux must be kept as simple as possible; next to the Chairman and the Representatives of various countries a few non-German and German employees will be required, and further a financial and press office and an archive. The Bureau is first financed locally, subsequently all countries taking part, except Germany, paying their quota.

The Bureau gets as soon as possible in touch with all committees in other countries and endeavours to centralise the relief-work which is being done by the individual countries, according to the same principles.

The Bureau works according to modern-social-politic principles.

The following are some of its tasks:

I.

- a) Compilation of emigrants according to number, profession, ages, sex, etc.
- b) Ascertainment of the social structure, incapability for a profession, unemployment, etc. of all Jews still living in Germany.
- c) Promoting the erection of training-centres with careful consideration of what is required in various countries, especially Palestine.
- d) Drawing up a statement of the vocational possibilities for those that are able to take up either their old or a similar profession or a newly-acquired profession (openings for employments, financial participation, independent labour)
- e) Promoting the establishment of agrarian collective training-centres.
- f) Promotion of children-care (placing of children in suitable homes, etc.)
- g) Direct relief especially on behalf of refugees in case of catastrophal events.
- h) Concentration of financial resources.
- i) Co-operation with the League of Nations.

II.

The Bureau must make the budget of the whole relief work in the various countries and must organize drives etc. If it is not possible at the start to transfer both these functions to the Bureau, then it has the task to draw up a financial levelling plan for the various countries. The aim being, to divide more justly the burden of relief, independent of the geographical situation of a country or the more or less benevolent attitude of their Governments in allowing the influx of refugees.

S T A T I S T I C S.

According to subject, academic rank and urgency after the enquiry of the 10th of August 1933.

Faculty or Subject.	Prof. o.exo.	Private lecturer	Assis- tants.	Prof. o.exo.	Priv. lect.	Assis- tants.	Total ur.nurg.	Absolute total
	<u>U r g e n t</u>			<u>N o t u r g e n t.</u>				
Chemistry	- 1	5	7	5 9	5	14	13 33	46
Mathematics	- 3	7	7	7 4	4	1	17 16	33
Physics	- 2	4	8	4 -	9	7	14 20	34
Technic.	1 4	1	10	1 -	1	-	16 2	18
Biology	- 1	1	4	- 3	-	-	6 3	9
Natural Sciences	1 11	18	36	17 16	19	22	66 74	140
Medicine:								
Physiology	- -	1	3	1 11	4	2	4 18	22
Serology	- 3	1	1	2 4	2	4	5 12	17
Pharmacology	- 1	-	1	1 1	-	1	2 3	5
Röntgenology	- -	1	1	- 1	-	4	2 5	7
Chirurgy	- -	1	-	- 3	-	2	1 5	6
Internal Med.	- 2	5	6	1 10	2	2	13 15	28
Neurology	- 5	5	1	1 2	1	2	11 6	17
Dermatology	- 1	4	-	- 4	-	-	5 4	9
Gynaecology	- 2	-	-	- -	-	-	2 -	2
Childr.treatm.	- 1	1	4	- 3	1	-	6 4	10
Throat, Nose	- 1	-	1	- -	-	-	2 -	2
Oculists	- -	-	-	- -	1	-	- 1	1
Dentistry	1 -	-	1	- 1	-	-	2 1	3
Hist.of Med.	- 1	-	-	- -	-	-	1 -	1
Techn.Ass.	- -	-	3	- -	-	-	3 -	3
Medicine	1 17	19	22	6 39	11	17	59 74	133
Law:	5 -	3	3	5 6	3	6	11 20	31
National economics:	1 8	4	6	5 6	6	8	19 25	44
Carry forward	8 36	44	67	33 67	39	53	155 193	348

S T A T I S T I C S (contd.)

According to subject, academic rank and urgency after the enquiry of the 10th of August 1933.

Faculty or Subject.	Prof. o.exo.	Private lecturer	Assis- tants	Prof. o.exo.	Priv. lect.	Assis- tants	Total ur.nurg.	Absolute total			
	<u>U r g e n t</u>			<u>N o t u r g e n t</u>							
Brought forward	8	36	44	67	33	67	39	53	155	193	348
Philosophical Faculty:											
Philosophy	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	-	5	6	11
Psychology	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	7	6	13
History	-	1	5	-	1	2	2	-	6	5	11
History of Art	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	-	7	5	12
Knowledge of A.	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	4
Philology											
classic	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	8
semitic	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	6	10
romanist.	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3
germanic .	1	1	1	3	-	-	1	1	7	2	9
slavic.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Indology	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2
Interpreters	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Librarians	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	4
Phil. Faculty	5	10	15	17	13	10	11	8	47	42	89
Total:	13	46	59	84	46	77	50	61	202	235	437

Of 437 cases are 65 not Jewish Non-Aryans = 15%

The number of 437 has since the first of October through estimates grown to 650. From these 650 places have been found for 120. The great difficulties are only starting now.

Budget.

Auf Grund der Verhandlungen in der Plenarsitzung des Zentralausschusses vom 21. August 1933 wird nunmehr in Anlehnung an die bisherigen Vorschläge des geschäftsführenden Ausschusses folgendes Budget fuer die Zeit vom 1. September bis 31. Dezember vorgelegt.

1. Wanderung.

a. allgemeine.....	125.000.-	
b. Palaestina-Wanderung	125.000.-	
c. Rueckwanderung.....	50.000.-	
d. Reserve.....	10.000.-	310.000.-

2. Kulturelle Ausgaben.

a. fuer Elementar- und Mittelschulen.....	140.000.-	
b. Rabbinerseminare u. sonstige kulturelle Organisationen.....	30.000.-	
c. Fuer Gemeinde-Beihilfe.....	40.000.-	
d. Reserve.....	10.000.-	220.000.-

3. Wirtschaftliche Hilfe.

a. Arbeitsvermittlung Organisation.....	10.000.-	
b. Gesicherte Kredite	135.000.-	
c. Ungesicherte "	90.000.-	
d. Berufsumschichtung	370.000.-	605.000.-

4. Wohlfahrtspflege.

a. Anstalten.....	50.000.-	
b. Tuberkulose.....	15.000.-	
c. Offene Wohlfahrtspflege.....		
besonders in Kleingemeinden	125.000.-	
d. durch Wohlfahrtsorganisationen in groeseren Gemeinden....	15.000.-	
e. Reserve.....	5.000.-	210.000.-

5. Organisation.

Einschliesslich Zentralschuss.....	40.000.-	40.000.-
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6. Reserve	35.000.-	35.000.-
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1.420.000.-

7. Berufsumschichtung im Ausland
durch Central British Fund

£ 3.090

E i n n a h m e n:

Central British Fund £ 30.000 -	RM. 420.000.-
American Joint Distribution Committee	" 500.000.-
American Joint Reconstruction Foundation bis	" 100.000.-
Deutsche Sammlung	" 400.000.-
	<u>RM. 1.420.000.-</u>

Folgendes Verteilungsschema wird vorgeschlagen:

1. Wanderung. (310.000.-)

.....

	Ausl. Gelder	inl. Gelder
Allgemeine Wanderung Hilfsverein	125.000.-	
Palaestina Wanderung Palaestina Amt	125.000.-	
Rueckwanderung Wanderfuersorge	50.000.-	
Reserve		10.000.-

2. Kulturelle Ausgaben (220.000.-)

Elementar und Mittelschulen	140.000.-	
Rabbinerseminare und sonstiges	15.000.-	15.000.-
Rabbiner, insbes. Kleingemeinden	20.000.-	20.000.-
Reserve		10.000.-

3. Wirtschaftliche Hilfe.

Arbeitsvermittlung	5.000.-	5.000.-
Gesicherte Kredite	100.000.-	35.000.-
Ungesicherte "	45.000.-	45.000.-
Berufsumschichtung	260.000.-	110.000.-

4. Wohlfahrtspflege.

Anstalten	32.500.-	17.500.-
b. Tuberkulose	7.500.-	7.500.-
offene Wohlfahrtspflege	75.000.-	50.000.-
Organisation und Grossgemeinden	5.000.-	10.000.-
Reserve		5.000.-

5. Organisation einschl. Zentral-Ausschuss

40.000.-

6. Reserve

15.000.-	20.000.-
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Rm	<u>1.020.000.-</u>	<u>400.000.-</u>
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35 200

B u d g e t.

- 1.) Bestehende Verpflichtungen: Die noch bestehenden Verpflichtungen an den Hilfsverein, Palaestina-Amt, Wanderfuersorge, und die Betraege, die zur Fortfuehrung der arbeit der Wirtschaftshilfe und anderer Organisationen bis 1. September notwendig sind, werden aus dem Kassenbestand entnommen.
 - 2.) Im Sinne der Darlegung des fruheren Memorandums werden die Betraege des Central British Fund, die earmarked sind, fuer Schulen und Emigration verwandt.
 - 3.) Die American Reconstruction Foundation hat zwar keine feste Verpflichtung fuer den Betrag von 100.000.- uebernommen, aber diesen Betrag in Aussicht gestellt. Die Verwaltung erfolgt durch die Zentralstelle fuer juedische Darlehnskassen gemaess der von ihr mit der Foundation erweiterten Bedingungen.
 - 4.) Im gegenseitigen Einverstaendnis wird der Sonderposten Hechaluz fuer Berufsumschichtung in das allgemeine Berufsumschichtungsbudget eingegliedert.
 - 5.) Es wird als notwendig anerkannt, im Rahmen der wirtschaftlichen Hilfe einen erheblichen Betrag fuer ungesicherte Kredite einzusetzen. Diese Kredite duerfen jedoch nicht Wohlfahrtscharakter tragen.
 - 6.) Der fuer Organisation ausgeworfene Betrag kann im einzelnen erst verteilt werden nach Pruefung der Organisationsbudgets der einzelnen Organisationen (Verwaltungsreform).
 - 7.) Verteilung der Zuwendungen zwischen Berlin und Reich werden gemaess besonderer Vereinbarung zwischen Zentralausschuss und den Organisationen, die Traeger der Arbeit sind, vorgenommen.
 - 8.) Es wird ausdruecklich festgestellt, dass der Zentralausschuss in sein Arbeitsgebiet aufgenommen hat die Berufsumschichtung deutscher Juden im Ausland. Fuer diese Zwecke hat auf Anregung des Zentralausschusses der Central British Fund einen Sonderbetrag von £ 3090.- zur Verfuegung gestellt, zur Verteilung an die verschiedenen Organisationen in den verschiedenen Laendern. Der Zentralausschuss seinerseits beteiligt sich an der Finanzierung dieser Berufsumschichtungsbestrebungen im Ausland indirekt
 - a. durch Zuschuesse zu Reisekosten und Zehrgeld,
 - b. durch Bereitstellung von Mitteln fuer notwendige Investitionen, soweit das in Deutschland geschehen kann (Ankauf von Maschinen, Werkzeugen etc.)
- Der Zentralausschuss hat gegenueber den auslaendischen Organisationen seine Bereitwilligkeit erklaert, an der Ueberwachung und Kontrolle dieser Berufsumschichtung im Ausland mitzuwirken.

Der Geschaeftsfuehrende Ausschuss

gez. Dr. Senator

Dr. Tietz

STRENG VERTRAULICH

NICHT ZU VERÖFFENTLICHEN

DOCUMENT NUMBER 15.

Einleitung.

Am 11. Oktober 1933 stand in einer der grossen hollaendischen Tageszeitungen, der Nieuwer Rotterdam^{sche} Courant, im Leitartikel der folgende Satz:

" In den letzten Wochen hat es den Anschein als ob man in der Judenfrage vorsichtiger auftraete."

" (In de laatste weeken is b.v. de indruk gewekt van een voorzichtige optreden tegen de Joden)"

Das Ausland, das fuer die Judenfrage durch andere Ereignisse kein Interesse mehr hat, wird sich festklammern an solche Stellungen und wird glauben, dass Erlasse wie letzstens vom Reichswirtschaftsminister Schmitt, in denen - theoretisch - eine Schlechterstellung nicht-arischer Geschaefte bekaempft wird, wirkungsvoll sein werden; das grosse Publikum wird glauben dass, die Revolution jetzt in die Phase der Evolution getreten sei und Excesse nicht mehr vorkommen werden.

Und doch entspricht dies nicht den Tatsachen; es ist in den letzten Wochen nicht besser geworden in Deutschland ; es wird nicht besser werden in Deutschland, solange dieses Regime im Sattel sitzt.

Die Aechtung der Juden nimmt ihren Fortgang; der Terror nimmt seinen Fortgang; die wirtschaftliche Vernichtung der Juden nimmt ihren Fortgang.

Noch im Oktober 1933 war es moeglich, dass ein "Treuhaender " der Arbeit Professor Boerger, in einer Rede oeffentlich sagte: " In dem Augenblick, in dem ein franzoesischer Soldat deutschen Boden betritt, werden saemtliche Juden in die Synagoge gesperrt und an die Wand gestellt."

Im Nationalsozialistischen Liederschatz - aus dem die deutsche Jugend singt - dem 124. Sturm gewidmet, und von 2 deutschen Frauen - Muettern von deutschen Kindern - gedichtet, findet sich u.a. ein Lied, das mit dem folgenden Vers beginnt: " In Deutschland jetzt aus jedem Haus wirft man alle Juden raus, macht die Tore recht weit auf, Judas flieht in schnellem Lauf " und das in einer ganzen Reihe von weiteren Versen besing wie S.A. und S.S. bei diesem Abmarsch des Pinkus und kleinen Cohn helfen.

Man koennte Buecher schreiben ueber den physischen und seelischen Notzustand der Juden heute - jeden Tag an dem es nicht besser geworden ist fuer die Juden in Deutschland.

Hier sei einmal eine wirtschaftliche Uebersicht ueber die Verhaeltnisse gegeben.

Ich moechte dabei eine Gliederung nach den einzelnen Berufsschichten vornehmen:

Jedoch moechte ich im allgemeinen erst einmal einen kurzen Ueberblick ueber die Zahl der deutschen Juden ueberhaupt und ihre Berufsgliederung geben.

In der Volkszählung von 1925 wurden gezählt 564.000 Juden, wovon 465.000 Reichs-Inlaender und 99.000 Auslaender.

In der Zeit von 1919 bis 1933 ist ungefaehr an 10-12000 Ostjuden das deutsche Staatsbuergerrecht verliehen.

Statt der fortwaehrend von gegnerischen Seite angefuehrten zunehmenden Verjudung Deutschlands ist statistisch einwandfrei ein Rueckschritt der juedischen Bevoelkerung festgestellt: In Preussen waren im Jahre 1816 1,2% Juden von der Bevoelkerung, im Jahre 1925 nur 1,06%. Fuer Bayern waren diese Zahlen im Jahre 1840 1,4% und im Jahre 1925 nur noch 0.6% .

Es wuerde zu weit fuehren um hier die geschichtliche Ursache der heutigen Berufsschichtung der Juden klarzulegen. Es ist kein Zufall, dass die Mehrzahl der deutschen Juden dem Handel und den freien Berufen angehoren; diese Entwicklung ist geschichtlich durch die antisemitische Einstellung der deutschen Gesetzgebung, die dem Juden ganze Zweige der Berufstaetigkeit, wie z.B. Land- und Forstwirtschaft, bis vor kurzem Beamten- und Lehreraufbahn etc. vollkommen verschloss.

Im Jahre 1813 waren in Preussen noch 90% aller Juden im Handel und Gastwirtschaft taetig. Heute, nachdem im 19. Jahrhundert das Handwerk und die freien Berufe den Juden zum groessten Teil zugaenglich wurden, noch ca. 60 %.

Aus der folgenden Tabelle ist zu ersehen, wie gering der Anteil der Juden an grossen wirtschaftlichen Betrieben ist, und dass die meisten juedischen Handelsbetriebe typische Kleinbetriebe sind. Von 1000 hauptberuflich Erwerbstaetigen stehen in dem Wirtschaftszweig :

Mitte 1925

Handel und Verkehr	970	Nicht-Juden,	30 Juden
Produkten - u. Immobilienhandel	942	"	58,"
Hausier- u. Strassenhandel	963	"	38 "
Kleinhandel	976	"	24 "
Angestelltenschicht (einschl. Beamte).....	984	"	16 "

Angesicht dieser Zahlen, die fuer 1925 (d.h. in der Nachkriegszeit in der- folgenden der nationalsozialistischen Stellung die Fremdherrschaft ihren Hoehepunkt erreichte,) gelten, kann man wohl sagen, dass von einem vorherrschenden juedischen Einfluss oder gar einer Ueberfremdung der deutschen Wirtschaft durch die Juden nicht gesprochen werden kann.

In saemmtlichen Reichskabinetten nach dem Krieg mit etwa 250 Reichsministern befanden sich 2 Juden und 4 Judenstaemmlinge.

Von 1000 leitenden Beamten in der Verwaltung und Justiz waren 988 Nicht-Juden und 12 Juden (d.h. 1,2 %, Bevoelkerungsanteil 1,06) In der ganzen Reichs-Landes und Kommunalverwaltung, einschl. der Rechtspflege gab es 50 Juden und 4000 Nicht-Juden.

In der Kategorie: Bildung, Erziehung und Unterricht" waren von 21.700 Beamten 290 Juden, d.h. 1,3 %.

Wie hoch der Anteil der Juden an den beruehmten Wissenschaftlern ist, moege daraus hervorgehen, dass von 44 deutschen Nobelpreistraegern 8 Juden und 7 Judenstaemmlinge sind.

Es fuehrt zu weit, um alle Berufskategorien aufzufuehren; doch moechten wir noch einige erwaehnen.

Doktoren:

Die Zahl der juedischen Aerzte ist im Verhaeltnis zum Vevoelkerungsprozentsatz hoch: Von 52000 Aerzten sind etwa 8000 Juden.

Anwaelte:

In 1933 duerften von ca. 16000 Anwaelten 3500 Juden gewesen sein.

Juden im Bankwesen: Unter 1000 Erwerbstaeetigen dieser Kategorie waren ca 967 Nicht-Juden und 33 Juden.

Handel und Gastgewerbe: Selbst hier ist das Verhaeltnis der Nicht-Juden zu Juden 970 zu 30, und bei den selbstaendigen, handelstreibenden 925 zu 75.

Juedischen Warenhausunternehmungen wie Tietz und Wertheim, (der uebrigens nur Judenstaemmling ist) stehen nicht-juedische Betriebe wie Althoff, Karstadt und Oberpollinger gegenueber. Der ganze Warenhausumsatz wird im allgemeinen ueberschaetzt. Er betraegt nur 3,9 % gegen 81 % des Einzelhandels-Umsatz und 6,3 % des Strassenhandels.

Theater und Film: Hier ist der Anteil der Juden 2,4 % d.h. 976 Nicht-Juden gegen 24 Juden.

Von 12000 Schauspielern waren ca. 300 Juden d.h. $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

Moege aus obigen Zahlen hervorgehen, dass von einer Verjudung des oeffentlichen Lebens oder der Wirtschaft mit Recht nicht gesprochen werden kann, so koennen die Zahlen der am Weltkrieg beteiligten, ausgezeichneten und gefallenen Juden boweisen, wie "Staatsfeindlich" die Juden in Deutschland waren: (S. Seite 15 d. statischen Bericht)

Die Juden im Weltkrieg: Gelegentlich wird die zu geringe Beteiligung der Juden am Weltkrieg auf statistische Angaben gestuetzt, die aus amtlichen Quellen des Kriegsministeriums stammen sollen. Hierzu ist zu bemerken, dass diese Erhebungen des Kriegsministeriums vom 1.11.1916 stammen, sich also nur auf die halbe Kriegszeit erstrecken und ausserdem aus mannigfachen Gruenden nur unzuverlaessige Teilresultate geben. Nach im einzelnen genau belegten statistischen Erhebungen juedischer Organisationen, die die Namen der gefallenen juedischen Deutschen in einem Gedenkbuch unter genauer Angabe von Truppenteil, Heimatsort, Todestag pp. zusammengefasst haben betraegt die Zahl der juedischen Gefallenen aus Deutschland mit Ausschluss der abgetretenen Gebiete 10869.

Da gerade die Provinz Posen und Elsass-Lothringen eine erhebliche juedische Bevoelkerung hatten, muss mit einer Zahl von 12000 juedischen Gefallenen gerechnet werden. (Beim Zentralnachweise-Amt fuer Kriegsverluste und Kriegergraeber Spandau kontrolliert).

Der Prozentsatz der juedischen Gefallenen betraegt 12,5 %, reicht also fast an den Durchschnittsprozentsatz aller deutschen Gefallenen, 13,49%, heran. Die Differenz erklart sich aus der besonderen demographischen Schichtung der Juden, die weniger der laendlichen Bevoelkerung angehoeerten. Die laendliche Bevoelkerung aber hatte einen hoeheren Prozentsatz an Gefallenen als die staedtische.

Insgesamt haben von 565.000 deutschen Juden 100.000 im Heeresdienst gestanden, etwa 35.000 juedische Soldaten wurden ausgezeichnet, etwa 23.000 befoerdert, ueber 2000 zu Offizieren (ausschliesslich der Sanitaetsoffiziere) befoerdert, von denen 322 gefallen sind (16%). Die hohe Zahl der Offiziere ist umso bemerkenswerter, weil aus ihr die Feldtuechtigkeit hervorgeht; juedische Offiziere hatte es bis zum Kriege

ausser in Bayern nicht gegeben. Etwa 11% der juedischen Kriegsteilnehmer waren Freiwillige, darunter der erste Gefallene deutsche Reichsabgeordnete Ludwig Frank. Von 100 juedischen Kriegsteilnehmern waren 78 an der Front.

Es war noetig, um ueberhaupt einmal das juedische Problem zu seiner waerklichen Groesse zurueckzufuehren, diese Zahlen zu nennen. Im nachstehenden werde ich versuchen, ein Bild zu geben von der heutigen Lage der einzelnen Berufsschichten. Dazu erstens dieses:

Die ganze deutsche Gesetzgebung seit der nationalsozialistischen Herrschaft ist in allen Faellen darauf gerichtet, die Juden in allen Berufen und in allen Wirtschaftsstellen (Mit Ausnahme der juedischen Banken ~~x~~ und der Industrie) systematisch, gruendlich und unherstellbar zu ruinieren.

2. Ausser diesen gesetzlichen Bestimmungen ist das Streben der individuellen Machthaber darauf gerichtet, durch den sogenannten stillen Boykott etc. gesetzliche Bestimmungen noch zu verschaeerfen.

3. Es besteht ueberall eine vollkommene Rechtlosigkeit der Juden. Irgendeine direkte Verbindung naemlich mit den politisch massgebenden Stellen, d.h. mit den nationalsozialistischen Ministern, ist bisher nicht moeglich gewesen.

^{Nur} die Sachbearbeiter ist heranzukommen, dies sind jedoch nicht die massgebenden Stellen, sie sind politisch nicht verantwortlich.

Detail-Handel: Die Verbindung mit den Sachbearbeitern hat praktischen Nutzen z.B. in Faellen von Uebergriffen; in einzelnen Faellen dieser Art haben sie absolut den guten Willen, -und oft auch die Macht - etwas zu erreichen.

Z.B. koennen sie Uebergriffe, die den Boykott nach aussen betreffen, aufheben; dieses hat Zweck in grossen Staedten, weil dort der stille Boykott schwer durchzufuehren ist.

In kleineren Mittelstaedten und Kleinstaedten aber ist der stille Boykott praktisch unveraendert durchgefuehrt.

Geschaeft werden aufgeloeset, wenn sie sich nicht gleichschalten. (So ist z.B. in Breslau Bielschowski unter Druck gleichgeschaltet). In solchen Faellen geht meistens (wenn nicht z.B. wie bei Mosse die juedischen Teilhaber sich ganz zurueckziehen) 51% der Anteile in arische Haende ueber, waehrend 49% in juedischen Haenden bleiben. Der Druck ist jedoch so stark, dass die Juden sich praktisch von der Geschaeftsleitung zurueckziehen. Dies bedeutet eine Verminderung des juedischen Kapitals, eine Gefaehrung der juedischen Arbeitnehmer und ein allgemeiner Rueckgang des juedischen Einflusses der Wirtschaft.

Die Gleichschaltung der juedischen Geschaeft geschieht unter sehr erheblichen Verlusten fuer den juedischen Teilhaber. Gewoehnlich kommt eine Auszahlung des Anteils der juedischen Teilhaber wegen Kapitalermangelung nicht in Frage. Die neuen Geschaeftsherren diktieren die Bedingungen des Ausscheidens. Das juedische Kapital das in diese Unternehmungen investiert ist, wird atomisiert; da die Auszahlung in einem Betrage nicht moeglich ist, werden langfristige Zahlungsplaene aufgestellt, deren Durchfuehrung haeufig nicht gesichert ist, und den bisherigen juedischen Teilhabern die Moeglichkeit nehmen, mit ihrem Kapital etwas Neues anzufangen. Wuerde der Teilhaber die gaenzliche Liquidierung des Unternehmens betreiben, so wuerde er in einzelnen Landesteilen Deutschlands Gefahr laufen, in Schutzhaft genommen zu werden, da die Liquidierung naturgemaess die Entlassung der Angestellten zur Folge haette.

Oft werden, um einigermaßen den normalen Gang des Geschaeftes zu sichern, bisherige Angestellte, die das Geschaeft kennen, (Prokuristen etc.) von der N.S.B.O. als Teilhaber eingesetzt.

Die Entwicklung in dieser Hinsicht ist aber noch zu jung, um darueber urteilen zu koennen, ob es moeglich sein wird, diese Geschaeft zu halten.

(Bei Herrmann Tietz z.B. haben die interessierten Banken die Betriebe uebernommen und ihre Vertrauensleute eingesetzt.)

Im allgemeinen ist man noch bemueht, die Warenhaeuser zu schonen.

Je kleiner die Geschaeft sind, desto leichter ist es, die Interessen juedischer Besitzer zu wahren, vor allem in den Branchen, die noch lebensfaehig sind. Dies ist moeglich, weil in den kleineren Betrieben keine N.S.B.O. besteht.

Die Lage der kleinen Geschaeft auf dem Lande ist jedoch katastrophal. Die gesamte Beamtenschaft, die bis dahin einen grossen Teil der Kaeufer stellte, wird gezwungen, nicht bei Juden zu kaufen. Die Landbevoelkerung versucht teilweise heimlich, die juedischen Geschaeft zu besuchen, aber auch dort gibt es ausserordentlich haeufig Widerstand. Die Mitglieder einzelner kleiner Gemeinden erwaegen, geschlossen auszuwandern, da sie ihre Lage fuer voellig verzweifelt ansehen.

Der Stand der Hausierer und Marktfahrer, der mehrere tausend Menschen in Deutschland umfasste, wird systematisch zu Grunde gerichtet. Juedische Haendler werden - ohne dass es eine gesetzliches Mittel dagegen gibt, - in den meisten Teilen Deutschlands nicht mehr auf die Maerkte gelassen. Mitunter werden lediglich Frontkaempfer, mit-

unter lediglich Auslaender zugelassen.

Eine sehr empfindliche Beschraenkung des Handels ist durch die Weigerung verschiedener Zeitungen gegeben, Inserate von juedischen Kaufleuten aufzunehmen. Eine ganze Reihe von Stadtverwaltungen, hat die Erteilung der Auftraege bei Abdruckung der antlichen Bekanntmachungen davon abhaengig gemacht, dass in den Zeitungen weder private noch geschaeftliche Anzeigen von Juden erscheinen.

In einer ganzen Reihe von Staedten haben die arischen Geschaeftsinhaber in den Schaufenstern Schildern angebracht "Deutsches Geschaeft", die vom Kampfbund fuer den gewerblichen Mittelstand verliehen werden.

In den groesseren Betrieben wird der Einfluss der N.S.B.O. dahin gebraucht, missliebige juedische Inhaber herauszudraengen.

An Stelle der fruheren Landesschlichter, die als Arbitrators in Parteistreitfragen (zwischen Arbeitnehmer und Trade-Unions z.B.) auftraten, gibt es jetzt 14 Treuhaender der Arbeit.

Keinerlei individuelle Entlassungen oder Einstellungen koennen ohne Genehmigung dieser Treuhaender ausgefuehrt werden. In der Praxis bedeutet dies, dass in Betrieben die einer N.S.B.O. unterstehen, ^{die juedischen Angestellten alle entlassen werden} ~~keinerlei Entlassungen vorgenommen werden koennen.~~ Ferner aber auch, dass Betriebe, in denen 800 bis 1500 Angestellte beschaeftigt sind, von denen oft bei dem heutigen schlechten Geschaeftsgang 1/5 ueberzaehlig sind, keinerlei Entlassungen vorgenommen werden koennen. Handelt es sich hierbei aber um arische Geschaefte, so ist eine Sanierung ueber den Treuhaender-Umweg moeglich.

Diese Sanierungsmoeglichkeit wird juedischen Geschaeften verweigert, sodass praktisch gesprochen heute jedes gutgehende, juedische Geschaeft ruiniert werden kann und auch ruiniert wird.

Die Macht der Treuhaender der Arbeit geht in einzelnen Staedten so weit, dass es juedischen Arbeitgebern in groesseren Betrieben verboten wird, juedische Arbeitnehmer einzustellen. Zum Teil stuetzt man sich da auf Tarifvertraege aus fruherer Zeit, in denen bestimmt ist, dass nur vom Arbeitsnachweis vorgeschlagenes Personal eingestellt werden darf. Der Arbeitsnachweis stellt sich aber auf den Standpunkt, dass die Arbeitbeschaffungsaktion der Reichsregierung dahin geht, in erster Linie, verdiente Kaempfer des National-Sozialismus in Arbeit zu bringen. Selbst die Erklaerung der juedischen Arbeitgeber, dass sie fuer den Fall der Ablehnung des juedischen Arbeitnehmers keinen anderen Arbeitnehmer einstellen wuerden, vermag die Arbeitsaemter nicht dazu zu bewegen, sich mit der Einstellung des juedischen Arbeitnehmers einverstanden zu erklaren.

Es muss aber hervorgehoben werden, dass diese Beobachtung, dass juedischen Arbeitgebern die Einstellung juedischer Arbeitnehmer verboten wird, bisher nur in einzelnen Staedten gemacht worden ist.

Diese Praxis macht auch die Umschichtung z.B. von Rechtsanwälten unmoeglich, da jede Einstellung ^{den Treuhaendern unterliegt} ~~von Juden einfach nicht gestattet werden kann.~~ und die Einstellung

Produktion (Industrie und Grosshandel)

Hier ist es schwerer, den Boykott durchzufuehren als im Detailhandel. Die Tendenz besteht, ein Ursprungscertifikat zu erlangen. Dies geschieht z.B. bei braunem Tuch, das natuerlich augenblicklich in Deutschland enorm viel gebraucht wird. Von diesem Vertrieb sind juedische Firmen ausgeschlossen, und Versuche, durch Verbindungsleute die Produktion zu erhalten, haben sich auch als unmoeglich herausgestellt.

Abgesehen von dem Ursprungscertifikat bestehen wesentliche Beschraenkungen der Industrie auch insofern, als fast allen Behoerden Auftraege nur an arische Firmen erteilen. Es kann daher in bestimmten Branchen, Industrie- und Handelszweigen, die im wesentlichen Behoerden zu ihren Abnehmern zaehlen, eine Lebensnotwendigkeit fuer ein Industrie- oder Handelsunternehmen werden, den juedischen Teilhaber auszuschalten.

Gehen wir von den Geschaeften zu den anderen Kreisen der Bevoelkerung ueber, so bekommen wir folgendes Bild:

a) Beamte

Diese sind vollkommen ausgeschlossen. Die Zahl der ausgeschalteten Beamten setzt sich zusammen aus etwa 500 Richtern, ca. 400 Hochschullehrern einschliessl. Privatdozenten und Assistenten. (S. die besondere Statistik ueber Hochschullehrer), und etwa 1000 sonstige Beamten. Ein sehr erheblicher Teil von ihnen hat keinen Anspruch auf Pension, weil die Pensionsbestimmungen des Berufsbeamten-Gesetzes durch die Ausfuhrungsbestimmungen insofern verschlechtert worden sind, als Voraussetzung fuer die Gewaehrung von Pensionen die mindestens 10jaehrige Taetigkeit in einer Planstelle ist. Diese Ausfuhrungsbestimmungen fuehren z.B. dazu, dass Personen, die ueber 20 Jahre im oeffentlichen Dienst stehen, ohne einen Pfennig Pension aus dem Dienst entlassen werden, weil ihre Taetigkeit in einer sogenannten Planstelle erst von einem kuerzeren Zeitraum an gerechnet wird.

Das Gesetz ueber das Berufsbeamtentum unterscheidet als Entlassungsgruende fuer Beamte, nicht-arische Abstammung und politische Unzuverlaessigkeit. Im Volksstaat Hessen sind alle juedischen Beamten wegen politischer Unzuverlaessigkeit entlassen worden, weil man sich dort ohne weitere Gruende auf den Standpunkt stellte, dass ein juedischer Beamter niemals zuverlaessig im Sinne des neuen Staates sein koenne.

b) Akademiker:

Die Zahl der ausgeschlossenen Akademiker soweit die nicht Beamte sind, ist die folgende:

1500 Rechtsanwaelte, 2500 Aerzte

dazu die im einzelnen noch nicht festgesetzten Patentanwaelte, Zahnarzte, beeidigte Sachverstaendige, Redakteure.

Die Unmoeglichkeit fuer diese, sich einen Lebensunterhalt zu verschaffen, besteht:

1) Durch Gesetzgebung

2) Durch stillen Boykott des Publikums und der Kollegen.

3) Durch Drohmassnahmen, die die Berufstaetigkeit in hohem Masse einschraenkt.

Anwaelte sind hiervon noch staerker betroffen als Aerzte.

Den Apothekern geht es ungefaehr wie den Aerzten. Massnahmen gegen Apotheker sind bereits angekuendigt. Die Entziehung der Auftraege fuer Wohlfahrtsunterstuetzte an juedische Apotheker ist von dem preussischen Ministerium als wuensenswert bezeichnet worden.

Ingenieure sind als Sachverstaendige restlos entlassen. Die Behandlung von Kuenstlern ist bekannt.

Irgendeine Angestellten-Berufsausuebung ist den Angehoerigen freier Berufe vollkommen unmoeglich gemacht.

c) Angestellte

Hierueber ist schon bei den Besprechungen der Massnahmen im Detail-Handel das Meiste gesagt.

Resumierend sei hier gesagt:

Juedische Angestellte werden in allen Geschaeften systematische entlassen.

Einstellung juedischer neuer Angestellter wird durch die Treuhaender restlos unmoeglich gemacht.

Von allen Gewerkschaftsorganisationen sind Juden ausgeschlossen.

Die Frage der Pensionsansprueche in Gewerkschaftskassen auf Grund fruherer Zahlungen ist noch nicht geklaert, doch sieht es so aus, als werden die Entlassenen praktische keinerlei Rechte haben.

d) Grosshandel und Fabrikation

1) Fabrikation

Hier sieht es etwas besser aus. Besonders in der Fabrikation hat man bisher gesunde Betrieb in Ruhe gelassen.

Der Anteil der Juden an der Gross-Industrie ist verschwindend klein.

2) Grosshandel

Dieser ist nicht ganz so unversehrt geblieben, wie die Fabrikationsbetriebe. Man steht hier noch am Anfang der anti-juedischen Massnahmen. Bei den Landbauprodukten z.B. Hopfen, Getreide usw. beginnt die juedische Ausschliessung schon. Es ist damit zu rechnen, dass die Juden aus dem gesamten Handel mit Agrarprodukten ausgeschlossen werden. Durch diese Massnahmen werden dem Landjudentum die Grundlagen seiner Existenz entzogen. Ebenso verhaelt es sich mit dem Rundfunk und allen dem Propaganda-Ministerium unterstellten Berufs- und Handelsgruppen. In der Konfektion ist der Juedische Zwischenhandel noch ziemlich intakt.

e) Juedische Banken und Bank-Angestellte

Kleinere juedische Banken (wie aber im allgemeinen in Folge der Wirtschaftsentwicklung alle kleinen Bankbetriebe) sind laengst kaput

Banken wie Warburg, Mendelsohn etc hat man vollstaendig unbehelligt gelassen.

Das Problem ist jedoch hauptsaechlich das Problem der juedischen Angestellten und diese sind restlos abgebaut.

Aus all diesen Massnahmen geht deutlich die grosse Notlage des gesamten deutschen Judentums hervor.

Es entsteht nun die Frage:

In welcher Weise hat das gesamte deutsche Judentum sich organisiert, um so gut wie moeglich die Folgen dieser Katastrophe zu bestreiten?

Es ist einer der wenigen Lichtblicke, dass - sei es dann auch nach anfaenglichen schweren innerlichen Kaempfen - das deutsche Judentum zentralisiert und in einen Einheitsfront zusammengefasst, den Kampf aufgenommen hat.

Es sei hier zunaechst von dem einheitlichen Hilfswerk gesprochen, Die politische Fuehrung und Vertretung der Juden in Deutschland liegt bei der "Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden".

Dieser unterstellt ist der

Zentralausschuss der deutschen Juden fuer Hilfe und Aufbau.

Dieser gliedert sich in:

I. Wanderungsfuersorge:

- a) Rueckwanderung (Hauptstelle fuer juedische Wanderfuersorge)
- b) Palaestina - Wanderung (Pala estina-Amt der Jewish Agency)
- c) Wanderung in andere Laender (Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden)

II. Wirtschaftshilfe

- d) Kredit-Organisation (Zentralstelle fuer juedische Darlehnskassen)
- e) Arbeitsvermittlung und Berufsberatung
- f) Berufsumschichtung
- g) Wirtschaftberatung

e-g: (Zentralstelle fuer juedische Wirtschaftshilfe und

III. Gemeindefinanzen. juedische Gemeinde)

IV. Wohlfahrtspflege.

- h) geschlossene Wohlfahrt
- i) offene Wohlfahrt ; Jugendhilfe
- k) Gesundheitsfuersorge

h - k : (Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der deutschen Juden und juedischen Gemeinden)

Es wird am zweckmaessigsten sein, um dieser Organisation folgend, Punkt fuer Punkt die an die einzelnen Stellen gerichteten Anforderungen und die erzielten Resultate zu besprechen.

I. Wanderfuersorge:

a) Rueckwanderung:

Ogbleich gesetzlich die Entziehung der Staatsbuergerschaft der Ostjuden moeglich ist, ist diese praktisch noch nicht durchgefuehrt. Seither sind einige Faelle bekannt geworden. Trotzdem besteht die Ausweisung der Ostjuden. In einzelnen Teilen Deutschlands, so z.B. in Thueringen werden die Ostjuden nach und nach systematisch ausgewiesen. Der Beschwerde gegen die Ausweisung wird die aufschiebende Wirkung versagt, sodass der Auslaender, der im Lande bleibt, sich strafbar macht. Die Konsuln der auslaendischen Ausgewiesenen kuernern sich nur sehr wenig um diese Ausweisungen.

Auf dem Budget des Zentralausschusses ist fuer die Zeit von 1. Sept. bis 31. Dezember fuer Rueckwanderung ein Betrag von Mk. 50000.-- vorgesehen, welcher Betrag durch das Ausland aufzubringen ist. Vom 1.4. bis 1.9.32 sind Mk. 101.000.- aus zentralen Mitteln, abgesehen von den Mitteln der Gemeinden fuer Rueckwanderung ausgegeben worden. Bisher sind schaezungsweise 10000 Ostjuden repatriiert.

b) Palaestinawanderung.

Schaezungsweise werden bis Ende Oktober ca 9000 Personen auf Certifikaten nach Palaestina ausgewandert sein. (Ca 2200 Chalutz-Certifikate; sehr wenig Handwerker-Certifikate, ca 750 Kapitalisten- Certifikate) Ferner sind noch ca 3500 bis 4000 Touristen-Visen ausgegeben, von denen die Mehrzahl wohl versuchen wird, im Lande zu bleiben. Bis Ende Juni waren von diesen Touristen-Visen 1875 legalisiert. Im Juli hat sich die Einstellung der Regierung verschaeft; auch die Kontrolle auf den Schiffen ist schaefer.

Die Palaestina-Emigration wird durch die Regierung durchaus beguenstigt: Bei groe-sseren Vermoegen wird das Hofien-Abkommen zugestanden.

In Palaestina- Amt werden taeglich ungefaehr 150 Menschen beraten. Im ganzen sind dort ungefaehr 22000 Beratungen ausgegeben. Wenn man annimmt, dass die gleiche Zahl in der Provinz beraten ist, so wird es keine Uebertreibung sein, wenn man sagt, dass ungefaehr die Haelfte des gesamten deutschen Judentums durch die Palaestina-Beratungen gegangen ist.

Aus zentralen Mitteln sind in der Zeit vom 1.4. bis 1.10.33 an Reisezuschuessen fuer Palaestinawanderer ca 120.000.- Mk ausgegeben worden.

Der Hechalutz zaehlt 8000 Mitglieder gegen frueher 1600. Doch ist das Finden von Hechalutz-Stellen in Deutschland ausserordentlich erschwert; es wird ein so ungeheurer Druck auf die Bauern und Handwerker ausgeuebt, dass es ihnen beinahe in allen Faellen unmoeglich gemacht wird, Juden einzustellen oder zu behalten. Diese Stellen werden also im Ausland ausfindig gemacht werden muessen, namentlich in Frankreich und Holland. Man kann beinahe sagen, dass in Deutschland eine wahre Palaestina-Psychose herrscht; die Jugend ist heute zu 80 % zionistisch.

Es ist hier nicht der Platz um auf die Aufgaben und Moeglichkeiten/einzugehen. in Palaestina
Erwachnt sein noch, dass in dem vorerwahnten Budget fuer die Zeit vom 1.9. bis 31. 12.33 ein Betrag von Mk 125.000.- fue Palaestina-Wanderung eingesetzt ist, welcher Betrag durch das Ausland fourniert wird.

c) Wanderung in andere Laender

Man schaezt die Zahl der aus Deutschland ausgewanderten Juden seit dem April 1933 auf ungefuehr 65.000.

Man bemueht sich in Deutschland ehrlich, um die wilde Emigration so viel wie moeglich zu beschraenken.

Der Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden gibt regelmaessig Zirkularschreiben aus, in denen saemtliche vom Ausland erhaltene Informationen an alle Provinzstellen mitgeteilt werden. Diese Zirkulare werden in 500 Exemplaren an ueber 400 Stellen verschickt, so dass die Provinz jetzt ueber Auswanderungsmoeglichkeiten genau informiert ist. In allen diesen Fragen arbeitet der Hilfsverein mit allen auslaendischen Komitees zusammen. Dennoch sind die Massnahmen zur Placierung der deutschen Juden in Ausland voellig ungenuegend.

Die Schwierigkeiten der Unterbringung deutscher Juden in Laendern, die unter der Weltwirtschaftskrise und unter der Arbeitslosigkeit aufs Schwerste leiden, sollen nicht verkannt werden.

Die Fragen der Placierung bleiben Fragen der bueromaessigen Behandlung des Komitees werden aber nicht Fragen der Juden aller Laender. Es muss die Bildung von Branchenkomitees in allen Laendern und grossen Staedten gefordert werden, an denen nicht nur die Mitglieder der Komitees, sondern vor allen Angehoerige der einzelnen Branchen vertreten sind, die sich um die Unterbringung der Fluechtlinge bemuehen. In Holland ist dies bereits der Fall. Dadurch wird die gesamte Arbeit auf breitere Basis gestellt. Gerade ausserhalb der Metropolen sind haeufig Arbeits und Niederlassungsmoeglichkeiten vorhanden.

Auch die Ansiedlungsprojekte fuer deutsche Juden z.B. in Suedfrankreich beduerfen der wirksamen Kontrolle um zu verhindern, dass das Elend der juedischen Emigranten zum Spekulationsobjekt wird.

Die Beratungs- und Wirtschaftstellen in der Provinz sind den juedischen Gemeinden angegliedert. Auch hat der Hilfsverein in der Provinz seine Vertrauensleute. Die Arbeit ist in Berlin zentralisiert, und die Provinz soll nicht direkt mit den Auslandskomitees arbeiten. Die geheime Staatspolizei erkennt den Hilfsverein als offizielle Auswanderungsinstanz an; die deutsche Regierung beguenstigt die Auswanderung der Juden durchaus. Es sei hier an das bekannte Abkommen ueber den Transfer erinnert. Um einen Begriff von der uneheuren Anforderung an den Hilfsverein gestellt werden, zu geben, sei erwahnt, dass von Mitte Maerz bis 1. September beraten wurden 7554 Faelle, betreffend 12417 Personen, deutsche Staatsangehoerige

3197	"	"	6107	"	andere	"
1813	"	"	4574	"	Staatenloser	

d.h. im ganzen sind ueber 23000 Personen durch diese Beratungsstelle gegangen. Die Durchschnittszahl der bearbeiteten Faelle betrug in Juli ca 190, August ca 161, September 145 Faelle taeglich

Das Budget sieht fuer allgemeine Wanderungen einen Posten von Mk. 125000.- vor fuer die Zeit vom 1.9. bis 31.12.33 abgesehen von den eigenen Mitteln der Gemeinden.

Der gesamte Etat fuer Wanderungen ist demnach (incl. Reserve Mk. 10 000.-)

Mk. 310 000.--, die von dem Auslande zugesagt worden sind. Hierzu kommt noch ein Teilbetrag, der von den juedischen Gemeinden dazu gegeben wird.

Die Aufwendungen aus zentralen Mitteln, abgesehen von den Mitteln der Gemeinden fuer diesen Teil der Auswanderung in der Zeit vom 1.4. bis 30. 9.33 betrugen etwa Mk 250 000.

II. Wirtschaftshilfe

d) Kreditorganisation

Die verschiedenen wirtschaftlichen Hilfsstellen im Reiche, die im Laufe der Entwicklung der letzten Monate gegrundet worden sind, muessen in ihrer Arbeit scheitern oder zum mindestens keine Hoffnungen erwecken, die zu befriedigen sie nicht in der Lage sind, wenn es nicht gelingt, das juedische Darlehenskassenwesen in aller Kuerze so weit auszubauen, dass immer dort, wo fuer wirtschaftliche traegfahige Existenzen ein gesundes Kreditbeduerfnis befriedigt werden muss, diesem Kreditbeduerfnis auch Genuege getan werden kann. Dies gilt insbesondere fuer die kleinen und kleinsten Gemeinden, wo die katastrophale Entwicklung der letzten Monate vielfach wirtschaftlich gut fundierte Unternehmungen in Schwierigkeiten gebracht hat, wo aber dennoch

eine gesunde wirtschaftliche Substanz vorhanden ist, die erhalten zu werden verdient. Seit Jahren bemuehen sich die juedischen zentralen Instanzen, juedische Darlehnskassen ueberall dort zu errichten, wo sie notwendig sind, die kleinen und Kleinstgemeinden aber zu Bezirksdarlehnskassen zusammenzufassen, weil die wirtschaftlichen Kraefte der kleinen Gemeinden fuer eigene Kreditunternehmungen nicht tragfaehig genug sind.

Ueber ganz Deutschland verteilt, existieren etwa heute 35 Darlehnskassen mit einem Kapital von ungefaehr dreiviertel Million Mark. Die meisten von ihnen konnten im Laufe der letzten 2 1/2 Jahre durch die Kreditmittel die der "Zentralstelle fuer juedische Darlehnskassen" von der "American Joint Reconstruction Foundation" zur Verfuegung gestellt wurden, entweder in ihrem Betriebe erweitert oder ueberhaupt neu aufgebaut werden.

Die Zentralstelle ist in der Lage, unter Buergschaft der Gemeinden bestehenden oder neugegruendeten Darlehnskassen soviel Kapital als Kredit zu vermitteln, wie Eigenkapital von den beteiligten Gemeinden, sei es durch Einzelpersonen, Stiftungen, Organisationen usw. aufgebracht worden ist. Dieser Kredit wird mit einer Laufdauer von 5 Jahren gegeben, zu einem Zinsfuss von 3% und unter guenstigen Amortisationsbedingungen. Daneben besteht die Moeglichkeit, fuer Bezirksdarlehnskassen von Kleinstgemeinden zinslos Kreditmittel zu vergeben, - immer unter der Voraussetzung, dass Eigenmittel in angemessener Relation zu dem Kredit aufgebracht werden, um die Idee der Selbsthilfe anzuregen und wachzuhalten, - mit einer Verlustbeteiligung der "Zentralstelle fuer juedische Darlehnskassen" in angemessenem Prozentsatz.

Diese letzte Form ist gewaehlt worden, um die schwierige wirtschaftliche Situation der Juden in den Kleinstgemeinden soweit wie irgend angaengig zu mildern und um die Bezirksdarlehnskassen vor unangemessenen Verlusten, die einer ordnungsgemaessen Verwaltung der Darlehnskassen nicht zur Last gelegt werden koennen, so weit wie moeglich zu schuetzen.

So sind mit Hilfe der Kreditmittel der "American Joint Reconstruction Foundation" im letzten Jahr 14 Darlehnskassen in ihrem Taetigkeitsbereich erheblich ausgebaut 4 Einzeldarlehnskassen und 6 Bezirksdarlehnskassen neu gegrueudet worden; insgesamt sinddemnach 24 Darlehnskassen zu erweitertem Geschaeftsbetrieb gebracht worden.

Die weitere Entwicklung des juedischen Darlehnskassenwesens wird in folgender Richtung gehen muessen:

- 1) Ausbau der bestehenden Darlehnskassen, so weit wie nur irgend moeglich, da das Kreditbeduerfnis in allen Gemeinden Deutschlands ausserordentlich gross ist.
- 2) Neugruendung von Einzeldarlehnskassen in allen Gemeinden, immer dort, wo eine tragfaehige Basis fuer derartige Darlehnskassen vorhanden ist.
- 3) Zusammenfassung der kleinen und Kleinstgemeinden, die allein und unorganisiert nicht in der Lage sind, sich zu helfen, zu Bezirksdarlehnskassen, moeglichst in Anlehnung an eine groessere Gemeinde, die auch die ehrenamtliche Verwaltung zu stellen in der Lage ist.
- 4) Genossenschaftlicher Aufbau immer dort, wo ein genuegend grosser Kreis von Personen vorhanden ist, der die Groesse der Aufgabe erkennt, und der bereit ist, sich selbst aktiv um den Ausbau und die Gestaltung zu kuemern.

Auf dem Budget sind vorgesehen:

Mk. 135000.-- fuer gesicherte Kredite (100000 Ausland, 35000 Inland)
 " 90000.-- fuer ungesicherte " (45000 " 45000 ")

e) Berufsberatung

Auch diese Beratungsstelle arbeitet unter Hochdruck.

f) Berufsumschichtung

Die Betsrebungen der Berufsumschichtung der deutschen Juden waren vor dem 1. April 33 auf diejenigen Jugendkreise beschraenkt, die ihr Leben mit dem Aufbauwerks Palaestinas verbinden wollten. Von diesen zahlenmaessig nicht sehr bedeuten den Kreisen abgesehen, erstreckten sich die Bemuehungen, praktische Berufe zu ergreifen, lediglich auf die Waisenkinder und diejenigen Schichten der Jugend, die mit der Jugendbewegung in Verbindung waren.

Der zahlenmaessige Umfang des Problems ist gegeben, wenn man festhaelt, dass bis auf weiteres etwa 7000 junge Menschen jaehrlich in das berufsfahige Alter treten. Der gegenwaertige Augenblick vergroessert die Nachfrage nach Ausbildungsstellen ausserordentlich: Es tritt nicht nur ein Jahrgang mit 7000 Menschen in das Berufsleben ein, sondern Teile vieler Jahrgaenge, die bis dahin die hoehere Schule und die Universitaet besuchten, stehen ploetzlich vor der Notwendigkeit, einen Beruf zu ergreifen. Auch jetzt wird eine Teil, insbesondere der Jugend, versuchen, in kaufmaennsischen und akademischen Berufen unterzukommen in der Hoffnung, diese Berufe spaeter im Ausland oder im eigenen Geschaeft der Familie auszuueben. Die Zahl dieser Menschen ist aber verhaeltnismaessig gering.

Die Zahl der Anwaerter fuer die Berufsumschichtung wird noch erhoeht durch diejenigen Menschen, die schon vor der Aenderung der Machtverhaeltnisse in Deutschland in

ihren Berufen nicht weiterkommen konnten.

Man wird daher fuer die naechste Zeit mit mindestens 12000 Anwaertern fuer eine Berufsausbildung zu rechnen haben, abgesehen von dem jaehrlichen Zugang, der durch die neu berufsaehig Gewordenen eintritt.

Die normalen Ausbildungsmoeglichkeiten fuer diese jungen Menschen in Deutschland sind gering. Es herrscht schon seit Jahren infolge der Auswirkung der wirtschaftlichen Krise in Deutschland ein sehr empfindlicher Mangel an Lehrstellen. Bei diesem Mangel ergab es sich von selbst, dass nichtjuedische Lehrlinge eher unterkommen, als juedische Lehrlinge.

Diese Schwierigkeiten sind verschaeft worden durch die sehr erheblich gestiegene Nachfrage nach Ausbildungsplaetzen, vor allem aber auch durch die Haltung der Handwerkmeister selbst. Die deutschen Handwerkmeister sind zu Innungen zusammengefasst. Die Innungen, die die Repraesentanten des kleinen Gewerbes und damit die wichtigsten Trager der national-sozialistischen Idee sind, wehren sich gegen das Eindringen von juedischen Lehrlingen.

In katholischen Gemeinden finden sich da und dort Handwerksmeister, die sich bereit erklaren, juedische Lehrlinge aufzunehmen. Die Ausnutzung dieser Bereitschaft scheitert an dem Widerstand der Innungen, die bei der Einstellung der Lehrlinge in der Form mitwirken, dass jeder Lehrling, der einen Lehrvertrag schliesst, in die "Lehrlingsrolle" der Innung eingetragen werden muss. Die Eintragung in die Lehrlingsrolle scheitert gewoehnlich an dem Widerstand der Innungen, die einen Druck auf den Lehrmeister ausueben, den juedischen Lehrling zu entlassen. Abgesehen davon sind viele Lehrmeister durch die Drohung mit wirtschaftlichem Boykott gezwungen, ^{wurden} ihre Lehrlinge zu entlassen.

Das fuehrt dazu, dass normale Lehrvertraege von etwa 3 jaehriger Dauer mit einer Entschaedigung, die der Lehrherr an den Lehrling zahlt, kaum noch abgeschlossen werden. Es setzt sich vielmehr die Form des "Volontaeervertrages" durch, der eine Ausbildung in wesentlich kuerzerer Dauer vorsieht und statt des Lehrlingsgehaltes an den Lehrling, ein Lehrgeld von Seiten des Lehrlings vorsieht. Aber auch hier sind der Ausbildung von Lehrlingen erhebliche Grenzen gesetzt, zumal die Anzahl der von einem Lehrmeister auszubildenden Lehrlinge aus verhuenftigen Gruenden zur Bekaempfung der sogenannten "Lehrlingszuechtere" beschraenkt wird. Der Umfang, in dem junge juedische Menschen in derartige Volontaeerstellen gebracht werden, ist in den einzelnen Landesteilen verschieden. In Ost-Preussen, Hessen, Franken, Nord-Mannover ist es unmoeglich, Lehrlinge im Lehrverhaeltnis unterzubringen. In Berlin, Magdeburg, Koeln und Leipzig und einigen anderen Staedten gibt es eine verhaeltnismaessig nicht geringe Anzahl von Volontaeeren. Die Ausbildung der Volontaeere erfordert besonders dann, wenn der Volontaeer nicht am Wohnsitz der Familie ausgebildet werden kann, erhebliche Mittel. Es muss einmal die Entschaedigung fuer den Lehrmeister aufgebracht werden, die monatlich Mk 10.- bis 20.- betraegt, und ausserdem der Lebensunterhalt des Lernenden sichergestellt werden, wozu mindestens 45.- bis 60.- Mk monatlich erforderlich sind.

Um den so geschilaerten Schwierigkeiten begegnen zu koennen, ist man auf den Ausweg der Lehrwerkstaette gekommen.

Gegen die Lehrwerkstaetten sprechen erhebliche Bedenken, die insbesondere darin gipfeln, dass der Lehrling in der Lehrwerkstaette nicht alle Arbeiten ausfuehren lernt, die zu seinem Berufe gehoeren, da Arbeiten mit meist billigen Material nur dann ausgefuehrt werden koennen, wenn Auftraege fuer derartige Lehrwerkstaetten erteilt werden. Die juedischen Lehrwerkstaetten koennen aber nur dann auf Duldung von Seiten der oeffentlichen Stellen rechnen, wenn sie dem freien Handwerk und dem Handel keine Konkurrenz machen. Es bestehen daher nur wenig Lehrwerkstaetten und zwar in Berlin, Hamburg, Breslau, Frankfurt a/M, Luebeck, Muenchen und Koeln.

Als beste Form der Lehrwerkstaette hat sich der gemischt-wirtschaftliche Betrieb herausgestellt: Die Lehrwerkstaette wird mit einem bestehenden Betrieb in den Raum des Betriebes mit dessen Maschinen unter Anstellung eines besonderen Meisters verbunden und fuehrt Arbeiten aus, die der Unternehmer in Auftrag gibt.

Alle diese Moeglichkeiten reichen laengst nicht aus, um die vorhandene Nachfrage zu befriedigen. Viel hunderte von Jugendlichen und jungen Menschen warten auf die Gelegenheit, Ausbildungsstellen zu erhalten.

Fuer alle oder mindestens den groessten Teil von ihnen steht es fest, dass sie nach ihrer Ausbildung ihren Beruf nicht in Deutschland sondern im Ausland werden ausueben muessen. Aus dem Mangel an geeigneten Lehrstellen, und den Schwierigkeiten, die der Einrichtung von Lehrwerkstaetten teilweise auch von den Behoerden begegnen, ergibt sich die zwingende Notwendigkeit, einen Teil der Ausbildung im Auslande vorzunehmen.

Wichtige Ansatzpunkte bieten fuer eine Ausbildung im Osten die Schulen der Gesellschaft "Ort", die Gewerbe-Schulen in der Tschechoslowakei und die technischen Schulen in Holland, Frankreich usw.

Es muss aber immer hervorgehoben werden, dass die schulmaessig betriebenen Lehrwerkstaetten in ihren Ausbildungserfolgen fuer die Praxis hinter der Praktischen Ausbildung in der Lehre teilweise zurueckstehen muss. Man wird also bei der Loesung dieses Problems dieser Schwierigkeit so weit wie moeglich Rechnung tragen muessen. Neben den Ausbildung in Handwerk kommt der Ausbildung in der Landwirtschaft und in der Gaertnerei eine besondere Bedeutung zu. Hier bestehen aehnliche Schwierigkeiten und Moeglichkeiten wie im Handwerk. In baeruerlichen kleine Betrieben werden an und fuer sich juedische Praktikanten als unbesoldete Arbeitskraefte, die teilweise sogar Zuschuesse leisten, nicht ungern gesehen.

Aber auch hier zwingt der Druck von aussen, die Taetigkeit der national-sozialistischen Landarbeiterorganisationen, der gesellschaftliche Boykott gegen Personen, die Juden beschaeftigen, dazu, dass diese Bestrebung nur einen gerinen Umfang annehmen kann.

Etwas guenstiger liegen die Verhaeltnisse im Landwirtschafts-Grundbetrieb. Die unter einem Defizit leidenden Grundbetriebe versuchen mitunter durch die Aufnahme von zahlenden Praktikanten einerseits ihre Finanzen zu verbessern, andererseits ihre Arbeiten zu intensivieren. Aber auch hier muss festgestellt werden, dass ziemlich enge Grenzen gesetzt sind und dass sich manches Projekt, das bereits verwirklicht war oder unmittelbar vor der Verwirklichung stand, an dem Widerstand politischer Instanzen zerschlagen hat.

So ist z.B. die geeignetste solcher Ausbildungsstaetten das juedische Erziehungsheim in Wolzig bei Berlin bereits kurze Zeit nach der Machtergreifung der Regierung Hitler von der S.A. besetzt worden; die Zoeglinge wurden in ein Konzentrationslager gebracht, wo man sie nach etwa 8 Wochen entliess, die Erzieher wurden in Schutzhaft gebracht, wo sie ebenfalls 2 Monate lang gehalten wurden. Die Besetzung des Hauses erfolgte mit der Begruendung, dass es Mittelpunkt kommunistischer Betaetigung gewesen sei. (Die Begruendung wurde zum Teil dadurch geleistet, dass Waffen von Seiten der S.A. in das Haus eingebracht wurden um dann entdeckt zu werden, zum anderen Teil, dass von den Jugendlichen im Konzentrationslager Aussagen unter Schloegen erpresst wurden, die die Erzieher im kommunistischen Sinne bekasten sollten.) Das Haus mit seinem Werkstaetten und seinen fuer Lehrzwecke sehr geeigneten Landwirtschaftsbesitz wird jetzt als S.A.-Kaserne benutzt. Die Errichtung einer landwirtschaftlichen Ausbildungsstaette in der Naehel wurde von einem Beiter der S.A. mit der Begruendung abgelehnt, dass auch dieses Gebiet fuer Exerzierzwecke der S.A. gebraucht werde.

Dabei muss festgehalten werden, dass die Behoerden an und fuer sich den Umschichtungsbestrebungen mit Verstaendnis und Achtung gegenueber stehen. Wiederholt tauchen in Verhandlungen mit Behoerden Forderungen auf, die dahin gehen, dass, wenn man den Juden schon die Moeglichkeit des Fortkommens in ihren Berufen nimmt, man verpflichtet sei, die Umschichtung in andere Berufe zu unterstuetzen. Allerdings steht auch hinter diesen verhaeltnismaessig wohlwollenden Ausserungen die Erwartung, dass die Ausgebildeten dann ihren Beruf nicht in Deutschland, sondern in Ausland ausueben werden.

Der zahlenmaessigen Umfang der in der Umschichtung und Ausbildung befindlichen Personen, mag durch folgende Ziffern angegeben werden.

Seit dem 1.4.33 befinden sich neu in Kollektiv-Ausbildungsstaetten handwerklicher Art etwa 500 Personen, in den Einzelstellen etwa 800 Personen. In der landwirtschaftlichen Ausbildung befinden sich in Kollektiv-Ausbildungsstaetten etwa 600 Personen, in Einzelstellen etwa 400 Personen.

Hinsichtlich dieser Zahlen ist zu beachten, dass sie lediglich einen Anfang des Umschichtungswerkes darstellen, der unter dem Mangel der Ausbildungsstellen (und der noch nicht restlos geklaerten Sicherung der Ausbildungsunternehmungen) empfindlich leidet.

Im Budget des Zentralausschusses sind fuer die Zeit vom 1.9. bis 31.12.33 Mk 375000.- fuer die Zwecke der Berufsumschichtung vorgesehen. Hierzu kommt noch ein Betrag von Mk 180000.--, der von den Gemeinden hierfuer bereitgestellt wird.

Die Durchschnittskosten der Berufsumschichtung pro Person belaufen sich auf etwa Mk 50.- monatlich, d.h. fuer 4 Monate Mk. 200.--. Die Summe von 540000.- Mk reicht daher fuer 2700 Personen aus, die aus oeffentlichen Mitteln unterhalten werden koennen. Man kann annehmen, dass etwa ein Drittel der Umschichtenden aus eigenen Mitteln oder aus den Mitteln ihrer Eltern die Kosten fuer die Umschichtung aufbringen koennen. Aus diesen Zahlen ergibt sich, dass hoch nicht genug Ausbildungsstellen geschaffen sind, um auch nur die vorhandenen, nicht sehr erheblichen Mittel auszunutzen.

Im Augenblick ist in Deutschland eine grosse Aktion im Gange, die insbesondere in den einzelnen Teilen des Reichs die Bestrebungen fuer die Umschichtung sehr intensiviert.

ren wird. Es ist bestimmt damit zu rechnen, dass im Laufe dieser Aktion die vorhandenen Mittel nicht nur in vollem Umfange in Anspruch genommen, sondern nicht einmal ausreichen werden. Es muss dabei die Frage offen bleiben, ob es sich nicht am Ende dieser Aktion zeigen wird, dass ein Teil der hier zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel ausserhalb Deutschlands verbleiben muss, um so allmählich den Schwerpunkt der Ausbildung in das Ausland zu verlagern.

Berufsumschichtung ausserhalb Deutschlands

Die Bestrebungen fuer die Berufsumschichtung in Auslande ermangeln noch sehr einiger Organisation, mit Ausnahme derjenigen Besterbung, die vom Hechalutz mit grossen Erfolge unternommen werden, und neuen Plaenen, die in letzter Zeit vorgebracht worden sind.

Es ist daher in Deutschland der Gedanke aufgetaucht, bei den einzelnen Komitees im Auslande und zwar moeglichst fuer jedes Land einen besonderen Beauftragten fuer die Fragen der Berufsumschichtung zu bestellen, der im Zusammenhang mit den Komitees einmal die Frage der Berufsumschichtung unter den Fluechtlingen, die in seinem Lande vorhanden sind, studiert. Sobald ein solcher Ueberblick ueber die Moeglichkeiten der Berufsausbildung gewonnen waere, koennten die fuer die Ausbildung in Frage kommenden Menschen auf die verschiedenen Laender verteilt, und koennte in s-besondere auch ein Gesamtbudget fuer die Berufsumschichtung in- und ausserhalb Deutschlands geschaffen werden.

Das haette auch zur Folge, dass nicht einzelne Interessen sich bei der Beschaffung der Ausbildungsstellen "Ueberbieten", d.h., die Preise in die Hoehe treiben. Es ist haeufig beobachtet worden, dass in Gemeinden, in denen die Ausbildung z.B. in bauerlichen Betrieben ohne jeden Zuschuss durchgefuehrt werden koennte, ploetzlich erhebliche Zuschuesse geleistet werden mussten, weilsich Interessenten gefunden hatten, die nur um Stellen zu bekommen, sich zur Zahlung dieser Zuschuesse bereit erklart hatten.

Gelingt die Zentralisierung bei den Baauftragten fuer Ausbildungsfragen, sodass niemand Ausbildungsstellen ohne Wissen und Wollen der Beauftragten bzw. des Komitees werben darf, so ist eine einheitliche Gestaltung der Ausbildungsbedingungen moeglich. Hierdurch koennen erhebliche Summen gespart werden. (Zur Klarstellung sei hervorgehoben, dass sowohl aus devisenrechtlichen als auch aus wirtschaftlichen Gruenden eine Finanzierung der Ausbildung ausserhalb Deutschlands durch die deutsche Juden nur in der Form moeglich ist, dass die zahlungsfahigen Eltern die Kosten der Ausbildung ihrer Kinder im Ausland zahlen, dass aber eine Ueberweisung von in Deutschland durch Sammlungen aufgebrachte Mittel in das Ausland unmoeglich ist).

c) Arbeitsvermittlung

Nebender Berufsumschichtung spielt die Arbeitsvermittlung eine Grundrolle. Nach dem deutschen Gesetz ist die Arbeitsvermittlung ausser den oeffentlichen Arbeitsnachweisen nur den gene migten charitativen Arbeitsnachweisen moeglich. Die Genehmigung neuer charitativer Arbeitsnachweise ist schon seit dem Jahre 1930 nicht mehr erfolgt. Arbeitsvermittlung ohne Genehmigung ist strafbar.

In Deutschland bestand schon vor dem Ereignissen ein wenn auch nicht lueckenloses, so doch einigermassen brauchbares Netz von Arbeitsnachweisen. Es liegt in der Natur der Sache, dass die bestehenden Arbeitsnachweise den sehr vermehrten Aufgaben nicht ohne weiteres gewachsen waren und gewachsen sind. Die Arbeitsnachweise werden von einer staendig wach enden Zahl von Menschen in Anspruch genommen. Man denke nur an die staendig wachsende Zahl von entlassenen Angestellten.

Es duerften seit dem 1.4.33 etwa 20000 bis 25000 Angestellte erwarbslos geworden sein. Die Angestellten der Behoerden oeffentlich rechtlicher Korporationen, Privatunternehmungen unter behoerdlichem Einfluss sind fast restlos ausgeschaltet worden.

Es duerfte nicht zu pessimistisch gerechnet sein, wenn von den etwa 90000 kaufmaennischen Angestellten vor dem 1.4.33 in Kuerze etwa die Haelfte aus dem Beruf verdraengt sein wird.

Die Lage der entlassenen Angestellten ist insofern sehr erschwert, als sie lediglich auf den Bezug der oeffentlichen Arbeitslosenunterstuetzung angewiesen sind und die Unterstuetzung nicht erhalten, die ihnen auf Grund jahrelanger Zugehoerigkeit und Beitragszahlung zu den Berufsverbaenden an sich zustand. Es ist klar, dass diese Zahlen von entlassenen Angestellten nur zu einem kleinen Teil in den Arbeitsprozess zurueckgebracht werden kann. Der uebrige Teil wird gaenzlich pauperisiert, zur Auswanderung oder zu Berufen gezwungen, die den wirtschaftlichen Antisemitismus des National-Sozialismus noch verstaerken. Eine grosse Anzahl von ihnen versucht durch Uebernahme von Vertretungen ohne festes Gehalt, also ohne Verpflichtung fuer den Arbeitgeber das Leben zu fristen, ungeachtet der Schwierigkeit, dass in vielen Teilen Deutschlands juedische Vertreter und Hausierer mit Hunden von den Bauernhoeften gehetzt werden.

Es zeigt sich hier der tragische Prozess, dass der juedische Angestellte, der aus dem normalen Arbeitsverhaeltnis verdraengt wird, und der lebenslaenglich auf ein normales Arbeitsverhaeltnis verzichten muss, in haendlerische Zwischenformen verdraengt wird, die die Quellen fuer neuen Antisemitismus sind. Abgesehen von den Angestellten nehmen aber die ehemaligen Selbststaendigen und Beanten die Arbeitsnachweise in Anspruch. Es waere strafbarer Optimismus, wenn man hoffen wuerde, dass auch nur ein nennenswerter Prozentsatz der entlassenen Angestellten und Beanten durch die juedischen Arbeitsnachweise wieder in normale Arbeit gebracht werden koennten.

III. Schulen

Die Gruendung neuer Schulen ist eine der dringendsten Aufgaben der Deutschen Jugend. Die Notwendigkeit, eine grosse Zahl, wenn moeglich die Mehrzahl der juedischen Schueler und Schuelerinnen in juedische Schulen zu ueberfuehren, ergibt sich einmal aus dem Gesetz gegen die Ueberfuellung deutscher Schulen und Hochschulen vom 25.4.33 dessen volle Durchfuehrung noch im Winterhalbjahr erfolgen und immerhin zum Ausscheiden zahlreicher juedischer Schulkinder aus hoererem Schulen Anlass geben duerfte.

Dieses Gesetz allein bietet aber nur den geringen Grund fuer die Schaffung neuer juedischer Schulen. Entscheidend hierfuer ist vielmehr die Tatsache, dass die soziale Situation der juedischen Jugend in Deutschland in den allgemeinen Schulen immer unhaltbarer werden muss. Die rein aeusserliche Behandlung juedischer Schueler mag dabei durchaus unverändert geblieben sein und zu irgendwelchen Beschwerden keinen Anlass geben. Aus dem Erziehungsziel der deutschen Schule, wie es vom Reichsinnenministerium bereits verschiedentlich proklamiert worden ist - es sei nur auf die Richtlinien fuer den Geschichtsunterricht und die neu eingefuehrte Rassenkunde hingewiesen - ergibt sich ohne weiteres, dass die juedischen Schueler ausserhalb der lebendigen Schulgemeinschaft stehen muessen. Die Jugend aber empfindet nichts so schwer, wie Ausschluss und Isolierung. Der einzige Weg, die juedische Jugend in Deutschland vor diesen Konflikten, die sich fuer ihr gesamtes Leben verhaengnisvoll auswirken mussten, zu bewahren, besteht in der Beschaffung eigener juedischer Schulen, in denen sie allein die noetige Schulgemeinschaft und eine Erziehung finden, kann, die ihr den notwendigen Halt gibt. Die neue juedische Schule muss erstens mit Ruecksicht auf die notwendige Berufsausbildung der deutschen Juden nach der handwerkshaftlichen und landwirtschaftlichen Seite durch Werkunterricht und kaufmaennischen Fachunterricht und zweitens mit Ruecksicht auf die zu erwartende Auswanderung eines Teils der juedischen Jugend durch fremdspraechlichen Unterricht und vertieft Pflege des Hebraeischen errichtet werden. Man hofft, die behoerliche Genehmigung fuer diesen neuen Schultypus erlangen zu koennen. Die Aufbringung der Kosten wird in den Grossgemeinden ohne Zuschuesse aus zentralen Mitteln durchgefuehrt werden muessen. Man ist in Deutschland ueberzeugt, dass dies mit Hilfe der Gemeinden und der Elternschaft gelingen wird. Die eigene Leistungsfahigkeit der deutschen Juden muss hiernit bis zum Aeussersten angespannt werden. Wenn alle Grossgemeinden die Finanzierung des neuen Schulwerks selbst bewerkstelligen muessen, so ist man auf Grund eingehender Feststellungen und jahrelanger Kenntnis ueber die Verhaeltnisse in den mittleren und kleinen Gemeinden der Ansicht, dass diese Gemeinden sich nur zum geringen Teil an den Kosten der Neueinrichtung beteiligen koennen, weil sie kaum noch in der Lage sind, ihre bisherigen Gemeindeeinrichtungen zu erhalten und ihre Beamten angemessen zu besolden. In diesen Gemeinden muss man zu-naechst versuchen, die Elternschaft durch Gruendung von Eltern und Schulvereinen zu aktivieren, um auf diesem Wege ^{den}zusatzliche Mittel zu beschaffen. Der ueberwiegende Teil der Kosten wird aber in all diesen Faellen aus den zentralen Mitteln bereitgestellt werden muessen. Das gilt besonders fuer die ersten Monate. Man erwartet, dass, wenn erst die neuen Schulen geschaffen sind, es dann leichter sein wird, eine erhoehte Beteiligung der Elternschaft und der Gemeinden herbeizufuehren.

Von den Grossgemeinden Berlin, Breslau, Frankfurt a/M, Koeln, Hamburg, Leipzig, Muenchen abgesehen, gibt es insgesamt

rd. 50 Gemeinden,

in denen eine genuegende Zahl juedischer Schulkinder vorhanden ist, die die Gruendung einer juedischen Volksschule rechtfertigen.

Daneben will man in rd. 40 Gemeinden

in denen bereits juedische Volksschulen bestehen, den Ausbau dieser Schulen um mehrere Klassen (Bisher handelte es sich vielfach um 1 bis 3 klassige Volksschulen) vornehmen.

Es muss fuer diese Schulwerk mit folgenden Kosten gerechnet werden:

a) Laufender Monatsbedarf

50 neue Schulen	M 57500.--
40 auszubauende Schulen	22500.--
	<u>M 80000.--</u>

b) einmalige Errichtungskosten

50 neue Schulen	M 100000.--
40 auszubauende Schulen	40000.--
	<u>M 140000.--</u>

Man rechnet damit, dass etwa 40 % d.h. rund 30000 M der laufenden Ausgaben durch Schulgelder gedeckt werden. Weitere rund 20000.-M duerften von den beteiligten Synagogengemeinden und durch freiwillige oder feste Beitraege der Schul- und Elternvereine aufzubringen sein. Es verbleibt dann ein monatlicher Zuschussbedarf von

Mk 30.000.--

mit dem bis auf weiteres als Minimalbetrag fuer das vollausgebaute Schulwerk gerechnet werden kann. Da in den ersten Monaten des Winterhalbjahres nicht die Gruendung aller geplanten Schulen erfolgen wird, bezw, saemtliche vorgesehenen Schulen ausgebaut werden, wird in den ersten Monaten fuer den laufenden Bedarf ein geringerer Betrag erforderlich sein. Dafuer werden aber gerade zu Beginn des neuen Schulwerkes die einmaligen Aufwendungen faellig. Man hat daher fuer die insgesamt fuer Schulzwecke bis zum Ende des Kalenderjahres zur Verfuegung gestellten Mk 140000.-- einen Betrag von Rm 90000.-- fuer das neue Schulwerk bereit gestellt.

Neben der Gruendung neuer Schulen in den groesseren Gemeinden war in Aussicht genommen worden in allen Provinzen Bezirkssammelschulen, die mit Internaten verbunden sein sollten, zu errichten. Leider sind diese Plaene, wie wuensenswert ihre Durchfuehrung auch waere, heute noch nicht spruchreif, weil man bei der heutigen Lage der Dinge einfach die Moeglichkeit nicht sieht, die hierfuer noetigen Gelder aufzubringen. Der Plan der Gruendung dieser Schulen ist darum vorlaeufig fallen gelassen; stattdessen wird man die juedischen Schulkinder der kleinen und kleinsten Gemeinden den in den groesseren Staedten der betreffenden Provinz zu errichtenden juedischen Schulen zuefuehren. Durch die Unterbringung dieser Kinder in individuellen juedischen Familien wird es in vielen Faellen noeglich sein, die materielle Lage dieser Familien etwas zu erleichtern; dieser Vorteil wiegt in geringerem Masse gegen die bedauerliche Noetwendigkeit auf, Kinder den groesseren Staedten zuzufuehren.

Im Budget sind fuer das Schulwerk vorgesehen: Mk. 220.000.--
45.000.-- aus inlaendischen Mitteln,
175.000.-- aus auslaendischen Mitteln.

Es handelt sich dabei nur um die zentralen Mittel, die innerhalb der Gemeinden aufgebracht, betraechtlich groesseren Mittel sind dabei nicht beruecksichtigt.

IV. Die Lage in den Gemeinden.

Die juedischen Gemeinden Deutschlands, die auf Grund von Gesetzen aus der Mitte des vorigen Jahrhunderts Koerperschaften des oeffentlichen Rechts sind, der jeder in ihrem Bezirk geborene und wohnhafte Jude Kraft Gesetzes angehört, sind von Ausnahmen abgesehen Einheitsgemeinden, d.h. fuer ein bestimmtes Gebiet gibt es in der Regel nur eine Gemeinde.

Die Gemeinden unterliegen staatlicher Aufsicht. Die Vorstandsmitglieder der Gemeinde beduerfen der Bestaetigung durch die staatliche Aufsichtsbehoerden.

Die Gemeinden sind mit dem Recht der Steuerhoheit ausgestattet. Sie haben das Recht, Gemeindesteuern zu erheben. Als Grundlage hierzu werden den Gemeinden vom Staat die Steuerlisten offengelegt. Der Staat uebernimmt auch auf Wunsch die Einziehung der Gemeindesteuern unter Zuhilfenahme der staatlichen Zwangsmittel.

Die Gemeindesteuern werden nach bestimmten Prozentsaetzen der staatlichen Steuern erhoben. Frueher wurde durchschnittlich 10 Prozent der staatlichen Einkommenssteuer als juedische Gemeindesteuer erhoben. Inzwischen ist einmal der Prozentsatz bis auf 80 und 90 Prozent der staatlichen Einkommensteuer in einzelnen Gemeinden erhoeht worden (In Berlin betraegt er allerdings gegenwaertig nur 14 Prozent gegen frueher 10 Prozent). Ausserdem werden aber Zuschlaege zur Vermoegenssteuer und in Baden und Bayern auch noch Zuschlaege zu saemtlichen anderen Steuern z.B. auch Gewerbesteuer erhoben.

Die Steuerkraft der Gemeinden ist durch die Ausuebung der Massnahmen durch die Reichsregierung ausserordentlich stark gesunken. Kleinere Gemeinden sind durch den Fortzug der groesseren Steuerzahler in einem vorher nie gekannten Masse notleidend geworden. Lehrer und Kultusbeamte in diesen Gemeinden muessen entlassen werden, die Wohlfahrtspflege auf das geringste Mass beschraenkt werden.

Es gibt einzelne Gemeinden, in denen 3 bis 4 Personen die gesamten Lasten der Gemeindearbeit, wie das Gehalt von Lehrern, Predigern, Erhalt-^{ung} der Synagogen und Friedhoefen, zu tragen haben. Nebenbei sei auf die Not der juedischen Schaechter hingewiesen, die durch das Schaechtverbot brotlos geworden sind. In den Mittelgemeinden und Grossgemeinden, deren Steuerkraft im wesentlichen auf den gehobenen Mittelstand beruhten, sind ebenfalls erhebliche Schwierigkeiten eingetreten durch die wirtschaftliche Zerstoeerung des Mittelstandes, der ~~der~~ leistungsfahigste Teil bis dahin, die selbstaendigen Akademiker, Aerzte und Rechtsanwaelte waren.

In demselben Masse, wie die Steuerkraft der Gemeinden sich senkt, wachsen die Anforderungen an die Gemeinde. Viele der Menschen, die bis dahin zu den Gemeindeaufgaben durch ihre Steuern beitrugen, nehmen jetzt die Gemeinde als Gesuchtsstelle in Anspruch. Hinzu kommt die weitere Belastung, die sich aus der Landflucht der Juden fuer die Grossgemeinden ergibt. Unter dem gesellschaftlichen, politischen und wirtschaftlichen Druck verlassen viele Juden, die bis dahin einzeln oder in mehreren Familien in kleineren Staedten wohnten, diese Staedte und sind mitunter selbst dann, wenn sie noch gewisse kleinere Moeglichkeiten in den Staedten hatten nicht zu bewegen, in ihre Heimatsorte zurueckzugehen. Es sei hier an die Staedte in Hessen und Franken mit sogenannten Ortsverboten erinnert, die nicht ortsangehoerige Juden nicht betreten duerfen. Die Juden in den kleinen Gemeinden sind zum groessten Teil Eigentuemmer kleiner bebauter Grundstuecke. Durch die Zerstoeerung ihrer Existenz sind sie nicht in der Lage, ihre Hypothekenzinsen und oeffentliche Lasten fuer die Grundstuecke aufzubringen, sodass eine Fuelle solcher Grundstuecke und Geschaefte zur oeffentlichen Versteigerung kommen. Hierbei werden nur Preise erzielt, die aeusserstenfalls dazu ausreichen, die auf den Grundstuecken ruhenden Lasten zu tilgen, nicht aber um den Eigentuemern die Mittel fuer den Aufbau neuer Existenzen zur Verfuegung zu stellen.

Auf die Preise drueckt wesentlich der Umstand, dass die Interessenten wissen, dass die juedischen Verkaeuer verkaufen muessen, dass es sich um Zwangsverkaeufe handelt. Auf diese Weise geht ein erheblicher Teil des in Deutschland befindlichen juedischen Vermoegens verloren, die Rueckwirkung auf die Steuerleistungen und damit auf die finanzielle Lage der Gemeinden beduerfen keiner besonderen Erlaeuterung.

V. Die Finanzierung des Hilfswerk durch die Gemeinden.

Die Finanzierung des Hilfswerk seit dem 1.4.33 ist in erster Linie durch die Gemeinde erfolgt. Um eine Vorstellung von den Leistungen der Gemeinden auf dem Gebiete der

Wohlfahrtspflege zu geben sei angefuert, dass fuer das Etatjahr 1932, d.h. vom 1.4.32 bis 31.3.33 neun Millionen Mark in den Etats der Gemeinden vorhanden waren. In dieser Summe sind auch die Ausgaben fuer die sogenannte offene Fuersorge (Wohlfahrtsunterstuetzung) als auch fuer die halboffene Fuersorge (Kindergarten, Kinderhorte, Tagesheime) als auch fuer die geschlossene Fuersorge (Krankenhaeuser, Altersheime, Waisenhaeuser, Kinderheime, Erziehungsheime usw.) enthalten.

Neben diesen Etatmitteln sind seit dem 1.4. bis zum 31.8.33 durch Sondersammlungen fuer Zwecke der Nothilfe in den einzelnen Gemeinden etwa Mk.1.300.000.- aufgebracht worden. Die Sammlungen in den Gemeinden stellen einmalige nicht beliebig wiederholbare, besonders grosse Anstrengungen dar.

Daneben laufen die Sammlungen der zentralen Institutionen, die in der Zeit vom 1.4.33 bis 31.8.33 etwa Mk.300.000.- gebracht hat. Bei der Wuerdigung dieser Betraege muss beruecksichtigt werden, dass bei hoechster Anstrengung derartige Leistungen in Zukunft aus dem verarmenden deutschen Judentum selbst bei Erhoehung der Opferbereitschaft der einzelnen nicht mehr zu erhalten sein werden. Auf der anderen Seite waechst, wie aus dem Bericht ueber die wirtschaftliche Lage hervorgeht, die Notwendigkeit der Unterstuetzung von Tag zu Tag.

Die Anforderungen auf allen Gebieten sind enorm gestiegen. Die Gemeinden- und Staatssubvention an juedischen Institutionen sind gaenzlich gestrichen worden, soweit es sich um Zuschuesse zu den Anstalten als solche handelt, Zuschuesse fuer die einzelnen Pflegelinge sind teilweise bestehen geblieben.

Juden koennen noch Arbeitslosenunterstuetzung beziehen; jedoch werden Abfindungen bei Entlassungen abgerechnet. Da allgemein nach 8 Wochen Anspruch auf ALU (Arbeitslosenunterstuetzung) aufhoert, und nur in Ausnahmefaelen auf bis hoechstens 26 Wochen veraengert wird, kommt es also praktisch darauf hinaus, dass Juden, die bei Entlassungen noch 1 oder 2 Monate Abfindungsgehalt bekommen, waehrend dieser Zeit nicht stempeln koennen.

Nach Aufhoeren der ALU faengt die Wohlfahrtsunterstuetzung an. Diese wird jetzt mehr und mehr durch oeffentliche Arbeiten abgeloeset; zu diesen werden Juden nur in ganz geringem Umfange zugelassen; werden sie zugelassen, so sind fuer die Juden meistens die Arbeitsbedingungen und die Behandlung so, dass sie sich nicht behaupten koennen. Es wird ihnen alsdann wegen Arbeitsverweigerung die Unterstuetzung entzogen, und sie fallen der juedischen Wohltatigkeit anheim. Die Anforderungen an die juedischen Gemeinden sind also so gross, dass eigentlich alle gewaehrten Unterstuetzungen notgedrungen unzureichend sind.

Besonders schwer ist die Lage der juedischen Auslaender. In einigen Laendern wie Bayern, Baden werden Auslaender ueberhaupt nicht unterstuetzt. Diese Praxis bestand schon vor der nationalen Revolution. Anderswo koennen Auslaender zwar Unterstuetzung in Anspruch nehmen, werden aber, sobald sie unterstuetzt werden, als laestige Auslaender ausgewiesen. Daran aendert nicht die Tatsache, dass die Auslaender zum Teil jahrelang ihren Wohnsitz in Deutschland haben und auch einen langen Zeitraum hindurch ihre Steuern gezahlt haben. Die Auswanderung gerade auslaendischer Hilfsbeduerftiger ist daher besonders gross. Es handelt sich dabei meistens um Ostjuden. Es kommen Faelle vor, wie z.B. vor kurzem in Frankfurt, wo etwa 500 ostjuedische Familien von jeder Unterstuetzung ausgeschlossen waren. Hier haben schliesslich die Gemeinden notduerftigst geholfen. Sollte durch den Umbau des Unterstuetzungssystems die Wohlfahrtsunterstuetzung an die juedischen Inlaender nicht mehr gezahlt werden, so wuerden Notstaende entstehen, die alles bisherige weit in den Schatten stellen. Die Aufwendungen der oeffentlichen Bezirksfuersorgeverbaende (Stadtgemeinden) auf dem Gebiete der Wohlfahrtsunterstuetzung fuer Juden werden mit etwa 12 Millionen Mark ^{jaehrlich} zu veraanschlagen sein. Wuerden diese Leistungen ausfallen, so wuerden Aufwendungen erforderlich sein, die groesser sind als alle bisher fuer das Hilfswerk von juedischer Seite aufgebraachten Betraege zusammen.

Die Schwierigkeiten, mit denen die Anstalten zu kaempfen ^{ver-} haben, sind enorm; Pflegegelder sind zwar grundsatzlich nicht gestrichen, aber man weigert Juden die Zustimmung in juedischen Heimen untergebracht zu werden, und stellt ihnen (theoretisch der schlechten Behandlung wegen eben unmoeglich) die Unterbringung in staedtischen Anstalten anheim. Verweigert man diese, dann werden in juedischen Heimen keine Pflegegelder mehr gezahlt.

Hierdurch und durch den starken Rueckgang der Spenden ist die Lage aller Heime desperat.

Juedische Krankenhaeuser, Altersheime und Waisenhaeuser sind absolut mit dem Untergang bedroht.

Organisatorische Zusammenfassung.

Das Schicksal der deutschen Juden draengt gebieterisch nach internationaler Behandlung. Die Nachbarstaaten koennen eine planlose AUSwanderung nicht aufnehmen. Die eigentlichen Schwierigkeiten stehen erst bevor, weil die bisherigen Auswanderer noch garnicht die grosse Masse darstellen, die nach aussen streben und allmaehlich erst in Bewegung kommen. Bisher sind nur die persoendlich gefaehrdeten, die nervoes gewordenen oder wohlhabenden Juden ausgewandert, wohl auch diejenigen, die ihre Existenz ^{sofort} verloren haben oder nichts zu verlieren hatten. Jetzt wird die Zukunftsfrage fuer alle diejenigen aktuell, die als Beamte, Angestellte und scheinbar selbstaendige der freien Berufe (Anwaelte, Aerzte, Kuenstler und Schriftsteller) in diesen Monaten ihre Existenz endgueltig, ohne jede Aussicht auf Aenderung einbuessen und nun an den Verbrauch ihrer Ersparnisse gehen. Fuer die grosse Zahl der im oeffentlichen Dienst beschaeftigten Beamten und Angestellten endet Kraft Gesetzes spaetestens am 1.1.34 die Gehaltszahlung, vielfach schon frueher und nur ausnahmsweise werden juedische Beamten eine Pension bekommen, da es ihnen gerade meistens an der zehnjaehrigen Beamtenzeit als Pensionsvoraussetzung fehlen wird. Fuer die aus der Sozialversicherung schon seit Monaten entfernten Aerzte (von den bekannten Ausnahmen abgesehen) endet am 1.10. ihre Zulassung zur privaten Krankenversicherung (ausser fuer juedische Patienten). Die Aerzte werden durch den stillen oder offenen Boykott und durch den Verlust der gleichgeschalteten Unternehmungen immer mehr geschaedigt. Die Angestellten werden weiterhinausgedraengt, besonders auch als Folge der Gleichschaltung der grossen Handelsunternehmungen (Warenhaeuser, Grossbanken usw.) und koennen auch von der Anzahl immer kleiner werdenden juedischen Arbeitgebern nur schwer gehalten werden. Die Errichtung gesetzlicher Zwangsorganisationen fuer Presse, Film, Theater, Rundfunk mit dem Ausschluss der Juden, sowie dem Ausschluss der Juden aus allen Arbeitnehmerverbaendenengt unmittelbar und mittelbar die Existenzmoeglichkeit der Juden immer weiter ein. Schliesslich geht auch der offene und stille Boykott der juedischen selbstaendigen Geschaefsinhaber, besonders in den Mittelstaedten, Kleinstaedten und auf dem Lande stets weiter. Rechnet man die moralische Situation hinzu, die alle Juden gleichmaessig trifft, aber ausserhalb der Grossstaedte sich besonders auswirkt, so erkennt man die Momente, die die jeder Berufsaussicht beraubte Jugend und die aus dem Beruf gedraengten Juden beiderlei Geschlechts zur Auswanderung treiben, und zugleich den aelteren Personen, die Dank der Ueberalterung der deutschen Juden besonders zahlreich sind, den bisherigen Ernahrer rauben. Sogleich erzeugt diese materielle und ideelle Lage in weiten Kreisen des deutsche Judentums eine absolute Verzweiflungsstimmung. Jede Hilfsaktion gegenueber der hier skizzierten Lage, die auch nur ein klein wenig wirksam sein soll, muss bei dem strotzenden Zustand des internationalen Arbeitsmarktes international sein und die vorhandenen Moeglichkeiten der Unterbringung der deutschen Juden in frueheren und neuen Berufen sorgfaeltig aufspueren, die Kraefte so planmaessig wie moeglich verteilen, die Berufsumschichtung so rationell und schnell wie moeglich vornehmen, die Kinder und Alten, soweit angaengig, den Ernahrern waehrend der Zeit deren eigener neuer Existenzsuche abnehmen.

Dazu kommt eine gewisse Ruestung fuer den Fall etwaiger Katastrophen in Deutschland, die den bei guenstiger Entwicklung Jahre beanspruchenden Liquidationsprozess der deutschen Juedenheit weiter unvorstellbar komplizieren wuerden.

Die ganze Arbeit erfordert eine konzentrierte und zentralisierte Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Zentrale der deutschen Juden und einem die ausserdeutsche Hilfsaktion zusammenfassenden staendigen Buero, in dem unter auslaendischem Vorsitz auslaendische und deutsche Juden zusammen arbeiten muessten. Dadurch ist die staendige Zusammenarbeit zwischen den auslaendischen Komites untereinander und zugleich mit Deutschland allein gewaehrleistet.

Das Buero unterhaelt die alleinige Verbindung mit den in Betracht kommenden deutschen Stellen. Jeder Verkehr mit anderen Stellen soll seitens der deutschen Gemeinden unterbleiben. Die Organisation ist moeglichst einfach zu halten, neben dem Vorsitzenden und den Vertretern der Laender sind einige wenige nichtdeutsche und deutsche Angestellten erforderlich und neben eine Finanz- und Pressestelle und Archiv. Die Finanzierung des Bueros erfolgt zunaechst durch die errichtenden Stellen (oder Stelle), nachher durch Umlage auf alle beteiligten Laender einschliesslich Deutschlands.

Das Buero zieht so schnell wie moeglich die Komites aller uebrigen Laender in seinen Bereich und wirkt zugleich auf eine Zentralisierung der Hilfsaktion in jedem einzelnen Lande nach gleichen organisatorischen Grundsuetzen hin.

Das Buero leistet seine Arbeit nach modernen, sozialpolitischen Grundsuetzen. Im einzelnen ergeben sich etwa folgende Aufgaben:

- I. a) Zusammenfassung der Emigrantenfeststellung nach Zahl, Alter, Beruf, Geschlecht usw.
- b) Klarstellung der sozialen Gliederung, Berufsunfaehigkeit, Erwerbslosigkeit usw. der noch in Deutschland lebenden Juden.
- c) Foerderung der Errichtung von Lehrlingswerkstaetten unter sorgfaeltiger Beruecksichtigung der in den einzelnen Laendern, besonders in Palaestina erwuenschten Berufsarten.
- d) Feststellung von Berufsmoeglichkeiten fuer Berufstaetige im alten und verwandten Beruf oder im neuerlernten Beruf. (Arbeitsstellen, finanzielle Beteiligung, selbstaendige Arbeit.)
- d) Foerderung der Errichtung von landwirtschaftlichen Kollektivbetrieben.
- e) Foerderung von Kinderunterbringung.
- g) Reine Fuersorge insbesondere fuer Fluechtlinge bei katastrophalen Ereignissen.
- h) Konzentration der finanziellen Kraefte
- i) Zusammenarbeit mit dem Voelkerbund.

II. Dem Buero liegt ferner die Etatisierung des gesamten Hilfswerkes in den verschiedenen Laendern und die Leistung der Sammelaktion ob. Sollte die Uebertragung dieser beiden Aufgaben auf das Buero anfangs noch nicht zu erreichen sein, so liegt es dem Buero ob, einen Finanzausgleich zwischen den verschiedenen Laendern herbeizufuehren. Hierbei muss erreicht werden, dass unbeachtlich der zufaelligen geografischen Lage zu Deutschland oder der leichteren oder schweren Einreisebedingung gerechte Verteilung der Lasten des Hilfserks herbeigefuehrt wird.

S T A T I S T I C S.

According to subject, academic rank and urgency after the enquiry of the 10th of August 1933.

Faculty or Subject.	Prof. o.exo.	Private lecturer	Assis- tants.	Prof. o.exo.	Priv. lect.	Assis- tants.	Total ur.nurg.	Absolute total
	<u>U r g e n t</u>			<u>N o t u r g e n t.</u>				
Chemistry	- 1	5	7	5 9	5	14	13 33	46
Mathematics	- 3	7	7	7 4	4	1	17 16	33
Physics	- 2	4	8	4 -	9	7	14 20	34
Technic.	1 4	1	10	1 -	1	-	16 2	18
Biology	- 1	1	4	- 3	-	-	6 3	9
Natural Sciences	1 11	18	36	17 16	19	22	66 74	140
Medicine:								
Physiology	- -	1	3	1 11	4	2	4 18	22
Serology	- 3	1	1	2 4	2	4	5 12	17
Pharmacology	- 1	-	1	1 1	-	1	2 3	5
Röntgenology	- -	1	1	- 1	-	4	2 5	7
Chirurgy	- -	1	-	- 3	-	2	1 5	6
Internal Med.-	2	5	6	1 10	2	2	13 15	28
Neurology	- 5	5	1	1 2	1	2	11 6	17
Dermatology	- 1	4	-	- 4	-	-	5 4	9
Gynaecology	- 2	-	-	- -	-	-	2 -	2
Childr.treatm.	- 1	1	4	- 3	1	-	6 4	10
Throat, Nose	- 1	-	1	- -	-	-	2 -	2
Oculistes	- -	-	-	- -	1	-	- 1	1
Dentistry	1 -	-	1	- 1	-	-	2 1	3
Hist.of Med.	- 1	-	-	- -	-	-	1 -	1
Techn.Ass.	- -	-	3	- -	-	-	3 -	3
Medicine	1 17	19	22	6 39	11	17	59 74	133
Law:	5 -	3	3	5 6	3	6	11 20	31
National economics:	1 8	4	6	5 6	6	8	19 25	44
Carry forward	8 36	44	67	33 67	39	53	155 193	348

S T A T I S T I C S (contd.)

According to subject, academic rank and urgency after the enquiry of the 10th of August 1933.

Faculty or Subject.	Prof. o.exo.	Private lecturer	Assis- tants	Prof. o.exo.	Priv. lect.	Assis- tants	Total ur.nurg.	Absolute total			
	<u>U r g e n t</u>			<u>N o t u r g e n t</u>							
Brought forward	8	36	44	67	33	67	39	53	155	193	348
Philosophical Faculty:											
Philosophy	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	-	5	6	11
Psychology	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	7	6	13
History	-	1	5	-	1	2	2	-	6	5	11
History of Art	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	-	7	5	12
Knowledge of A.	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	4
Philology											
classic	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	8
semitic	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	6	10
romanist.	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	3
germanic .	1	1	1	3	-	-	1	1	7	2	9
slavic.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Indology	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2
Interpreters	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Librarians	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	4
Phil. Faculty	5	10	15	17	13	10	11	8	47	42	89
Total:	13	46	59	84	46	77	50	61	202	235	437

Of 437 cases are 65 not Jewish Non-Aryans = 15%

The number of 437 has since the first of October through estimates grown to 650. From these 650 places have been found for 120. The great difficulties are only starting now.

Budget.

Auf Grund der Verhandlungen in der Plenarsitzung des Zentralausschusses vom 21. August 1933 wird nunmehr in Anlehnung an die bisherigen Vorschlaege des geschaeftsfuehrenden Ausschusses folgendes Budget fuer die Zeit vom 1. September bis 31. Dezember vorgelegt.

1. Wanderung.

a. allgemeine.....	125.000.-	
b. Palaestina-Wanderung	125.000.-	
c. Rueckwanderung.....	50.000.-	
d. Reserve.....	10.000.-	310.000.-

2. Kulturelle Ausgaben.

a. fuer Elementar- und Mittelschulen.....	140.000.-	
b. Rabbinerseminare u. sonstige kuturelle Organisationen.....	30.000.-	
c. Fuer Gemeinde-Beihilfe.....	40.000.-	
d. Reserve.....	10.000.-	220.000.-

3. Wirtschaftliche Hilfe.

a. Arbeitsvermittlung Organisation.....	10.000.-	
b. Gesicherte Kredite	135.000.-	
c. Ungesicherte ".....	90.000.-	
d. Berufsumschichtung	370.000.-	605.000.-

4. Wohlfahrtspflege.

a. Anstalten.....	50.000.-	
b. Tuberkulose.....	15.000.-	
c. Offene Wohlfahrts- pflege..... besonders in Kleingemeinden	125.000.-	
d. durch Wohlfahrtsorganisationen in groeseren Gemeinden.....	15.000.-	
e. Reserve.....	5.000.-	210.000.-

5. Organisation.

Einschliesslich Zentral- ausschuss.....	40.000.-	40.000.-
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6. Reserve.....	35.000.-	35.000.-
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1.420.000.-

7. Berufsumschichtung im Ausland
durch Central British Fund

£ 3.090

E i n n a h m e n:

Central British Fund £ 30.000 -	RM. 420.000.-
American Joint Distribution Committee	" 500.000.-
American Joint Reconstruction Foundation bis	" 100.000.-
Deutsche Sammlung	" 400.000.-
	<u>RM.1.420.000.-</u>

Folgendes Verteilungsschema wird vorgeschlagen:

1.Wanderung. (310.000.-)

.....

	Ausl.Gelder	inl.Gelder
Allgemeine Wanderung Hilfsverein	125.000.-	
Palaestina Wanderung Palaestina Amt	125.000.-	
Kueckwanderung Wanderfuersorge	50.000.-	
Reserve		10.000.-

2.Kulturelle Ausgaben (220.000.-)

Elementar und Mittelschulen	140.000.-	
Rabbinerseminare und sonstiges	15.000.-	15.000.-
Rabbiner, insbes.Kleingemeinden	20.000.-	20.000.-
Reserve		10.000.-

3.Wirtschaftliche Hilfe.

Arbeitsvermittlung	5.000.-	5.000.-
Gesicherte Kredite	100.000.-	35.000.-
Ungesicherte "	45.000.-	45.000.-
Berufsumschichtung	260.000.-	110.000.-

4.Wohlfahrtspflege.

Anstalten	32.500.-	17.500.-
b.Tuberkolose	7.500.-	7.500.-
offene Wohlfahrtspflege	75.000.-	50.000.-
Organisation und Grossgemeinden	5.000.-	10.000.-
Reserve		5.000.-

5.Organisation einschl.Zentral-Ausschuss

40.000.-

6. Reserve

15.000.- 20.000.-

Rm 1.020.000.- 400.000.-

B u d g e t.

- 1.) Bestehende Verpflichtungen: Die noch bestehenden Verpflichtungen an den Hilfsverein, Palaestina-Amt, Wanderfuersorge, und die Betraege, die zur Fortfuehrung der arbeit der Wirtschaftshilfe und anderer Organisationen bis 1. September notwendig sind, werden aus dem Kassenbestand entnommen.
 - 2.) Im Sinne der Darlegung des fruheren Memorandums werden die Betraege des Central British Fund, die earmarked sind, fuer Schulen und Emigration verwandt.
 - 3.) Die American Reconstruction Foundation hat zwar keine feste Verpflichtung fuer den Betrag von 100.000.- uebernommen, aber diesen Betrag in Aussicht gestellt. Die Verwaltung erfolgt durch die Zentralstelle fuer juedische Darlehnskassen gemaess der von ihr mit der Foundation erweiterten Bedingungen.
 - 4.) Im gegenseitigen Einverstaendnis wird der SonderpostenHechaluz fuer Berufsumschichtung in das allgemeine Berufsumschichtungsbudget eingegliedert.
 - 5.) Es wird als notwendig anerkannt, im Rahmen der wirtschaftlichen Hilfe einen erheblichen Betrag fuer ungesicherte Kredite einzusetzen. Diese Kredite duerfen jedoch nicht Wohlfahrtscharakter tragen.
 - 6.) Der fuer Organisation ausgeworfene Betrag kann im einzelnen erst verteilt werden nach Pruefung der Organisationsbudgets der einzelnen Organisationen (Verwaltungsreform).
 - 7.) Verteilung der Zuwendungen zwischen Berlin und Reich werden gemaess besonderer Vereinbarung zwischen Zentralausschuss und den Organisationen, die Traeger der Arbeit sind, vorgenommen.
 - 8.) Es wird ausdruecklich festgestellt, dass der Zentralausschuss in sein Arbeitsgebiet aufgenommen hat die Berufsumschichtung deutscher Juden im Ausland. Fuer diese Zwecke hat auf Anregung des Zentralausschusses der Central British Fund einen Sonderbetrag von £ 3090.- zur Verfuegung gestellt, zur Verteilung an die verschiedenen Organisationen in den verschiedenen Laendern. Der Zentralausschuss seinerseits beteiligt sich an der Finanzierung dieser Berufsumschichtungsbestrebungen im Ausland indirekt
 - a. durch Zuschuesse zu Reisekosten und Zehrgeld,
 - b. durch Bereitstellung von Mitteln fuer notwendige Investitionen, soweit das in Deutschland geschehen kann (Ankauf von Maschinen, Werkzeugen etc.)
- Der Zentralausschuss hat gegenueber den auslaendischen Organisationen seine Bereitwilligkeit erklaert, an der Ueberwachung und Kontrolle dieser Berufsumschichtung im Ausland mitzuwirken.

Der Geschaeftsfuehrende Ausschuss

gez.Dr.Senator

Dr.Tietz

35/230

SECRET.

MEMORANDUM FOR DISCUSSION BY WORLD

CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED BY

BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

The representative Jewish institutions of the countries attending the Conference should be asked to petition the following bodies:-

- (a) their respective governments individually.
- (b) the British Government as mandatory power individually.
- (c) the League of Nations collectively, and through a duly constituted world management committee.
- (d) the German Government collectively.

The petitions should all follow the same lines, roughly as follows:-

Para. I. This will set out in dignified terms the horror with which world Jewry has regarded the fate of its brethren in Germany, but must be couched in such language as to make it possible to arrive at the agreement foreshadowed in the later paragraphs.

Para. II. The German Government should assist the migration of all Jews within its borders, whether German citizens or not:-

- (a) Those who are desired by the German Government to leave.

- (b) Those who wish to leave.

To undertake that no obstacles should be put in the way of such migration, and that as it is understood that this migration is bound to take some time, perhaps 5 years, in the interval a truce should be declared and such regulations brought into force as to enable Jews in Germany to live and no further repressive measures to be taken against them, the Government taking all steps to prevent popular outbreaks

and forbid inflammatory speeches against them.

Para. III. The German Government should agree to the setting up of an International Corporation under the League of Nations functioning in co-operation with the representatives of the German Government, which Corporation should have the right to take over the property and businesses which Jews in Germany choose to place in their hands, on the understanding that these properties will be liquidated and that the proceeds of such liquidation will be transferred over a period of 10 or 20 years to the migrants. These facilities should only be granted to people leaving Germany under the scheme and settling elsewhere. (It might be carefully considered as to whether facilities under this scheme could be extended to people who desire to go anywhere except to Palestine, Trans-Jordan or Syria. The case is materially weakened when other countries are brought in. It is obvious there is no permanent solution in the Jewish problem by merely moving them about from country to country whenever Anti-Semitism becomes virulent. For instance, there will be no benefit in operating such a scheme in order to settle them in Poland or Roumania. The South American countries present much better facilities, but there again the moral claim for migration is far weaker, and in my judgment such schemes as for Brazil and others should be dealt with independently of the international scheme here foreshadowed).

Para. IV. The League of Nations should grant a loan based on:-

(a) the security of the property placed in the hands of the International Corporation in Germany. (They might advance 60 or 70 per cent. of the value of such property).

(b) a separate or additional loan for settlement schemes to be repaid by the settlers over a period.

This loan should amount to £2,000,000. The first loan would depend on the amount of property dealt with by the Corporation.

Para. V. This paragraph should be an appeal to the British Government as mandatory power and the French Government as mandatory power of Syria to make special arrangements and concessions for the settlement of Jews from Germany on a large scale and over a long period. Here Trans-Jordan alone offers sufficient scope for adequate action and it should be proposed that the loan of £2,000,000 by the League of Nations be devoted largely to the settlement of Trans-Jordan. Funds from this loan could be used for the recruiting and maintenance of a Trans-Jordan Defence Force which would guarantee peace and protection, but this defence force should be recruited from Jews who should be under the command of a British officer who would naturally be responsible to the mandatory power. This removes the argument advanced against settlement in Trans-Jordan owing to the expense of adequate protection. Protection to be given by Jews and paid for by Jews. Such a force could never possibly constitute a menace as the strength of the mandatory power is far too great.

Para. VI. This paragraph may deal with the boycott question in the following terms:-

That world Jewry takes the gravest view of the difficulties to world trade which are being created and are bound to be created as the result of the fact that it is clear that if the German Government pursues its present policy no self-respecting Jewish trader would be expected to use or handle German goods. It is apparent that whether this is an official policy or whether it is merely the spasmodic action of individuals, the effect is bound to be the same; that is, a severe disturbance of world trade resulting from the policy of persecution adopted by the German Government.

Para. VI (Cont'd.)

The eventual effect of this can only have the most serious repercussions throughout the world. Responsible representatives of world Jewry view this possibility with dismay, and it is necessary for the nations of the world to recognise that the only way by which this can be prevented is the knowledge by Jews throughout the world that their brethren in Germany are secure. It is therefore in the interest not only of Jewry but of humanity at large that efforts should be made by men of goodwill in every Government.

35/234

MEMORANDUM ON THE ECONOMIC POSITION
FOR JOINT FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

Secret.

A detailed memorandum on the World Economic position as it affects Jewry could easily be such a voluminous document that it would be beyond both my powers to produce it in the time that I have at my disposal for such a work, and the patience of the members of the Committee to study it. Therefore, I propose to confine this memorandum to the shortest possible space and to deal only with broad principles.

Insofar as world conditions affect the economic position of Jewry the general improvement which is observable throughout the world at the present time can be said to be a favourable factor, in that it is likely to relieve much of that pressure which invariably falls upon the Jewish community when times are bad. But quite apart from the return to more normal economic conditions there are certain tendencies which are likely seriously to affect Jewry in all countries in ensuing years.

The growth of Economic Nationalism and that violent Nationalist sentiment which has found its fullest development in Germany is bound to have a certain effect upon the professional classes of Jews. In all countries in central Europe the industry and intelligence of the Jew have enabled him to occupy a high proportion of the posts in the liberal professions such as the Law, Medicine and Teaching.

There is now a general tendency throughout the world towards the over-production of those engaged in the Liberal professions. There are too many people trained as lawyers, doctors, dentists, and so on. When the non-Jewish citizen finds himself unable to make progress, or the parent finds himself unable to place his children,

5/23-
in one of these professions, and at the same time observes that they are extremely well supplied with Jews, the natural reaction is to try to exclude the competition, which the industry and intelligence of the Jewish people makes particularly severe. Therefore it is likely that for many years to come we shall see growing anti-semitic tendencies in the professions.

In Industry and Commerce there are also forces which operate severely against Jewry. Throughout the world the Jew has always been a successful individual merchant, small shopkeeper or small manufacturer. The tendency today in all countries is towards the larger integration of industry, which will displace the small shopkeeper, manufacturer and trader, and will cause the merchant to be absorbed in the manufacturer. While it is true that in many cases Jews have established for themselves systems of multiple stores and shops, organisations of this type under Jewish control and employing a high percentage of Jewish employees become very noticeable and are liable to become unpopular if anti-semitic feeling is running rather high, as happened recently in Germany.

As the National planning of Industry and Commerce becomes general we may expect a widespread demand that the plans shall be carried out by non-Jewish rather than by Jewish nationals, even if in the result there is some loss of efficiency.

The above applies to all business connected with money - small banking, exchange and similar careers which tend to fall more and more into large national units.

If one surveys the world broadly, I think it would be fair to expect that in America - although there are a large number of Jews - the existing proportion of Jews to the total population would not be such as to make it impossible for the Jewish community to fit in with the new conditions. The same is probably true of France, England and

and Italy. In Russia the position is so obscure, and so entirely beyond any possible efforts of either assistance or direction, that it should be ruled out. One is left with the Central European position where apart from Germany, in Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria and the Balkans countries, this type of pressure is likely to become extreme. The economic position generally, accompanied by National planning and self development in all these countries - either individually or in groups into which they might eventually combine - will undoubtedly cause the greatest difficulty, in view of the high proportion of Jews in the urban population of those countries.

So far the picture is one of unrelieved gloom; but there is one satisfactory point in the economic situation which must not be overlooked. The whole area of the Near East has lain dormant for many centuries under the dead hand of the Turk. It is now, however, coming to life under the influence of the development of Palestine. That development has considerably whetted the appetite of surrounding countries and has also aroused the interest of industrialists and others in Europe, and particularly in England. England being one of the world's greatest exporting countries is always interested in new areas for development and the extremely rapid growth of Palestine as compared with the slow development of the Dominions has attracted no little attention. There are people who wish to see what is being done in Palestine extended to Syria, and Trans Jordan. The development of those territories would do much to replace the loss of markets which we have suffered in say, Japan, through the recent post-war development of their industrial life. This is sound economic development and is only likely to be carried out by Jews. It seems to me that every effort should be made to assist this natural flow. It will be many years, although probably not as many as people imagine, before

very large numbers of Jews move from Central Europe to the Near East, yet over a period of time, and over a prolonged period of pressure of the type which I have described above, there is every reason to believe that a sufficient number would move to enable the remaining Jews in the countries of Central Europe to accommodate themselves to changing economic conditions.

If, for instance, one million of the three million Polish Jews, 300,000 of the 900,000 Roumanian Jews, and others in proportion to the various totals, numbering together, say, between three and four million, moved into the Near East in the next 10 to 15 years, quite apart from all questions in regard to the establishment of the National Home, the economic situation of those who remained in the Diaspora would be greatly improved and those who moved would be in a better position to obtain a livelihood than they would be if they remained in the countries where they now live.

It is impossible to forecast exactly economic developments of such a character, but it is true to say that where energetic individuals are brought into contact with potentially productive land they do erect an economic system of some sort either on a higher or lower standard of living according to their skill or energy and the resources of the country. Self development and the economic nationalisation which is so large a feature of the modern world can also be applied to the development of these areas, even with their limited natural resources. There is, of course, an example of this in the transference of the Greek refugees from Asia Minor to Greece. Although this caused great disturbance in the initial stages the result has been that Greece has been much enriched by the accretion of a very large number of skilful, hardworking farmers and that part of Asia Minor which they have left is not being cultivated with anything like the same intensity or producing anything like what it used to do.

MEMORANDUM ON THE BOYCOTT.

Secret.

In all these calculations there is one factor that cannot be overlooked, and that is the boycott. On this question I think the following are the predominant points to consider:

That so far as the public are concerned the question of the boycott is merely one of sentiment. The Jewish purchasing public is so tiny compared with the world purchasing public that if no individual Jew ever again bought any German goods the German industry would be barely affected. What is important, however, is that these goods in a very large majority of cases have to be handled by the world's merchants and agents, and in this community, especially in Europe, the proportion of Jews is extremely high. It is at this point where the goods are passing from the producer to the consumer in the world's export markets that the real damage to German trade has been, and is being inevitably done. Nothing much is really likely to alter this situation for the better so far as Germany is concerned. Even if the present internal situation were reversed I think it would be a long time before the ordinary Jewish trader handled German goods with as much relish as he would handle goods of British makers.

In my opinion, the only important thing that could ever effectively be done by the Jewish community throughout the world would be to canalize this feeling as rapidly and effectively as possible by assisting to organise alternative sources of supplies for those traders who individually have difficulty in replacing goods which they have hitherto obtained from Germany.

Apart from the fact that I think it would be a mistake to make any secret of this, such a movement does not seem to me to require any particular publicity.

2.

On the question of the blame that may be attached to Jewry for this, two simple points also appear to me to govern the situation:

In the first place no one can control the natural instincts of the trader, and in the second place the German will blame us for the boycott whether we have one or not. Therefore all that remains to be said about an organised boycott is that if it is well managed the boycott will be more rapid and therefore more decisive than if it is unorganised.

Apart from these considerations it is necessary to bear in mind that there are very strong prejudices against German goods in most countries in Europe today, on grounds quite apart from those connected with the Jewish question. It has been my experience that countries in Central Europe have a grave objection to doing too much trade with Germany for fear that if they become too large a factor in the economic life of that country, political agitation with threats of annexation, &c. &c., are likely to follow. This was true at the end of last year before Hitler came into power. I have found in most continental countries a very strong predilection to purchase from Great Britain, where, as one man put it to me, you do not get a political message with every ton of steel. All this is having a very decided effect upon the German export business. It is hard enough to sell goods in the highly competitive export conditions that now exist in the world in any case even where there is no prejudice of any sort against them.

It seems to me inevitable that in the race between the three great industrial countries of the world, Great Britain, U.S.A. and Germany, Germany's political ineptitude is going to so greatly handicap her industrially that she will fall far behind. Against this, the United States is

3.

is likely to be very busy with her home trade for some long time to come. There is nothing new in this, the United States has never been seriously an exporting country. Her exports have never amounted to much more than 10% of her total trade, and she has invariably and inevitably abandoned the export markets in order to supply her home market whenever that division of interests has arisen. England is therefore extremely well situated to benefit from the present political situation.

On the other hand, it follows that Italy, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and even Roumania are likely to become severe competitors of Germany by supplying themselves and each other with those goods which they previously bought from Germany.

MEMORANDUM.

/Bericht des zentralen Juedischen Hilfskomitees in der
csl. Republik./

Prag, den 26.X.1933

Das juedische Hilfskomitee, welches die einzige juedische Hilfe in der Cechoslovakei fuer Emigranten aus Deutschland repraesentiert und in welchem die gesamte Judenschaft der historischen Laendere vertreten ist, arbeitet seit dem Monat Maerz.

Das Zentralkomitee fuer Boehmen hat seinen Sitz in Prag, als Nebenstelle fuer Maehren und Schlesien Bruenn und es unterstehen ihm 25 Lokalkomitees in der Provinz. In Staedten, wo keine Hilfskomitees gegrueudet wurden, wird die Arbeit durch die Kultusgemeinden bestritten.

Die Anzahl der Emigranten, welche in Prag und in der Provinz seit Maerz die Hilfskomitees aufgesucht haben, belaeuft sich auf ca. 3000 Personen.

Das Prager Hilfskomitee fuehrt eine genaue Statistik, siehe Beilage 1.

Ausser der Nothilfe war die Arbeit des Hilfskomitees besonders auf folgende Gebiete gerichtet: Berufsberatung, Interventionen bei den Behoerden/besonders Aufenthaltsbewilligungen/ unentgeltliche juristische und aerztliche Hilfe.

In Prag und in der Provinz wurden ca. 100 Leute untergebracht, teils in fixen Anstellungen, teils in freien Berufen, besonders als Schneider, Kuerschner, Handelsvertreter etc. An 200 Chaluzim werden in der Landwirtschaft ausgebildet.

S c h w i e r i g k e i t e n .

Da die csl. Grenze die durchlaessigste ist, die Nachbarlaender Oesterreich Ungarn und Polen die Einreisebewilligungen verweigern, erhoecht sich in erschreckender Weise besonders in den letzten Wochen die Anzahl der Emigranten in der Cechoslovakei; obwohl wir mit Dank anerkennen muessen, dass sowohl die politische als auch die Verwaltungs- und Polizeibehoerden volles Verstaendnis fuer unsere schwierige Arbeit als auch fuer die ungluecklichen Opfer der Hitlerregierung haben, werden ihre Massnahmen besonders in Erteilung des Aufenthalts und der Arbeits- und Gewerbebewilligungen immer strenger. Unsere Unterstuetzungen von Auslaendern sind im Widerspruch mit den Devisenvorschriften. Die csl. Nationalbank bewilligte urspruenglich Unterstuetzungen an Auslaender im Gesamtbetrage von Kc 5000.- monatlich, erhoechte jedoch die Gesamtsumme auf Kc 150.000 monatlich. Diese Bewilligung bezieht sich jedoch nur auf Ausgaben innerhalb des Landes. Fuer die Reisespesen nach Palaestina und den uebrigen Ausland wurde die Bewilligung nur unter der Bedingung erteilt, dass uns saemtliche Reisespesen vom Ausland rueckverguetet werden. Da das englische Komitee in dankenswerter Weise diese Verpflichtung uebernommen hat, wurde unsere Arbeit sehr erleichtert.

Arbeitsplaene.

1. Unterbringung von jungen Leuten in landwirtschaftlichen und sonstigen Fachschulen.

Unterbringung von jungen Leuten als Lehrlinge und Volontaere in landwirtschaftlichen, Handwerk- und Industriebetrieben.

2. Darlehnskasse. Zinsen und spesenfreie Darlehen an Emigranten zur Gruendung von Existenzen.

3. Lehrfarm im Osten der Republik. Nach fachmaennischen Gutachten und Berechnungen wuerde sich die Ausbildung in landwirtschaftliche und Handwerksausbildung etwa auf die Haelfte des Betrages stellen, als in anderen Laendern. Bei einer Ausbildung von ca. 2 00 Leuten jaehrlich waere eine Investition von etwa 1.5 Millionen noetig.

Was nun die Finanzgebarung betrifft, dienen wir anruhend mit Statistik, Beilage 2.

II.

Laut dieser betragen die Einnahmen bis 30.IX.d.J. effektiv	Kc. 2,216.427.--
voraussichtlich werden weiter eingehen	720.003.--

in Summa	Kc. 2,936.430.--
hiervon gehen ab Gesamtausgaben epr.30.9.	994.812.--

vorlaeufiger Saldo	Kc. 1,941.618.--

Leider hat die Gebefreude bedeutend nachgelassen, hingegen will das Komitee Ersparnismassnahmen in Form von gemeinsamen Ubikationen und gemeinsamer Ausspeisungen bilden. In Anbetracht der wachsenden Anforderungen der Emigration wurde folgender Finanzplan fuer den nach dem Abzug der bisherigen Ausgaben uebrig gebliebenen Betrag von 2 Millionen Kc beschlossen, wobei wir wiederholt darauf hinweisen moechten, dass von diesem Betrage noch ca. ueber 500.000 Kc. aussenstaendig sind und ihr Eingang nicht mit voller Sicherheit anzunehmen ist.

Finanzplan.

Palaeстина /Keren Hajessod und Keren Kajemeth	Kc. 500.000.--
Darlehnskassa	Kc. 250.000.--
Berufsumschichtung	250.000.--
Nothilfe fuer Prag /knapp fuer 2 Monate /	500.000.--
fuer Provinz	500.000.--

Da wir einen grosseren Teil der Fluechtlinge auf die Provinz verteilen wollen, mussten wir einen groesseren Betrag fuer Nothilfe in der Provinz reservieren.

Begrueundung : Abgesehen davon, dass die Stuetzung der Palaestinafonde die ----- wichtigste Loesung auch unseres lokalen Emigrationsproblems ist, haben wir mit den Fonden eine Abmachung getroffen, wonach sie keinerlei separate Sammlungen ausser der Arlosoroffaktion in diesem Jahre veranstalten.

2 Beilagen:

- III -

Personenstatistik der Stelle Prag :

Vom 15. Maerz bis 20. August 1933/Stichtag/ passierten die Kanzlei etwa 1.000 Fluechtlinge/ Parteien /,die Hilfe beanspruchten.

Per 20.August wurden statistisch genau erfasst 656 Parteien.

Von diesen wurden gemeldet im Maerz	1
April	25
Mai	87
Juni	201
Juli	194
1.-20 .August	148

Zustaendig waren:

nach der Cechoslovakiei	105
Deutschland	267
Staatenlose	92
Polen	124
Oesterreich	30
Ungarn	32
verschieden	6

Beruf :

Kaufleute	173	Ingenieure	4
Journalisten	32	Chemiker	3
Handelsangest. u. Vertre-		Apotheker	3
ter	80	Architekten	4
Aerzte	8	Rabbiner	1
Studenten	18		
Schauspieler u.Saenger	25	Die uebrigen sind Handwerker,Gesel-	
Rechtsanwaelte	5	len,Arbeiter u.Taenzerinnen.	
Lehrer	4		
Zahnaerzte u.Techniker	5		

Alter :

bis 30 Jahre	38 Procent
31-40 "	31 "
ueber 40 "	31 "

Von 51 -60 Jahre waren 33 Personen
ueber 60 " " 11 "

Von den 656 Parteien blieben am 20.August 1933

299 Parteien u.zw. 259 Maenner und 40 Frauen in Evidenz.

Von diesen 299 Parteien wurden gemeldet	bis Juni	38
	im "	60
	" Juli	94
	1.-20.August	107

Zustaendig waren nach der Cechoslovakiei:	57
Deutschland	146
Staatenlose	57
and.Staaten	39

Eine Statistik pro September veranschaulicht das Arbeitspensum der Prager Stelle.

In 23 Arbeitstagen /Samstag und an juedischen Feiertagen wird nicht gearbeitet / wurden 1390 Parteien, also durchschnittlich 60 pro Tag, abgefertigt.

In

- IV -

In laufender Evidenz waren	1071	Parteien
mit einmaliger Unterstuetzung	14	"
und mit Erteilung von Ratschlaegen	44	"
Neu angemeldet	188	"
Durchreisende mit maximal 3 taeg.Aufenthalt	73	"
Abgebaut infolge Arbeitsbeschaffung oder Abreise	49	"
Unterstuetzung eingestellt	13	"

Zu bemerken waere noch,dass dem Prager Komitee seitens einer Reihe von Goennern, Zimmer, Einrichtungen, Kleider, Waesche, Papier, Drucksorten etc. zur Verfuegung gestellt wurden.

In der 2. Septemberhaelfte setzte eine neue Imigrationswelle ein, die noch immer anhaelt. Am 15.Oktober blieben in Prag in laufender Evidenz :

342 Parteien mit
451 Personen.

- V -
Statistik .

I. Finanzielles .

Die Sammelaktion ist bis nun nicht abgeschlossen, hauptsaechlich infolge der inzwischen eingetretenen Sommerferien; jetzt ist die Aktion wieder im Gange.

Einen weiteren Grund der Verzoeigerung bildet die Saumseligkeit einiger Provinz-Komitees, welche Ausweise nicht einsenden und die gesammelten Gelder nicht abfuehren.

Die Statistik ist per 30. September 1933 ausgearbeitet :

A/ Prager Komitee.

Eingaenge :

Eingaenge aus Prag	Kc. 1,092.000.--
Eingaenge von Komitees in Boehmen und Privat- personen	" 408.000.--
Zinsen	" 3.000.--
	<u>Kc. 1,503.000.--</u>

Ausgaben:

Unterstuetzungen	Kc. 328.000.--
Verkoestigung	48.000.--
Wohnungen	80.000.--
Reisespesen d.Fluechtlinge z. Weitersendung	127.000.--
Anleihen	39.000.--
konstruktive Hilfe	16.000.--
Kanzleikosten	42.000.--
Nicht verrechnet/Jevicko,Bodenbach/	26.000.--
	<u>Kc. 706.000.--</u>

Saldo : Kc. 797.000.--

Sammlungen der Filialkomitees in Boehmen
 insoweit sie bis 30.8.1933 ausgewiesen
 wurden
 Kc. 470.194.50

Andere Einnahmen und von der
 Prager Zentrale zugewiesen " 22.853.--
Kc. 493.047.50

Ausgaben der Komitees " 119.806.50
Saldo: Kc. 373.241.--

abgefuehrt an das Zentral-Komitee 151.243.--
Nicht verrechnet resp.abgefuehrt
 Kc. 221.998.--

Filialen B o e h m e n per 31. August 1933

	Einnahmen zuzuegl. Zuschues- se	Ausgaben Kc.	abgefuehrt Kc.	Saldo Kc.
Warnsdorf	14.300.--	13.526.40	-	773.60
C. Budejovice	58.703.--	2.615.25	52.308.--	3.780.35
Herm. Mestec	500.--	-	500.--	-
Eger	35.470.50	5.072.90	20.000.--	10.397.60
Kolín	4.695.--	195.--	4.500.--	-
Ledec	400.--	-	400.--	-
Boedenbach	10.000.--	-	-	-
Zusch.	20.000.--	17.556.90	-	12.443.10
Benesov	3.935.--	-	3.935.--	-
B. Leipa	20.000.--	10.276.50	-	9.723.50
Luze	300.--	-	300.--	-
Náchod	21.238.-	1.201.-	15.000.-	5.037.-
Teplitz-Schoenau	204.680.40	64.408.75	-	140.271.65
Trautenau	60.000.-	3.169.80	20.000.-	36.830.20
Saaz	38.825.--	1.784.-	34.300.-	2.741.-
			151.243.-	221.998.--

Ausweise haben nicht eingesendet und die Sammlungen bisher nicht abgefuehrt u.a. Karlsbad, Marienbad, Pardubice, Hradec Králové, Aussig, Tabor.

Besonders hervorzuheben ist Saaz, welches die ganze Sammlung abgefuehrt hat und nebenbei 20 Chaluzim in der Umgebung placiert hat, die es aus eigenen Mitteln aushaelt. Auch Trautenau und Reichenberg halten eine Reihe Chaluzim aus.

Stelle Bruenn :

ingaenge :

aus Bruenn	Kc. 451.279.--
aus Maehren u. Schlesien	" 343.244.--
	Kc. 794.523.--

Ausgaben:

Nothilfe	Kc. 95.859.30	
Konstr. Hilfe	" 35.018.35	
Darlehen	13.721.-	
Spesen	16.666.55	
Diverse	7.740.80	Kc. 169.006.--
Keren Hajessod zugewiesen		Kc. 625.517.-
		" 300.000.-
		Kc. 325.517.--

3/247

- VII -

Situations-Bericht Boehmen:

Sammlung Prag Kc. 1;095.000.-

Voraussichtlicher weiterer Ein-
gang Prag " 200.000.-
Filial-Komitee und Private Boeh-
men eingezahlt: " 294.982.-
Ausgewiesen bisher und nicht ab-
gefuehrt Boehmen 221.998.-
Voraussichtlicher weiterer Eingang
aus noch nicht ausgewiesenen
Sammlungen 100.000.-

Kc. 1,911.980.--

Maehren: Schlesien

Sammlung Bruenn Kc.451.279.--
Maehren u.Schlesien abgefuehrt
in Prag 113.018.-
in Bruenn 262.148.-

Ausgewiesen noch nicht abgefuehrt 98.005.-
Voraussichtlicher Eingang noch nicht
ausgewiesen 100.000.-

Kc.1,024.450.--
Kc2,936.430.--

Ausgaben per 30.9.1933

Stelle Prag Kc. 706.000.-
Filialen Boehmen " 119.806.-
xStelle Bruenn,Filialen Maehren
Schlesien " 169.006.-

" 994.812.-

per 1.X.1933

Kc. 1,941.618.--

Disponible :

Prag Kc. 797.000.--
Bruenn " 325.517.-
Fil.Boehmen " 221.998.-
" Maehren u.Schlesien , " 98.005.-

Kc.1,442.520.--

Ausgaben P r a g nach Monaten :

Maerz
April Kc. 50.941.--
Mai
Juni " 112.396.--
Juli " 111.806.--
August " 150.268.--
September " 233.940.--
Nicht verrechnet " 36.649.--
Kc.706.000.--

Prag, am 25. Oktober 1933.

II. vorläufige statistische Erhebung.

1. überhaupt erfasste Gesamtzahl

Für den Zeitraum von Mitte März bis zum 20. Oktober 1933 lässt sich eine Gesamtzahl von

1.394 Parteien
mit 1.768 Personen

feststellen, die sich beim Komitee zum Zwecke der Unterstützung oder Beratung als Emigranten aus Deutschland registriert hatten. Davon waren genau erfasst durch Evidenzbogen 1) 063 Parteien.

2. Zahl der in laufender Unterstützung befindlichen.

Am 20. Oktober waren in laufender Evidenz :

369 Parteien
mit 484 Personen .

Von allen überhaupt bisher gemeldeten Parteien bzw. Personen werden noch mehr als ein Viertel laufend unterstützt. Die erste Zählung mit dem Stichtag hatte als laufend in Evidenz befindliche 299 Parteien festgestellt. Die gegenwärtige Zahl ist also um 70 oder rund 20 Prozent höher. Im Vergleich zur Gesamtzahl der überhaupt registrierten ist sie jedoch etwas geringer und zwar etwas mehr als ein Viertel gegen früher rund ein Drittel.

3. Staatsangehörigkeit .

Von den genau erfassten 1.063 Parteien waren

443 Deutsche
196 Staatenlose
157 Csl.
127 Polen
76 Oesterreicher
52 Ungarn
12 Diverse

Nach Prozents waren es :

Deutsche	42
Staatenlose	18
Csl.	15
Polen	12
Oesterreich.	7
Ungarn	5
Diverse	1

Wesentlich anders ist die Staatsangehörigkeitszusammensetzung bei den am 20. Oktober unterstützten 369 Parteien. Und zwar waren darunter :

203 Deutsche
81 Staatenlose
53. Cechoslov.
11. Polen
13 Oesterreicher
4 Ungarn
4 Diverse

Nach Prozents waren es bei den laufend Unterstützten :

Deutsche	55
Staatenlose.	22
Csl.	14
Uebrige	9

Hier ist also der Anteil der Deutschen und Staatenlosen weit hoeher als der Gesamtzahl der Registrierten. Weit niedriger ist der Anteil der polnischen, oesterreichischen und anderen Staatsbuerger, die aus Deutschland emigrierten, hier aber keine Aufenthaltsberechtigung erlangen koennen und deshalb nur kurze Zeit hier verweilen, oder nur durchreisen.

Verglichen mit Zaehlung vom 20. August ist der Anteil der Deutschen und Staatenlosen bei den laufend Unterstuetzten etwas gestiegen.

4. Die Entwicklung nach Monaten.

Von den insgesamt erfassten 1394 Parteien meldeten sich

bis Ende Mai	384
Juni	166
Juli	165
August	257
September	238
bis 20.Okt.	182

Nach Prozenten

bis Ende Mai	28
Juni	12
Juli	12
August	19
September	17
bis 20.Okt.	12

Augenfaellig ist, dass sich der Zugang in den letzten Monaten wesentlich erhoeht hat.- Von den noch am 20. Oktober laufend in Evidenz befindlichen 369 Parteien meldeten sich an :

bis Ende Mai	19	das sind	5 Prozent
im Juni	30	" "	8 "
im Juli	43	" "	12 "
im August	93	" "	25 "
im September	108	" "	28 "
bis 20.Oktober	76	" "	22 "

Daraus geht hervor, dass rund ein Viertel bereits mehr als drei Monate laufend unterstuetzt werden.-

E r g a e n z u n g e n :

Von den nicht mehr unterstuetzten 1.025 Parteien waren

247 in laufender Unterstuetzung
96 holten nur Beratung
522 wurden einmalig oder sehr kurzfristig unterstuetzt.

Zusammen mit den am 20.Oktober als laufend Unterstuetzte gezahlten ergibt sich, dass das Komitee insgesamt 616 Parteien oder rund 45 Prozent der ueberhaupt registrierten regelmaessig unterstuetzt hat.

Aus den Evidenzbogen liess sich feststellen, dass etwa 700 Parteien Fahrkarten bekommen haben, das sind mehr als die Haelfte der ueberhaupt erfassten Parteien und bald drei Viertel der nicht mehr in Evidenz gefuehrten . -

35/2-
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

DOCUMENT NO. 19.

FINANCIAL PLAN FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE GERMAN JEWS DURING THE COMING HALF
YEAR (WITHOUT THE PALESTINE PROBLEM), TOGETHER WITH EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

October 25th, 1933.

It appears impossible to set up a financial plan for the huge sums required for the assistance of the Jews in Germany and the countries to which they go, because as yet the results of the disenfranchisement of the German Jews, the injustice and the violence wreaked against them cannot altogether be measured, nor can one tell what additional disasters may still occur in Germany and the countries of refuge.

Arrangements must therefore be limited to a relatively short period of time; they must be made in consideration of what will be required for, say, the next six months, and even this depends on the possible income during this period in the various countries.

Among the different phases of the work for the German Jews, emigration to Palestine and the work to increase that country's power of absorption are of altogether first-grade importance. Also the preparation of prospective emigrants to Palestine, necessary for planned colonization and orderly regimenting in the various professions, demands - and rightly - large amounts (colonization, investments, credits, the creation of industries, the establishment of schools, training of the young, etc.).

Since plans and concrete proposals of a financial nature are being offered by the Jewish Agency and the Zionists, we shall here limit ourselves to the work outside of Palestine.

This work outside of Palestine falls into three categories:

- A. Activities in Germany:
- B. Activities for the refugees and emigrants already in other countries.
- C. Emigration.

A. ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY:

It is perhaps well once again to give the reasons why work in Germany is required.

Of the 564,000 German Jews, at the highest estimate about 65,000 have left Germany. Even with the maximum extension of emigration that can today be awaited, 400-450,000 Jews will have to remain in Germany for a very long time to come. After deducting those who have left the country, there are still very close to 500,000 remaining, and, if all relief committees with justice demand that the future emigration must be planned and that a precipitate flight as we have hitherto witnessed and emigration without a goal must be hindered as far as possible, there is all the more reason to believe that sufficient assistance must be offered in Germany to those who cannot leave the country.

After the almost complete annihilation of the rights of the German Jews, after all the legal bans placed upon them and all the acts of violence, one might be led to believe that Jewish life has been almost entirely wiped out, economically and culturally. There is no denying the fact that we are face to face with an awful ruin. But even now the German Jews possess a certain power of resistance. This power may be explained by the close connection of Jewish economic and cultural life with that of

Germany in general. Such bonds cannot be completely broken within such a short time, even if one proceeds with all violence.

The Jewish population of Germany is also strengthened in its power of resistance by its geographical distribution within the country. Close to two-thirds of all German Jews reside in 8 big cities, as follows:

Berlin	180.000
Frankfurt a/M.	32.000
Breslau	28.000
Hamburg-Altona	27.000
Cologne	22.000
Leipzig	15.000
Munich	12.000
Nuremberg - Fuerth	11.000
	<u>327.000</u>

(These figures are approximate, being 10-15% higher than for the census of 1925)

This concentration in the large cities naturally gives the Jews a certain foothold together and gives Jewish employees and workers the possibility still to retain some positions with Jews.

The power of resistance is further strengthened by the Jews' social position in the economic structure.

Of the 564.000 German Jews, 261.000 were gainfully engaged, and of this number there were 132.000, or just about half, who were in business or a profession for themselves, without being dependent on employment. To these must be added 21.000 family members who helped, who can for the most part likewise be considered independent in this sense, so that altogether there were 153.000 Jews working without being dependent on employment, far more than half of all engaged in earning a living.

This independence of the Jews in business is a marked characteristic. It is about four times as great as in the case of the non-Jews. It gives the Jews today a certain strength, particularly because of their conglomeration in the large cities. The small people with their own business or profession in the country and the small towns, it is true, are at a disadvantage. They stand alone and deserted and are an easier prey for boycotts and violence. But as almost two-thirds of the Jews live in the large cities, being their own masters is a source of great strength for the position of the Jews as a whole.

If the present measures against the Jews are continued for years, this power of resistance will of course not be sufficient to enable even a part of German Jewry to carry on economically. But many years will be required completely to break this capacity to resist.

Since the possibilities of emigration are limited, it must be the aim of all Jewish relief measures to increase this power of resistance, maintain and strengthen economic enterprises and help finding new means of work.

For such work, in addition, of course, to legal advice and protection and similar more political measures, financial assistance is of paramount importance - in the form of credits and often a fonds perdu.

Credit assistance:

This credit assistance has been introduced by the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation. It is already being practised by 43 credit kassas, of which 6 embrace entire districts, and which possess

capital aggregating approximately one million marks. If we are to increase the power of the Jews to resist, this activity will have to be greatly extended within the next months. Assuming that the money to be distributed will be relatively little, a minimum of 200.000 marks will be requisite for the next six months.

Restratification of Adults (Intellectuals and Others):

In view of the limited opportunities for emigration, those German Jews who have irrevocably lost their professions and cannot leave the country must be given the chance of receiving new, productive manual training. This teaching of a handicraft to grown-ups must be clearly differentiated from the training of the youth for productive pursuits, of which we shall speak later. Adults who can learn quickly manual work which was altogether unknown to them can be rapidly and more or less satisfactorily taught in short courses and in provisionally equipped workshops and in agriculture. Of course really able farmers, artisans and other manual workers cannot be prepared in such short courses.

For this work of retraining a minimum of 200.000 marks will be required during the next six months, always assuming that the German Jews themselves will be able to raise a fair amount during this time and that there will be people who will be in a position to pay part of the costs of the training.

Productive Training of Youth:

The question of Jewish youth must be regarded quite differently. In the future government positions, the liberal professions, indeed, all professions that require preliminary study, besides positions in commerce and industry, will be closed - and not only in Germany. Even if the young leave the country, they will find no possibility of getting along in these professions. They must be trained for productive work or agriculture. For them the short courses described above are insufficient. It would be dangerous to train half-qualified artisans and farmers in this manner. If they have the possibility of obtaining work in Germany, they would not be able to compete with the well trained artisans and farmers; and abroad they would give a bad name to the productive Jew, if they were to go to other countries so inadequately prepared.

It is a strange thing that in all Germany, covered as it is with about 500 Jewish organizations and institutions - not counting the many small organizations for the poor, etc. - (see appendix), there is not a single trade school. Until a few years ago, except for a gardening school at Ahlem, there was no possibility of learning and practising agriculture at a Jewish institution. Only in the last few years, through the work of the Hechalutz and certain colonization activities, have three or four training institutions of this kind been established.

It appears absolutely necessary that the education of Jewish youth in Germany be completely altered and the purely intellectual education be turned into productive channels of the professions, handicrafts and agriculture. In this field possibilities must be created, either by equipping the schools now existing with the necessary workshops, or creating regular vocational instruction in connection with the schools, so that the ordinary cost of instruction covering $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 years can be taken.

For these purposes at least 200.000 marks will be required in Germany during the next six months. I shall further on discuss the great dread of many German Jews to leave half-grown or grown-up Jewish children in Germany and that therefore the means of obtaining vocational training outside of Germany must be created in so far as possible in all neighbouring countries, which will require additional funds.

Schools:

Since hundreds of thousands of Jews will be compelled to remain in Germany for a long time to come, the general schooling and cultural standing of German Jewry cannot, of course, be neglected. The martyrdom that most Jewish children suffer at the general schools makes it imperative to save them - as far as this can be done - from this torture of the soul and the humiliation that is harmful for their whole lives. It is not yet settled whether new schools for the Jews can be established, whether these schools are to receive municipal or government subventions, or whether the existing schools will continue to receive these subventions. In all events the present Jewish school system can and must be extended. For the next six months, planning for the most modest kind of extension, the sum of 300.000 marks is needed.

This extension is possible, even if the establishment of new schools is forbidden, by extending the scope of those now in existence. There are about 130 Jewish elementary schools in Germany, of which only about 30 are in large cities where extension is possible. Of the other hundred schools about half are tiny institutions with hardly more than 12-25 pupils. They are in villages or small towns, principally in Hessa, the Rhine Province, Westphalia and Bavaria. Most of these schools are treated like municipal schools, and are supported the same as the other elementary schools by public monies. Some of these schools will close down, because the Jewish population in many small places cannot remain because of the terror.

The Jewish elementary schools have 4-5.000 pupils, whose number can easily be doubled through systematic extension.

There are about a dozen Jewish middle-schools in the large cities, likewise with approximately 5.000 Jewish pupils. In these the number can also be greatly increased by extension.

A certain amount is also required for the maintenance of higher institutions, such as rabbinical seminaries, a few Jeschiwoth, teachers' training schools. These are institutions that will be of greater importance to German Jewry than hitherto, what with the increased number of children who are now to be returned to Jewish life. For these institutions a minimum of about 75.000 marks will be required for the coming six months.

Emigration (including emigration to Palestine):

In spite of all that can be done in Germany in order to keep the Jews from sinking below a certain cultural niveau, in spite of all that must be done to strengthen their powers of resistance, and in spite of all that is said to dissuade them from emigration, it can of course be foreseen that there is going to be much emigration, both to Palestine and other countries. If we anticipate more or less stable conditions during the next six months - if, indeed, one can speak of stability in a catastrophe like this -, this assistance in emigration will call for approximately 450.000 marks during the next half year.

These are all modest estimates, hardly fair to the sad conditions in Germany. They must be modest, because plans to spend larger amounts in Germany would not correspond with the possibilities.

At the same time it must be remembered that large sums will have to be raised in Germany itself for these same purposes.

In addition, certain expenditures of a purely charitable nature are required, such as the maintenance of some social and cultural institutions, even though a majority will have to be closed. The

communities are no longer in a position to maintain these institutions themselves. Subventions from the municipalities and the government have been stopped and can no longer be expected. If we grant only a small amount for this charitable work, we must assume that it will come to not less than 150.000 marks for the next six months.

A total of 1.575.000 marks is therefore requisite.

At the same time it must not be forgotten that a great deal of charity will have to be practised for individuals. Those who admit their poverty and others who are ashamed to disclose it will have to be given direct relief. Some of the worthwhile people who have been thrown out of their work can be helped only by giving them a minimum on which to live. We are assuming, however, that for the next six months German Jewry will still be in a position to take care of the greater part of this purely charitable work. Should this not be the case because of new and unforeseen calamities, should the Jews be excluded from the large collections made in Germany for the winter, should the Jews be excluded from the official welfare work, which has hitherto often, but not always been the case, then such large sums would be required to maintain Jewish life that it would be idle here to include any figures.

B. ACTIVITIES FOR THE REFUGEES AND EMIGRANTS ALREADY IN OTHER COUNTRIES:

Of the 65.000 Jews who, it is estimated, have left Germany and whose distribution is approximately stated in another memorandum, some 12.000, including Eastern Jews, are at present in dire need.

Whereas in normal times the process of emigration is such that the emigrants entering a country are gradually pushed ahead by the succeeding streams, in the case of emigration due to sudden upheavals - as we saw happened with the Russians - the emigrants gradually become worse off. It must therefore be realized that without further immigration part of the masses who have migrated to the various countries and can today keep above water will become impoverished, unless more constructive work than has hitherto been possible in these countries is carried on to ward this off.

France:

France offers a typical example of the impossibility of solving the refugee problem by pure relief. In attempting to combat the present need among the refugees in France and solve the refugee question as far as the completely impoverished refugees, who can only be kept alive by relief measures, are concerned, we have arrived at the following plan:

According to the report of the French Comité National, after very strict consideration of the relief system, it is now a question of helping about 3,000 people, some of them young, in a constructive manner. After thorough study of the situation the following plan has been drawn up for this constructive help:

- 1) 5-600 are to receive certificates for Palestine without the usual Hachscharah. They are to be so selected that their previous experience and physical qualifications will enable them to accomplish useful work without delay in the existing colonies in Palestine. The selection is to be made in co-operation with the Hochaluz and the Palaestina-Amt, which have the necessary experience in this connection. Some of the certificates will possibly be given to Chaluzim who are not yet completely trained and the places thus made free could be taken by refugees. It is to be hoped that 5-600 of the 3.000 can be taken care of in this way.

- 2) The French committee must see to it that a large number, some 6-700, receive cartes de travail and are placed.
- 3) About 5-600 will have to go to other countries or be repatriated.
- 4) This would leave about 1.200 people for whom our intensive care would be required. The very young among these would have to be placed as apprentices or given other possibilities of training, which, after a period of preparation, will enable them to make their way, either in France or in other countries.
- 5) For the remaining 800-1.000 possibilities of settling on the land in France are to be created, in so far as this is possible. A leading expert is at present making a tour in various parts of France to learn the possibilities in this direction. Without going into details, it may be said that these settlements are to be so organized that those who, after receiving training, wish to go to Palestine will have the opportunity to do so. On the other hand, those who believe that they will succeed as farmers in France must be given the chance to settle in France permanently.

If these plans prove practicable, the question of their high cost will still have to be solved. Just now, of course, it cannot be known exactly how high these costs will be. It goes without saying that they will be considerably more than for the pure relief that the committee has hitherto given. But at least they lead to a goal, whereas pure relief activities could never bring the refugees into economic life.

Constructive activity is to be inaugurated immediately for new arrivals and those who are becoming gradually impoverished, so that the conditions that have hitherto existed in France are not repeated.

These are the basic elements of a plan that is naturally extraordinarily complicated and difficult to execute and which requires the co-operation of all Jewish organizations in France and outside of that country and the most capable men to direct it that are to be found.

Even a conservative estimate of the work of the French Committee and other activities in France during the next six months, without taking all the heavy costs of settlements into consideration, calls for a minimum expenditure of 4.000.000 francs. The closer this plan comes to realization, the higher will the expenses mount. Next month they will be about 500.000 frs. and this total will increase monthly with the progress of the work.

Belgium:

A minimum of 750.000 Belgian francs is required for Belgium during the next six months.

Holland:

At least 120.000 Dutch Guldens will be needed during the next six months to permit the Dutch Committee to continue its good work under difficult conditions and create new productive facilities for German Jews.

Poland:

The increased reimmigration to Poland, coming as it does at a time of economic depression under which the Jews in general are suffering, has created an exceptionally serious situation. Most of those returning to Poland arrive without means. They must be given the opportunity of earning a living and cannot be helped by a one-time grant

for their return or relief for a few weeks. The existing Polish co-operatives, Gemiloth Chessed kassas, schools, orphanages, medical institutions and, indeed, all economic and social organizations must be strengthened, so that they will be in a position to offer real help to the new arrivals. In spite of the economic depression Poland must make collections that are relatively large for that country, but nevertheless we believe that £30.000 will be absolutely required during the next six months to strengthen all of these institutions.

Other countries:

In other countries we believe that the sum of 300.000 French francs will be required.

C. EMIGRATION:

One of the great problems for the refugees is to permit them to leave the countries in which they are at present to go, overseas, or to permit an internal migration from one European country in which they cannot maintain themselves to another which offers them possibilities of earning a living. Such migrations, even if they only slightly surpass those that have preceded, will require an outlay of 1.400.000 French francs during the next six months. That is about twice as much as was needed during the past half year, because emigration must be increased. It should be noted that the direct emigration from Germany is not included in this amount.

Funds to establish emigrants in new countries:

The more regulated the emigration becomes and the more it increases, the greater will be the amounts required to establish the emigrants in the new countries. We shall probably get along with £25.000.- for this purpose during the next six months.

Help for intellectuals:

Despite some special collections, about £50.000 will be required for this purpose during the next six months.

Training of German Jewish Youth outside of Germany:

The spiritual as well as physical dangers that threaten Jewish youth in many sections of Germany and the lack of sufficient institutions of training that exists, in spite of all efforts, in Germany, make it imperative to seek out or establish such institutions in the neighbouring countries. This is needed both for the Chaluzim and for the young who, without having Palestine as their goal, wish to receive productive training. For this purpose the sum of at least £50.000.- is requisite.

Summarizing, then, all the amounts that are required, we reach the following total:

Germany	(1.575.000 marks)	£ 118.400
France	(4.000.000 French fcs.)	£ 50.000
Belgium	(750.000 Belgian fcs.)	£ 6.600
Holland	(120.000 Guldens)	£ 15.300
Poland	(30.000 Dollars)	£ 6.600
Other Countries	(300.000 French fcs.)	£ 3.700
Emigration	(1.400.000 French fcs.)	£ 17.500
Establishing in new countries	(25.000 Dollars)	£ 5.500
Help for Intellectuals	(50.000 Dollars)	£ 11.000
Training of youth outside of Germany	(50.000 Dollars)	£ 11.000
		<u>£ 245.600</u>

JUEDISCHE ANSTALTEN, VEREINE, ORGANISATIONEN IN DEUTSCHLAND.

Kinder und Jugendfuersorgeanstalten:

Kinderheime und Ferienheime	76
Heilerziehungsheime	4
Waisenhaeuser	18
Jugendheime u. Erholungsheime	51
Kindergarten	26
	<u>175</u>

Kulturelle Anstalten:

Museen	2
Bibliotheken	24
Archive	3
Arbeitsstaette	3
	<u>32</u>

Krankenanstalten, mediz. Fuersorgeinstitutionen:

Hospitale und Krankenhaeuser	14
Krankenheime, Kur-und Pflegeanstalten	7
Kinderheilstaette	4
Sanatorien und Erholungsheime	15
Siechenheime	11
Schwesternheime-und Stationen	15
Heil-und Erziehungsheime fuer geistig zurueckgebliebene Kinder und Erwachsene	6
	<u>72</u>

Altersheime und Siechenheime	55
Obdachlosenheime	3
Volkskueche	1
Taubstummenheime	2
Blinenanstalt	1
	<u>3</u>

Weibliche Fuersorge:

Maedchen-u. Frauenheime und Clubs	25
Heime fuer berufstaetige Maechen und Frauen	9
Muetter-und Kinderheim	1
	<u>35</u>

Schulen:

Garten-u. Landschulen	2
Mittlere und hoehere Schulen	14
Volksschulen	33
Haushaltungsschulen	10
Jeshiva und Talmud-Tora	12
Verschiedene Lehr-u. Fortbildungskurseschulen	12
Lehrerseminare	2
Rabbinerseminare	3
Hochschule	1
	<u>89</u>

REICHS-VEREINE-UND ORGANISATIONEN

1. Allgemeine Organisationen	4
2. Wohlfahrtsorganisationen:-	
a) Allgemeine Org.	2
b) Wirtschafts-u. Arbeitsfuersorge	13
c) Gesundheitsfuersorge	8
d) Jugendwohlfahrt u. Jugendbewegung	4
3. Berufsverbaende	11
4. Studentenverbaende	4
5. Politische u. aehn. Organisationen	15
(nicht internationale)	
6. Jugendbewegung und Verbaende	
a) Reichsausschuss fuer jued. Jugendverbind: mit 6 Ortsausschuessen	
b) Reichsjugendverbaende mit 12 Ortsgruppen	

THE INFORMATION SERVICE OF THE JOINT FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

One of the first measures taken by the Joint Foreign Committee when the present crisis arose was the appointment of a special Information Sub-Committee to deal with the many problems of publicity work arising out of the German situation. The Committee which was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Leonard Stein conceived its task to be of a three-fold character:

1. To obtain absolutely reliable information as to the actual facts of the persecution in Germany.
2. To distribute this information through the medium of special publications issued to the general public.
3. To take up the defence of the German Jews in the British press, especially through the medium of the correspondence columns.

The collection of reliable information proved a more difficult task than had at first appeared. It was soon realised that certain of the reports which had been received from Berlin could not be taken at full value, and that similarly a good deal of what appeared in the Continental press and in the publications of the German emigres could not be fully relied upon. It was, therefore, decided to obtain a regular supply of the principal German papers for filing and registration, and to supplement these by the most reliable journals of the neighbouring countries. At the same time the principal English papers were carefully read and the information contained therein on the German Jewish situation noted and indexed. The Committee further secured a great many books and pamphlets issued by the Nazis themselves, as well as all the available statistical literature on the Jews of Germany. Finally the heads of the Joint Foreign Committee took every available opportunity of obtaining confidential first-hand information from victims and witnesses of the German persecution who had come to London. As a result of these efforts the Committee is now in possession of a considerable body of absolutely reliable information on all phases of the persecution.

As regards the distribution of the information thus collected, the Committee felt that it was not advisable to issue any report or memorandum of its own, but that it would be preferable in the first instance to let the facts, as reported in the leading English and German papers, speak for themselves. The Committee accordingly published three pamphlets entitled "The Persecution of the Jews in Germany", containing extracts from the British and German press on the various aspects and the successive phases of the Nazi persecution, on the Terror, on the Nazi propaganda and Nazi pronouncements, and on the reaction of British opinion to the persecution of the Jews in Germany. These pamphlets were distributed to prominent organisations and individuals in the political, economic, academic and religious spheres of public life. They were also widely displayed for sale at newsagents throughout the country. They were further sent to representative Jewish organisations and prominent Jews abroad. The demand for the earlier pamphlets was sufficiently great to render reprints necessary. In all, approximately 50,000 copies have been issued. Apart from these pamphlets the Information Committee circularised a very informative article published by Mr. Israel Cohen, a member of the Information Committee, in the "Quarterly Review", and a further pamphlet containing a full report of the speeches delivered by leading representatives of British public opinion at the great protest meeting held in London at the Queen's Hall in June, 1933.

Apart from these general activities, the Committee provided information to many correspondents on the facts of the Jewish situation in Germany, as well as statistical and other data in defense of the German Jews. The German Propaganda Ministry recently brought out a memorandum purporting to demonstrate the Jewish preponderance in all spheres of German life, which

35/27

was circularised to British visitors to Germany and to business firms in this country. The Information Committee has prepared a full reply to these allegations, which is about to be circulated. It also prepared a German leaflet containing extracts from speeches of prominent representatives of British public opinion for distribution in German-speaking countries. It further maintained personal relations with leading figures in English journalism, which enabled it to bring certain information to the notice of the press and, thereby, of the general public.

The Information Committee finally organised a rota of correspondents for replying to anti-Jewish attacks in the press. The more important of these attacks - especially those made by spokesmen of the German Government - were answered by the Joint Chairmen of the J.F.C. Articles of less importance, especially in the provincial and local press, were replied to by members of our rota of correspondents. It may be said that not a single attack was overlooked and that all, excepting those of no significance, received adequate replies. In the great majority of cases our replies were published by the papers to which they had been addressed.

The Joint Foreign Committee further set up a Meetings Sub-Committee which assisted in the organisation of a number of public functions during the summer, at which prominent non-Jews addressed general audiences on the Jewish persecution in Germany. The most important of these was the great meeting held at Queen's Hall, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury and leading representatives of the other churches voiced the indignation of British public opinion at the anti-Jewish persecution in Germany and their sympathy with the Jewish sufferers.

It will be necessary to continue these activities during the coming months. It is obvious that the German Government is intensifying its efforts to win over British public opinion to a more favourable attitude towards Germany. It has a number of publicity agents in this country who are writing letters to the press and endeavouring to get pro-German matter into the dailies and weeklies. It also has a few speakers who address political and religious societies in the country in the interests of Nazi propaganda. There can be little doubt that the German efforts to find in England and in other countries newspaper proprietors and journalists prepared to take up the Nazi cause will be continued energetically and that if the Nazis remain in power Germany will for years to come be a centre of anti-Semitic agitation throughout the world. At the moment the German propaganda in England has not yet proved very successful. The German Government, by the continuance of the persecution, of which reports appear daily in the British newspapers, is itself counteracting the propagandist efforts of its agents in England. At the same time it must be realised that as time goes on and the Hitler regime entrenches itself - public opinion in this country will accommodate itself to the facts, and that if Germany does not start an aggressive foreign policy it will be difficult to maintain the present intensity of British feeling on the subject of the Jewish persecution, unless extraordinary efforts are made on our part to keep the position of the Jewish Community in Germany before the eyes of the British public. As it is, there are many influences working in favour of the Nazis. Financial circles in the City are anxious to remain on good terms with Germany because of concern for their German investments. There are certain definitely anti-Semitic Groups to be found in the extremist sections of British political life. Liberals again are willing to close an eye to many things that happen in Germany because of their anxiety to maintain the peace of Europe and to eliminate anything that may tend to exacerbate international relations. In general, the common British attitude that there are two sides to a quarrel, and that there must surely be some cause for the Jewish persecution, rather helps the German propaganda. German speakers in this country always make a point of stressing the fact that the new Germany is not understood, that there is a new spirit and a new unity in Germany, that the German Hitler Government is the protector of Europe against communism, and that if it were to fall the Bolshevist sphere of influences would advance to the Rhine. When the ground has thus been prepared the listeners and readers are overwhelmed with statistics purporting to show, on the one hand, the utterly negligible amount of violent acts and, on the other hand, the alleged predominance of Jewish influence in all spheres of German life, which is regarded as constituting a proper and adequate excuse for such "minor" and "isolated" excesses as are conceded to have taken place. There is, finally, a sympathetic reference to the inevitable suffering of individuals, and an anxious assurance that such abuses as may have taken place at the beginning

have now been completely remedied. It is against these methods of propaganda that we have to fight, and it is only by constant vigilance and by a continuous stream of absolutely reliable information and argument that we are able to counter it. It is extremely difficult to make the average Englishman realise that, as an English correspondent in Berlin recently put it, the world is here faced with a problem which has no precedent in modern history, and that the present German Cabinet is not simply a government of radical nationalists, but that it consists of a group of men who have entirely different ethical standards from the rest of Europe. An Englishman simply cannot visualise that there are today in Germany half a million men capable of beating up helpless men and women in the most sadistic fashion and inflicting tortures unknown to the mediaeval hangman; that these brutalities are not merely condoned but actually ordered by the Government of a civilised nation of 65 millions in the very heart of Europe. It is this basic fact which we have constantly to hammer into the minds of the civilised nations of Europe. It will be necessary, during the coming winter, to continue the issue of pamphlets and the publication of articles in the daily, weekly and monthly press. It is intended to send out a special bulletin with reliable information on the Jewish position to the daily press. It will further be necessary to approach religious, political and social organisations throughout the country with a view to Jewish speakers being allowed to address them on the sufferings of the Jews in Germany, just as was done ten years ago by the Zionist Organisation in reply to pro-Arab propaganda in England. It is proposed to prepare shortly elaborate notes for speakers, containing full information on the various aspects of the German problem. It is further proposed to engage a special press agent for the purpose of disseminating these facts throughout the British press. It may further be advisable that an effort should be made to collect an absolutely authentic and comprehensive record of all the misdeeds and brutalities of which the German Jews have been the victims in recent months, (perhaps on the lines of the authentic report on the Russian pogroms issued by the Zionist Organisation in 1908).

The London Information Committee is very anxious that the presence in London during the forthcoming Conference of so many friends from abroad engaged in similar activities should be utilised to the full for the purpose of exchanging opinions and obtaining information which may help to intensify these essential activities during the coming winter.

3/261
STRENG VERTRAULICH!

NICHT ZUR VERTEILUNG!

Die juedischen Organisationen der Welt, die sich zusammengeschlossen haben, um ihren in ihrer Existenz geschaedigten und bedrohten Glaubensgenossen wirtschaftliche Hilfe zu leisten, legen vor dem Richtstuhl Gottes und der Geschichte feierliche Verwahrung ein gegen die Verleumdung der juedischen Anschauungen und Bestrebungen, mit der in Deutschland die Forderung einer Entrechtung der deutschen Juden begruendet wird.

Wir koennen und wollen nicht der Gewalt eine Gegengewalt, welcher Art immer, entgegenstellen. Aber wir koennen und wollen das tun, was unser Glauben, unser Gewissen und unsere Ueberlieferung uns gebieten: wir stellen der Luege die Wahrheit entgegen.

Es ist nicht wahr, dass das Judentum nach Weltherrschaft gestrebt habe und strebe. Was wir erstreben, was uns aufgetragen ist, ist Dienst an der Welt nach unseren Kraefte und Faehigkeiten. Nicht ueberlegen wollen wir sein, sondern an Lebensrecht und Lebensraum den Anderen gleich, um Gott an seiner Schoepfung zu dienen und eine ihm untertane Menschheit aufrichten zu helfen.

Es ist nicht wahr, dass das Judentum darauf ausgegangen sei und ausgehe, den Bestand der Voelker, unter denen es lebt, zu schwaechen oder zu zer setzen. In den biblischen und nachbiblischen Urkunden unseres Glaubens ist uns geboten, nach dem Heil der Laender, in die wir verstreut worden sind, zu trachten und es nach unseren Kraefte und Faehigkeiten zu foerdern. Es gibt keine irgendwie, im religioesen oder im profanen Sinn, verbindliche Stelle im gesamten juedischen Schrifttum, die dem widerspraecht.

Juden, die diesen Grundsuetzen zuwiderhandeln, vergehen sich nicht bloss gegen die Voelker, sie vergehen sich vor allem gegen ihr Judentum, dessen Lehre sie verleugnen.

Es ist nicht wahr, dass das Judentum sich im Kapitalismus auswirke und sich des Kommunismus zu seinen Machtzwecken bediene. Beides ist nicht von den Juden beherrscht; der weit ueberschaetzte juedische Anteil am Kapitalismus erkluert sich aus unsrer nicht durch uns verschuldeten Abgeschnittenheit von der Urproduktion der Voelker, der ebenso stark ueberschaetzte Anteil am Kommunismus durch das Gefuehl einzelner Unterdrueckten und Zurueckgesetzten. Zwischen Kapitalismus und Kommunismus gibt es kein juedisches Geheimbueundnis; der innerjuedische Klassenkampf ist nicht milder als irgendeiner. Das Judentum als solches verurteilt gleicherweise die Uebergriffe des Kapitals, die Auswuechse des Klassenkampfes und jede gottlose Bewegung. Es erstrebt seiner prophetischen Lehre gemaess, der es stets treu geblieben ist, eine gewaltlose Verwirklichung der sozialen Gerechtigkeit.

Was an angeblichen literarischen Zeugnissen fuer die uns zugeschriebenen Anschauungen und Bestrebungen angefuehrt wird, beruht restlos auf Faelschung und Entstellung. Eine Faelschung sind insbesondere jene sogenannten "Protokolle der Weisen von Zion", auf die die schlimmsten Schmachungen sich stuetzen und die in weite Volkskreise hinein sinnvergiftend wirken. Wir bieten den unwiderleglichen Beweis an, dass diese "Protokolle" eine Komplikation aus Machwerken ausschliesslich nichtjuedischen und gegenjuedischen Ursprungs darstellen. Wir fordern von der oeffentlichen Meinung der Welt, dass eine unparteiische Instanz eingesetzt werde, die ueber Echtheit oder Unechtheit dieser Publikation zu entscheiden berufen sein soll und vor der wir den von uns angebotenen Beweis fuehren werden.

NECESSITÉ D'UNE ORGANISATION DE CONTRE-PROPAGANDE
 INTERNATIONALE

Le problème posé par les événements Hitlériens dépasse de loin, en raison de leur développement et de leurs conséquences ultérieures possibles, la question même des mesures immédiates à envisager en faveur des réfugiés allemands. De même, que par suite de l'accroissement progressif du nombre des émigrés la forme charitable, seule possible au début, s'est révélée inopérante et a évolué nécessairement vers une conception économique dont la réalisation fait l'objet de la Conférence actuelle, il est à craindre que, dans un avenir plus ou moins rapproché, ce stade sera à son tour dépassé et que le caractère politique de la question primera toutes les autres considérations.

D'une part, les difficultés causées par la transplantation des quelques cinquante milles réfugiés actuels sont déjà telles et nécessitent de tels moyens financiers qu'on peut se demander avec angoisse si toute solution ne deviendra pas impossible quand ce chiffre, suivant une hypothèse qui n'est malheureusement pas à écarter, aura doublé ou triplé. D'autre part, nul ne peut prévoir les facultés de contamination du virus raciste, et, à supposer que sa propagation n'amène pas dans d'autres pays que l'Allemagne des mesures coercitives d'oppression à l'égard des Juifs, on peut craindre toutefois qu'elle suffise pour y créer une atmosphère assez défavorable pour y rendre impossible l'établissement ou le maintien des émigrés allemands.

La question d'avenir qui se pose aujourd'hui est donc non seulement de venir au secours des réfugiés actuels, mais bien de prendre dès à présent des mesures pour n'être pas exposé à faire face dans des temps qui ne seront peut-être pas lointains à des explosions antisémitiques qui peuvent se produire sur des points variés du globe, et qui rendraient la question de l'immigration juive insoluble. En vérité, il s'agit d'opposer à la propagande du racisme (qui ainsi que l'ont prouvé des événements récents et comme l'a même déclaré dernièrement un de ses chefs est ^{un} article d'exportation) une contre-propagande efficace. Goebbels dispose pour sa propagande à l'étranger de moyens financiers que, de source bien informée, on estime à deux millions de livres annuellement. Les effets s'en sont déjà fait sentir même dans de grands pays occidentaux, où on a pu lire avec un certain étonnement dans des organes de presse pourtant généralement libéraux des articles ou des reportages habilement tendancieux. Des remous d'opinion, des protestations

qui se sont revêtues de prétextes économiques, se sont produits qu'on a toutes raisons de croire n'avoir pas été spontanées.

Ce danger, quelques uns de mes amis Parisiens et moi l'avions déjà senti il y a plusieurs mois. Sans parler des différents moyens de propagande efficaces, sur lesquels on voudra bien me permettre de ne pas m'étendre aujourd'hui, nous avons créé à nos frais une agence de presse quotidienne, dénommée "Inpress", dirigée et rédigée par des compétences journalistiques allemandes, et dont la sûreté et le sérieux de la documentation ont assuré le succès. Son service, fait gratuitement à la presse française, a fortament contribué à maintenir vivante dans les journaux la rubrique d'Allemagne qui avait tendance à devenir insignifiante et a réussi ainsi à tenir en haleine l'opinion publique. Je puis affirmer que 50% au moins des nouvelles concernant l'Allemagne et paraissant dans la presse française sont puisées dans cet organe.

Cet exemple, dû à une initiative purement privée, n'est donné ici que pour illustrer ce qu'on pourrait attendre d'une propagande méthodiquement et puissamment organisée, qui utiliserait tous les moyens dans le détail d'application technique desquels il est inutile d'entrer pour le moment. Dans les grandes lignes on peut toutefois envisager:

- 1) Une agence de presse quotidienne sur le modèle de celle dont je viens de parler, qui paraîtrait en quatre éditions (anglaise, française, allemande et espagnol) et dont le service serait fait non seulement aux journaux mais encore aux parlementaires et personnalités influentes de Grande Bretagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, de Hollande, de Suisse, d'Europe Centrale et des Etats Sud-Américains.
- 2) La publication en traduction de différentes langues de certains livres de la littérature Hitlérienne dont la conception seule suffit à prévenir les esprits contre le système.
- 3) La constitution d'un matériel statistique et culturel propre à fournir les ripostes immédiates aux allégations de la propagande de Goebbels.

L'organisation d'une pareille propagande doit être fortement étayée et avoir pour animateur une compétence qui serait un véritable ministre de la propagande internationale, en quelque sorte un Goebbels juif. Ce serait ce directeur, assisté d'un comité représentant les différentes nations intéressées et dont le siège pourrait être à Londres, qui aurait notamment à constituer la documentation et à outiller les différents organismes de propagande qui se formeraient à l'étranger en leur donnant les éléments de l'action que ces derniers approprieraient aux besoins particuliers locaux.

Les ressources financières nécessaires pour qu'une pareille action soit efficace doivent être nécessairement importantes; il est vain d'en faire une estimation

car il est évident qu'elles seront fonction de l'envergure de ce que l'on voudra et de ce que l'on pourra faire. L'agence de presse, à elle seule, suivant un budget rigoureux que nous avons établi, si elle doit être diffusée dans les milieux qui forment l'opinion publique, nécessiterait une douzaine de milliers de livres. Il est certes difficile de demander au judaïsme cet effort matériel supplémentaire. Mais qu'on songe que c'est l'avenir même de la masse juive qui est en jeu. N'oublions pas qu'en ce moment même le gouvernement Hitlérien est en train de préparer une loi qui déterminera le statut des Juifs en Allemagne; c'est là peut-être l'acte le plus grave de conséquences pour le Judaïsme qui se soit produit depuis des centaines d'années. Quand son application aura prouvé qu'il est possible à une grande nation d'enfermer ses Juifs dans un véritable Ghetto social, économique et politique autrement sévère que les Ghettos géographiques du Moyen-Age, il n'est pas impossible de penser que cette notion pourra à la longue paraître acceptable à des pays que des conjonctures économiques ou politiques inciteraient à prendre des mesures analogues. La propagande, ou plutôt la contre-propagande, est une nécessité vitale; c'est le sort du Judaïsme qui en dépend.

MEMOIRE CONCERNANT L'ORGANISATION D'UNE ACTION INTERNATIONALE

POUR LA DEFENSE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES LIBERTES

INDIVIDUELLES.

Les événements d'Allemagne, avec leur répercussion présente et future, obligent le Judaïsme à examiner les moyens et les voies à employer pour en combattre les conséquences.

Il est superflu de dissenter ici sur les théories hitlériennes, mais on doit constater cependant que les Hitlériens exploitent la persistance de la crise économique qui est dominée par une crise politique qu'ils ont créée en grand partie, et attribuent faussement cette persistance à l'élément juif, le rendant responsable des maux dont souffre le monde à l'heure actuelle.

Cet argument qui, à première vue, semble puéril, a trouvé certains échos dans des milieux importants, lesquels considèrent à tort que la crise économique est la cause principale du chômage qui sévit dans un grand nombre de pays, alors qu'elle est beaucoup plus fonction d'une politique qui a détruit la confiance. Les Hitlériens laissent espérer qu'une fois les Israélites évincés des situations qu'ils occupent, ce sera les nationaux des autres confessions qui occuperont ces postes et que, par conséquent, une diminution du chômage au profit de ces nationaux sera le résultat des persécutions antisémites.

En étudiant les mesures de défense, il faut prendre en considération que la situation économique des Israélites en général s'est de beaucoup empirée et qu'en même temps leur statut politique, étant donné qu'ils sont partout une très petite minorité a toujours été très instable. Cette situation est devenue encore plus mauvaise par le fait des mouvements national-socialiste ou bolcheviste.

Il est d'ailleurs à remarquer que le nombre des Israélites est relativement très grand dans les pays économiquement faibles, tels que la Pologne, la Russie, la Roumanie et l'Autriche, ce qui aggrave les problèmes à résoudre.

Toutes ces circonstances obligent les Israélites à défendre leurs intérêts, de plus en plus menacés, avec beaucoup de tact et de circonspection.

Il est donc très compréhensible, et même très recommandable, que les communautés juives dans les différents pays ménagent le plus possible l'opinion publique et le gouvernement de leur pays respectif, tout en participant à la lutte de défense commune à tous.

Il ne faut d'ailleurs jamais oublier que, même en France, l'émancipation des Israélites ne date que de 140 ans et que dans beaucoup d'autres pays, elle est même plus récente. Il s'agit donc d'une période relativement courte par rapport à la vie d'un peuple.

Enfin, dans l'idée de beaucoup de monde, dans beaucoup de pays, l'assimilation des Israélites n'est pas encore entièrement réalisée, de sorte que la renaissance de l'antisémitisme, même dans les formes qu'il a prises en Allemagne, n'est pas complètement impossible.

En considérant objectivement le problème, on peut même arriver à la conclusion que le statut juridique des Israélites, tel qu'il a été établi après la révolution française, n'est pas né de la sympathie éprouvée pour les Israélites, mais que leur émancipation est plutôt la conséquence de la proclamation des droits de l'homme.

En admettant le bien-fondé de cette thèse, il faut s'avouer que, dans un appel aux sentiments de justice du monde civilisé, réside notre meilleure chance de réussite, dans le combat qui est à peine engagé.

En se plaçant sur ce terrain, le Judaïsme trouvera des alliés parmi tous les hommes et parmi tous les peuples pour lesquels les droits de l'homme et la liberté d'action et de pensée signifient quelque chose et surtout auprès de toutes les communautés religieuses, lesquelles sont menacées par les doctrines

hitlérinnes et qui retardent la lutte contre l'hitlérisme pour des raisons de tactique, ainsi que cela vient d'être le cas pour le catholicisme, par l'entremise de la papauté, lutte qu'elles devront reprendre tôt ou tard.

L'avantage d'une telle politique générale consisterait en ceci que les Israélites ne seraient pas obligés, dans ce cas, à mener leur lutte en se plaçant aux premières lignes, parce que tous les Etats modernes, toutes les communautés religieuses se sentent, plus ou moins, menacés par le développement qu'a pris l'Allemagne et que, pas conséquent, notre tâche principale serait seulement d'attirer, sans cesse, l'attention de l'opinion publique, dans tous ces pays, sur cette menace.

Car aucun homme d'état, ni aucun gouvernement, ne pourra, dans les pays démocratiques au moins, négliger, à la longue, l'opinion publique. Comme ils ne peuvent réaliser leurs idées et leur but que si, et autant, qu'ils réussissent à gagner l'opinion publique; ainsi inversement, l'opinion publique aura une influence certaine sur les décisions de tout gouvernement.

Comme exemple pour l'exactitude de cette opinion, il n'y a qu'à citer l'affaire Dreyfus qui commença par un appel au sentiment de la justice et qui, à l'aide de l'opinion publique, fût, en dernière analyse, une victoire de ce sentiment de justice en France et qui n'a rien, ou peu, à voir avec des sympathies pour l'Israélite Dreyfus.

Si l'on réussit à entretenir ce sentiment de solidarité humaine, là où il existe, et à le rétablir, là où il est menacé en ce moment, le Judaïsme est sauvé, autrement son avenir est menacé - même en Palestine - Ni la richesse, ni la position sociale ne garantira l'individu, car la lutte de nos ennemis est, non seulement dirigée contre la liberté, mais encore contre la propriété individuelle et la puissance qui en résulte. La perte de cette richesse individuelle entraînera forcément des conséquences désavantageuses pour l'influence politique du Judaïsme.

Tout en reconnaissant pleinement l'importance de la tâche d'aider les émigrants, une tâche autrement importante nous incombe, laquelle a pour but de combattre les causes qui ont nécessité cette émigration et d'enrayer ce mouvement d'émigration, en obligeant les gouvernements et les nations qui ont aboli notre statut de droit, à rétablir les droits de l'homme et de liberté de leurs concitoyens israélites.

C'est assurément une tâche ardue, mais elle est inéluctable, pour des raisons de dignité humaine et même de pur opportunisme, car s'il est presque impossible de placer 10% du nombre de nos coreligionnaires allemands qui ont quitté leur pays, qu'advientrait-il si ce nombre allait en s'accroissant et si d'autres pays suivaient l'exemple donné par l'Allemagne?

Ce sont ces réflexions qui ont dicté l'attitudes des auteurs et des promoteurs de l'action devant la 14ème Assemblée de la Société des Nations et devant la 6ème Commission de la Société des Nations.

C'est après mûre réflexion qu'ils ont pris comme base de leur action la défense "des droits de l'homme et du citoyen" en général. Ils ne se sont pas laissés influencer dans leur attitude, ni par ceux qui, pour des raisons d'opportunité, ne voulaient pas entendre parler d'une discussion à Genève à ce moment-là, ni par ceux auxquels la formule sus-mentionnée paraissait trop vague, trop générale et pas assez précise.

Les événements ont confirmé le bien fondé de cette politique à Genève, car ceux qui ont suivi ces événements de près et qui les ont même influencés, savent qu'un certain nombre de gouvernements étaient hostiles à la discussion de ces principes de droit et que seulement l'écho de l'opinion publique les a contraints à prendre une attitude plus favorable.

La résolution de la protection internationale des droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen, présentée devant la 14ème assemblée, a provoqué le débat concernant les minorités et les droits de l'homme qui, pendant quinze jours, a tenu l'opinion publique au courant des persécutions des Israélites en Allemagne.

La Société des Nations ne possède ni flotte ni armée pour imposer sa volonté et la seule sanction dont elle dispose - qui ne manque du reste pas d'efficacité - est l'opinion publique du monde entier qui, d'une façon certaine, a désapprouvé les menées anti-humaines qu'on a pu constater en Allemagne et qui, par la propagande intense de l'Allemagne, semblaient vouloir se généraliser dans d'autres pays.

Cette résolution a abouti à une proposition transactionnelle qui recommande à tous les pays, y compris ceux qui n'ont pas accepté les obligations minoritaires stipulées dans les traités, d'appliquer à leurs minorités le même traitement de justice et de tolérance prévu par les traités des minorités signés par les autres pays.

L'Allemagne, qui n'avait pas signé ces traités, a accepté cette partie de la résolution votée par la quatorzième Assemblée.

Personne ne doutera d'ailleurs que les résultats obtenus à Genève ne peuvent représenter que le commencement d'une action qui doit être continuée avec la plus grande énergie et par les moyens les mieux adaptés.

A l'heure actuelle, il importe avant tout d'organiser une croisade à travers le monde pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des libertés individuelles qui sont menacées et qui constituent la plus belle conquête de notre civilisation.

Il s'agit d'émouvoir le public dans son ensemble, sans distinction de race ou d'origine, d'obtenir de lui de s'associer dans une action commune pour la défense de ces droits imprescriptibles.

Pour ce faire, il faut créer un Comité international pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des libertés individuelles comprenant les citoyens les plus éminents de tous les pays. De ce comité feront partie aussi bien des Israélites que des personnalités appartenant à d'autres confessions. Des comités nationaux dans tous les pays viendront seconder l'action du comité international.

Ce comité s'efforcera de recueillir des fonds pour la défense de ces droits et d'organiser son action de la façon la plus efficace pour parvenir à faire respecter, grâce à une action intensive de l'opinion publique, ces droits élémentaires qui, pendant des siècles, ont été considérés comme un bien commun dont se réclame la civilisation moderne.

3/20

ACADEMIE DIPLOMATIQUE INTERNATIONALE

4 bis avenue Hoche, PARIS (VIII)

Genève - Hotel des Bergues,
12 octobre 1933.

Cher Monsieur Simon,

La 14ème Assemblée de la Société des Nations achève aujourd'hui ses travaux. Durant quinze jours l'opinion publique du monde entier a suivi avec une attention soutenue les débats importants qu'a provoqué la résolution concernant la protection des droits de l'homme et du citoyen garantie internationalement que j'ai eu l'honneur de présenter au début des travaux de l'Assemblée.

La consécration des principes que contenait cette résolution ne peut pas être l'oeuvre d'un seul jour. Il faut une action continue et efficace pour aboutir à des réformes aussi considérables. A l'heure actuelle, je suis très satisfait que le débat sur les droits de l'homme et des minorités que cette résolution a provoqué, ait abouti à la résolution transactionnelle présentée par la Délégation française imposant aux pays qui n'ont pas signé des traités de minorités, d'appliquer pour les minorités vivant sur leur territoire, le même degré de justice et de tolérance prévu par les traités des minorités.

Cette résolution, votée par l'unanimité des Etats, y compris l'Allemagne est déjà un pas considérable vers la consécration des principes, que j'ai eu l'honneur de préconiser devant la 14ème Assemblée.

Toutefois, ce n'est là qu'un commencement de l'action qui doit être entreprise pour consolider et raffermir les principes de la défense des libertés individuelles qui sont l'honneur de notre civilisation et qui ont été ébranlés.

Aussi me semble-t-il qu'il est indispensable de créer un comité international pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des libertés individuelles, comité auquel participeront toutes les personnalités qui par leur parole ou par leur autorité morale ou par leur appui matériel pourront venir en aide pour organiser une véritable croisade à travers le monde pour la défense de ces droits imprescriptibles.

De ce comité doivent faire partie toutes les personnes capables d'atteindre ce résultat sans distinction de confession, de race ou d'origine.

Je crois qu'il est d'autant plus indispensable d'organiser méthodiquement cette action que d'après ce que j'ai cru comprendre au cours de mes conversations avec mes collègues de l'Assemblée de Genève, l'action anti-sémite à travers le monde, ne fait que commencer et qu'elle sera menée par les initiateurs de cette action, dans l'avenir, avec la plus grande rigueur.

Hélas! des indices trop nombreux viennent confirmer ce qui précède et je crois superflu d'insister.

...../

Je puis néanmoins vous confier confidentiellement que le Délégué du Reich à l'Assemblée m'a déclaré, au cours d'une conversation particulière, que dans un an tout le monde pensera comme l'Allemagne. Laissant entendre par cela qu'ils parviendraient à généraliser le mouvement. J'ai répondu à mon collègue d'Allemagne que j'espérais, dans l'intérêt de son pays, que d'ici un an, l'Allemagne pensera comme tout le monde et non point tout le monde pensera comme l'Allemagne.

Mais les informations qui me sont parvenues aussi bien des différents pays d'Europe que d'Amérique prouvent, que les Hitlériens propagent à coup de millions le mouvement antisémite qui est le seul article politique sérieux de leur programme.

Il importe donc, sans délai, d'organiser le mouvement de défense des principes de liberté et de respect de la vie humaine qui sont inscrits dans les constitutions nationales de tous les pays civilisés.

C'est là la tâche qui incombe à tous et qu'il faut organiser sans retard si on veut sauver le monde de la barbarie qui le menace.

Veillez agréer, Cher Monsieur Simon, les assurances de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

signé: A. Frangulis.-

342-7

OPENING SPEECH OF THE CONFERENCE FOR THE

RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

by

THE CHAIRMAN, MR. NEVILLE LASKI, K.C.

My first and pleasant duty is not only on my own behalf but in the name of those bodies who have joined as conveners of this Conference to welcome the delegates who are assembled here this morning. This Conference has been called for a specific purpose and for one purpose only - a purpose which is expressly implied in its name. It is a Conference to consider measures and to co-ordinate efforts for the relief of German Jewry. It is unique in its character and has been brought about by a misfortune which is likewise unique in the modern history of the Jewish people.

The Jewish gathering that has assembled here to-day has been brought about by the need of dealing with a situation which has international bearings and for which others are responsible. The presence of German refugees in many European countries constitutes a grave problem for which no single country can hope to find a solution. This fact has been recognised by the League of Nations in the acceptance of a proposal for the appointment of a High Commissioner to deal with this problem in conjunction with a Governing Body consisting of representatives of the various Governments concerned to which may be added representatives of private organisations. It is only natural and proper that the Jewish Communities that have been so gravely and constantly preoccupied with the pressing needs created by the catastrophe should meet together for the purpose of considering in what way they can best render assistance to the High Commissioner in his formidable task. The purpose of this Conference is solely to deal with the unfortunate effects of the policy of the German Government towards its Jewish subjects, and it will confine itself to devising ways and means of rendering constructive relief to the tens of thousands of victims of that policy.

As to the refugees, there are no really reliable figures and the following estimates are based on the best available information:-

	The estimated number of refugees is	65,000
of whom	33,000 are business or professional men	
	30,000 dependent women and children	
and	2,000 students.	

They are distributed in the following countries:-

25,000 in France
6,500 in Palestine
4,500 in Poland
4,000 in Czecho-Slovakia
2,500 in Holland
2,500 in England
2,000 in Belgium
2,000 in Switzerland.

The remainder are scattered all over the world.

Of the refugees some 8,000 are entirely without means and are being supported by the various Refugee Committees.

Our estimates of the vocations of the refugees are as follows:-

Professional men	3,500
Business people	about 22,000
Various types of manual labour	7,500

The professional men divide out somewhat as follows:-

Doctors	1,200
Lawyers and Civil Servants	1,000
Chemists, Engineers, Journalists and Teachers	900
Academic	400

The business people working on their own account are 10,000 and the male employees (bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, etc.) 12,000
Then there are about:-

- 3,500 workmen
- 3,000 women in various semi-professional occupations
- 1,000 engaged in housework.

The following sums were collected:-

England	£195,000
U.S.A.	£150,000
South Africa	£ 40,000
Czecho-Slovakia	£ 28,000
Holland	£ 25,000
Egypt	£ 18,000
Other countries	£ 69,000
	<hr/>
	£525,000
	<hr/>

Emigration cuts across the work of the individual relief committees. An analysis of the statistics of Hicem, the Hilfsverein and other subsidiary bodies brings out that:-

- (1) More than eight thousand have been repatriated to Eastern European countries, of whom more than one-half have returned to Poland.
- (2) A very considerable number, some two thousand, have been aided to go to Palestine.
- (3) There has been a considerable amount of aimless wandering about which is still continuing, and
- (4) Very few, some two or three hundred, have been aided to travel overseas.

The figures available do not indicate how many have had their fares wholly or partly paid by the various organisations and how many additional people have travelled without being registered.

It is accepted by all that a great part of the solution of this problem lies in emigration. Apart from Palestine the European countries are

showing the greatest absorptive power and it is, therefore, desirable that our emigration machinery should be adjusted to this fact. They, as well as the oversea countries, require the most careful investigation.

The problem with which we have to deal is of a most complicated character and has many facets. It has social and economic implications which affect the Jews of Germany both inside and outside that country, and in view of its manifold character and the necessity of devoting the most careful and detailed consideration to its different aspects, it is essential that a number of committees shall be appointed, each of which will deal with some particular branch of the whole question. It is proposed, subject to the approval of the Conference, that the following committees shall be appointed:-

(a) The Bureau of the Conference, which will exercise a general control and direction over the work of the various committees.

(b) A Palestine Committee to work out proposals for settlement in Palestine.

(c) An Economic Committee to be sub-divided into four sections dealing respectively with

- (1) Reconstruction work in Germany
- (2) Relief outside Germany
- (3) Emigration, other than to Palestine
- (4) Finance.

And finally there will be an Academic Committee dealing with the problem of the large number of dismissed University professors and lecturers.

All these committees will be occupied with a problem, which in various ways affects the economic, domestic and spiritual life of nearly 600,000 people. We cannot be blind to the fact that the events of the last few months have gravely impaired the foundations of the life of the German Jewish Communities, reaching back as it does more than sixteen hundred years. We have to consider whether it is possible to assist in the maintenance of that life within Germany itself - how far it is possible to provide for the economic livelihood of tens of thousands of families who have been disturbed, if not entirely prevented, from pursuing in peace and security their professions and trades. We have to consider the problem of the thousands of refugees, who have been obliged to leave Germany and who, in the present distressed economic state of the world, necessarily find it difficult, indeed impossible, to obtain occupation in their new environment. We have to consider the unhappy fate of the professional men and women of the German Jewish Community, the civil servants, doctors, lawyers, engineers, artists, teachers and students who rightly had regarded themselves as part of the fabric of German intellectual life and now find themselves ruthlessly dislodged. We record our deep gratitude to the Academic Assistance Council, the International Students Service, the International Committee in Geneva for the assistance rendered to refugees of the professional class and to the Universities in this and in many other countries for the generous manner in which they have come to the help of these classes of the refugees. One must be utterly devoid of any Jewish feeling if one remains unmoved by the plight not only of this class but of all who have had to leave Germany. Many, if not most of them, are in a position which makes it impossible to continue to practice their previous occupation as hitherto, and thus we are confronted with an occupational problem of the gravest and greatest dimensions. Nor is the problem only economic in character; it is one that also affects the morale of the refugee. For day after day, week after week, month after month, they wait and wait for some outlet for the pent-up ability and energy of which they are conscious and which they are so anxious to utilise both in their own interest and in that of society as a whole. Beyond the economic distress and uncertainty of daily existence, there is the deep spiritual humiliation which is entailed by the ostracism imposed on men and women who know of no reason for their sufferings but their birth and who were animated by no desire but to be permitted to contribute to the welfare of their native country.

We fully understand that the scope of the activity of the High Commissioner is by no means confined to the Jewish aspect of the problem, but this aspect is one to which we must primarily devote our attention in order to be of the utmost possible assistance. At the same time we should express our intention sincerely and whole-heartedly to collaborate in the handling of the

35 12-10

of the whole problem, both Jewish and non-Jewish.

We take this opportunity of expressing the deep sense of obligation of the Jewish people to those countries that have so generously admitted the refugees from Germany. This generosity is the more marked because, living as we do in those countries we fully understand that no Government can remain indifferent to the insistent claims of those of its own people who are suffering from the present economic crisis. It has always been a cherished tradition among Jews to look after those of our people who have been afflicted with misfortune, and there was never a time when it was so necessary to be true to that tradition as now. We shall best show our appreciation of the hospitality which various Governments have extended to the refugees by working out practical schemes of assistance and by providing the financial means whereby they may be realised.

In a problem of this kind it is inevitable that there are differences of opinion as to the best manner of devising a solution. Many schemes have been adumbrated and we shall have the benefit in our discussions of all the thought that has already been applied to them. We must endeavour, within the limited time at our disposal, to evolve a scheme which will be large and practical enough to capture the imagination of the Jewish people and secure their sympathy and material support. I know that all the delegates here assembled will contribute their hearts and minds to this task and that there will be that measure of large-mindedness and fraternal co-operation which are so essential. There will be submitted as a basis of discussion a plan drawn up by the British Committee which has been in charge of the administration of the Central British Fund for German Jewry, and also a scheme drawn up under the direction of Dr. Weizmann, who was appointed by the Zionist Congress as the Commissioner for dealing with German Jewish immigration into Palestine. It will be the task of the various committees appointed by the Conference to give their most careful consideration to these schemes, and after adequate discussion to formulate proposals which will be submitted to a plenary session for adoption. No constructive plans, however, no matter how excellent in conception, can hope to achieve success unless the means to put them into effect are furnished, and it is to the Jewish Communities of the world that we look for the provision of the necessary funds. The responsibility for the solution of this problem is not confined to this Conference. On the contrary, it extends to all the Jewish Communities of the world. The nations assembled at Geneva made it plain that the appointment of a High Commissioner is conditioned by the expectation that those bodies, Jewish and other, interested in this problem must themselves collaborate not only in mind but with means for the carrying out of the High Commissioner's task, so that there is an equal burden laid upon us all.

There have been many generous offers of assistance with regard to this Conference. It has not been possible to invite all who have desired to participate. We have endeavoured so far as possible to secure the attendance of representatives of the leading Jewish organisations that have actively occupied themselves with this problem from the moment that it arose, and we are satisfied that the delegates assembled will be able to bring to bear upon the deliberations of the Conference the valuable experience and wealth of knowledge acquired in the course of their work during the last few months. I may add that we are particularly grateful to those who have made long and wearisome journeys in order to be present with us to-day.

The problem, as I have said, is made all the more difficult because of the magnitude of the economic crisis through which we are passing. Many countries which in happier circumstances would have been havens of immigration, have been compelled, reluctantly we know, to close or almost to close their doors. It is therefore our task to search the world for places where these unhappy people can go and start life anew. Of the lands of immigration Palestine at the moment provides the largest scope, and we know that in regard to that country we shall have the good will and helpful and practical sympathy of the Mandatory Power. Palestine alone, however, will not suffice, and, therefore, we must hope that with the help of the good offices of the High Commissioner, other countries may be persuaded to believe and recognise that in their own interests, and not on humanitarian grounds alone, German Jews may be admitted to residence and eventually citizenship. We know they will make the same loyal and valuable contribution to the life of those countries that they have made in the past to the body politic of Germany.

The general scheme of procedure is as follows: This session will be addressed by representatives of the other convening bodies, and in addition, by Dr. Weizmann and Mr. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, the Chairman of the British Allocation Committee. The Conference will then meet in private session to determine its committees and their chairmen, as to which certain proposals will be submitted in due course. The committees will thereupon meet in private and decide their own procedure assisted by material which has been and will be placed before them. The Bureau of the Conference will be directive in character, and when the committees have completed their labours, the Bureau will convene a private plenary session for consideration of the proposals that will have been formulated. The Conference will close with a public session at which a statement will be made as to the decisions arrived at.

This Conference has been fittingly opened with prayer. When all has been said, the last speech made, and the last delegate departed from the building, our plans and projects will avail little, unless we ourselves are inspired, and can, in our turn inspire others with faith and loyalty.

Judaism has not been maintained throughout the ages by ~~resolutions~~ or treaties, by conventions or conferences, but by never doubting, never fearing, never despairing faith.

And so my last words, in bidding you welcome, shall be from the ancient book, which we gave to and which we share with all the world.

"Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit saith the Lord of Hosts!"

OPENING ADDRESS AND PRAYER

by The Very Reverend the Chief Rabbi, Dr.J.H. Hertz.

Delegates to the Conference for the Relief of German Jewry.

I rise to greet you in the words of Scripture: shalom, Shalom, larachok ve-lakarov, "Peace, peace to him that is far off and to him that is near" - a hearty welcome to those that come from afar for this work of mercy, and a hearty welcome to those nearer home who are anxious to advance the same sacred work.

This Conference has been called together for action. Only in passing shall we dwell on the causes that render such action necessary. The true nature of those causes, how they outrage vital instincts on which our whole civilisation is built, has been proclaimed over and over again, and in an unforgettable manner, by the spokesmen of enlightened public opinion in all lands. These men of light and leading have nobly voiced the indignation of all lovers of humanity against the attempt to crush and degrade a whole people, to deny its members toleration, rob them of civic equality, and trample on their human dignity. But, alas, protest meetings disperse, speeches are forgotten, and - what is most terrible of all - the world is coming to accept the outlawing in Central Europe of 600,000 human beings as a normal thing with which no outside Government has the least right to interfere. Equally unavailing have been the efforts of Jewish statesmanship, of pro-Jewish statesmanship, and of the League of Nations statesmanship to secure redress for the victims of injustice and racial persecution. The heart-breaking words of Jeremiah the Prophet, spoken on Tisha-be-Ab, ring in our ears: "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved. Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of my people recovered?"

It is because we deem it our holiest duty as Jews, as men to explore every possibility for finding some balm for the woe of our people, of finding some healing for our stricken brethren, that we have come together here to-day. We Jews have often been praised for having a genius for lamentation. It is not our purpose to display that genius to-day. But we are also credited with a certain talent for philanthropy that is tireless and unquenchable, for a warm beneficence, informed by a wisdom of the heart, that sanctifies the giver and elevates the recipient. That talent let us demonstrate to the full in this Conference devoted to the alleviation of Jewish sufferers in Germany and of Jewish refugees from Germany.

And we have come together because the problem confronting us cannot be solved by desultory, mutually conflicting, or partisan, efforts. Thus, we dare not confine our attention merely to the salvaging of one small element in German Jewry,

and proclaim our indifference as to whether all the others on the ship of German Jewry drown in the stormy waters, or whether they somehow succeed in surviving. It is un-Jewish so to act, and it is unwise. The needs of German Jewry must be viewed and grappled with as a whole. It is quite true that to do so requires far larger funds and calls for far greater sacrifices from the Jews of the world than have hitherto been forthcoming. I have no fear in that regard. The last half-century more than once brought Jewry face to face with the task of alleviating Jewish suffering on an unheard-of scale. Each time the House of Israel rose to the occasion. It will, I am sure, once again be true to itself. And the whole problem must be viewed with Jewish eyes. Our German brethren have their cultural and religious, as well as their material, needs. To neglect these cultural and religious needs, on any pretext whatsoever, would invite the crowning disaster in this grim tragedy. It would destroy the morale of our brethren. No one who is blind to this fatal danger can in any real sense help German Jewry.

"Gentlemen" - said the wisest of modern rulers in a great crisis of his nation - "we cannot escape history." This indubitable spiritual fact may well be taken to heart by us. We too cannot escape history; and we shall be judged by the acid test - whether we succeed in viewing this German Jewish problem as a whole, and whether we view it with Jewish eyes. This is the all-important message, which it has been my purpose to bring you in the few words of welcome that I have been asked to speak prior to opening this representative gathering with Prayer to the God of our Fathers for guidance and help in the sacred task before us.

Guardian of Israel, look down from Thy Heavenly habitation and hearken unto our prayer this day. Our souls mourn because of the evils that have overtaken our brethren in Germany. Oh, have pity on the remnant of Thy people in that great land, and bring to naught the designs of our enemies. Bless the delegates who have come from far and near to take counsel together how to secure help for the victims in the land of oppression, and to find rest and an honourable sustenance for the scattered exiles. The needs of Thy people are manifold, our knowledge slender. O vouchsafe unto us the spirit of wisdom and understanding, and cause an afflicted and helpless generation to see Thy salvation. For Thou alone art our Father, our Rock and Redeemer. Amen.

Mr. O.E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid's speech at the opening
Meeting of the Conference.

The Allocations Committee of the Central British Fund for German Jewry have now had practically six months' experience of the problem arising from the situation in Germany, and during that time they have had submitted to them innumerable schemes of a constructive or palliative nature intended to remedy the position. These have all been examined with great care, and, as a result, the Committee have been able, from this experimental period to obtain a more accurate knowledge of the general conditions than the committees situated in countries adjoining the frontiers of Germany, who have been chiefly concerned with their local problems caused by the arrival of refugees. Our Committee sympathises very deeply with the difficulties of these bodies and greatly appreciate the valuable work they have done. It is, however, more than likely that they feel dissatisfaction with the support they have received from the Central British Fund; we have published an interim report, from which it will be seen that, with the very limited resources at our disposal, we have endeavoured to apply them, so far as possible, to constructive work, and not to relief work, and, while we are grateful for the efforts that have been made, we have felt bound to restrict our support to this form of activity. This Conference, however, will, I believe, take a broad view of the situation and realise now that the problem is an immense one and that the resources needed are infinitely greater than those that have been hitherto provided. We hope that, as a result of this meeting and after consideration of the plans which will be put before you, the imagination of World Jewry will be stirred and that every Jew will be prepared to make the sacrifices which this tragedy calls for.

After nearly six months' strenuous work, the British Committee feels very strongly that it is essential for effective remedying of the situation that there should be the closest possible co-operation between all the committees concerned either in dealing with the refugees or in fund raising, and that, in fact, there should be a body of representatives of various countries which could administer the funds to be raised from all sources. If that proposal were adopted, all dangers of overlapping and duplication would be avoided, and systematic work could be done. With that in view, the British Committee have prepared a plan (which will be submitted in due course in detail to the Conference) setting out a skeleton organisation and proposals for constructive work, both inside and outside Germany, and making provision for relief and other expenditure not necessarily entirely of a constructive nature. This plan has been the subject of anxious thought and very prolonged deliberation by the British Committee, and is put forward in the hope that it may prove, firstly, a basis for discussion and then become acceptable to all who meet here to-day. It involves sacrifices from all sections of World Jewry. It involves calls not only on the purse, but on personal service from members of our Faith, but it is, in our view, the most effective scheme possible to meet the difficulties of an unprecedented situation. If the Conference approves it, World Jewry will be able to see for what purposes money is required and in what manner it will be expended. There is no question here of asking for a blank cheque; on the contrary, the plan provides for a definite programme of work on which we trust everybody will be united. The problem is so great that it is essential to sink all internal differences, and pool, not only resources, but also our energies and our brains in a determination to remedy it.

Do not delude yourselves with thinking that energies can be relaxed as conditions in Germany may improve. On the contrary there is no doubt that conditions in Germany have not improved in the last few weeks; in fact, our latest information goes to show that, with the approach of winter, there is a distinct deterioration and the need for remedial measures has been accentuated.

Our Chairman has referred to the fact that this plan is to be submitted to you, and also to the appointment of a High Commissioner for Refugees. We share the view expressed by him that it is essential to co-operate very cordially and closely with the High Commissioner and his committee, and we trust that his appointment will do a great deal to mitigate the difficulties under which we are labouring at the present time. The problem has become a world problem, and it is only proper, therefore, that the League should step in and help. It is also proper, therefore, that World Jewry should unite for the definite and sole object of relieving the situation and assisting our unfortunate coreligionists who have been subject to what can only be described as mediaeval persecution.

I hope and trust that this important gathering will not separate without adopting a plan of the nature I have indicated, and, if that comes about, the appeal we will have to make to our respective Communities will gain enormously in strength as it will have the approval and support of this influential Conference, and I am convinced that our coreligionists throughout the World will respond with the utmost generosity and real self-sacrifice.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY DR. S. MARGOSHES, AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
DELEGATE, AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF
OF GERMAN JEWS

Chairman and Gentlemen,

I am deeply grateful for this opportunity accorded to me as representative of the American Jewish Congress to bring to you the greetings of the American Jewish masses. The heart of American Jewry turns to this conference in this, the most bitter hour in Jewish history. Out of this conference, it is hoped, there will come a larger wisdom, a greater united action and a stronger determination to face, in manful fashion, the gravest problem in the life of the modern Jew.

I am glad, too, to be able to call to mind the record which we in America can point to as our contribution to the defensive fight against the Hitlerite attack on the Jewish people. We started the great protest movement in which we were fortunate to have been joined by the outstanding spokesmen of American public opinion. We had our share in the raising of a relief fund which we hope may mitigate in some measure the sufferings of our brethren in and outside of Germany. We have built up and fortified our sector along the far-flung boycott front - open and organized - of the Jewish people; firmly resolved that nothing shall be done in America or elsewhere either to break down or weaken it. We are now proceeding with preparations for the World Jewish Congress, looking to the establishment of a permanent Jewish Parliament, which, unlike occasional conferences, called to deal with a specific emergency, shall deal with the Jewish question in its totality.

We in America have concentrated on no single measure. We have not viewed the catastrophe that has befallen our brothers in Germany under one single aspect. Rather, it has appeared to us as a conflagration requiring the use of diverse efforts, and on many sides. We were in no mood and in no position to dispense with any instrument that could be made available. Direct relief to the sufferers was one of them, but there were many others, and I may say, from a certain point of view, vastly more effective. For in our minds, what was at stake in the final instance was not only the fate of the six hundred thousand Jews in Germany. It was the fate of the sixteen million Jews everywhere. Hitlerism had cancelled Jewish emancipation in Germany, but it did more. It challenged the civil status of the Jewish people throughout the world. Hitler has thrown the gauntlet to us all, and we accepted it - accepted it as a proud and self-respecting people should - in a spirit of determination and relentless combat in which all honorable weapons are not only permissible but obligatory. On this record we stand, hoping to be of assistance and eager to cooperate. Whatever our differences are, they cannot swerve us from facing our obligation jointly. The Jewish masses in America look to this conference for strong, effective and concerted action. They demand a united Jewish front, which shall consolidate all of our positions, leaving none unprotected. To this purpose we pledge ourselves. Believing as we do in the justice of our cause, in the unshakable will of our people to life and freedom, and sure as we are that the conscience of mankind will support us - we shall not falter.

**SPEECH OF MR. LEWIS STRAUSS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE.**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is a privilege as well as a responsibility to have been deputed from America to participate in your deliberations at this historical moment, in the face of the catastrophe which has befallen the Jews in Germany - and the bitter emergency that confronts them. We in America, though far removed from the scene, yet feel the same deep sympathy which moves your hearts and our sense of justice is outraged by the same acts which do violence to your own ideals. We are not motivated by rage or hatred toward the German people, millions of whom are appalled at the realization of the role in history to which a handful of misanthropic leaders have compelled them. And though we are met to deal with the Jewish aspects of this unhappy situation made necessary by the particular discrimination against the Jews of Germany, we see the issue as affecting not only our brother Jews - but more darkly as a crisis in the advance of civilization toward Freedom - toward free speech - a free press, freedom of worship and the conception that for all mankind there is a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. What we may be able to accomplish here lies in the lap of that Providence which has redeemed us throughout so many generations from so many tyrants and oppressors. I do not despair that justice will again prevail. I am confident that it will. Meanwhile it may be permitted to us, as in the past, to alleviate some human misery and to play our part in defending human freedom. Whatever may be our participation we of America, thankful for the blessings of liberty under which we live, stand ready to accept our responsibility and, with God's help, to discharge it.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசுப் பள்ளித் திட்டம்

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

Speech by Prof. Sylvain Lévi

Votre Bureau m'a invité à prendre la parole; Je serai bref. L'heure n'est pas au discours, mais aux secours. Un demi-million d'hommes attend avec angoisse les fruits positifs de nos discussions. Ce qu'ils souffrent^{nous}/l'imaginons, et nous le savons aussi. Président de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle, Membre du Comité National de Secours, j'ai vu, depuis les journées fatidiques de mars, défiler la procession ininterrompue des réfugiés, de mes collègues jetés violemment hors de leur laboratoire, ou de leur chaire, et des pauvres ménages arrachés à leur foyer, les yeux encore affarés de peur et les tout petits enfants qui pleurent de deviner la tristesse humaine avant de la comprendre.

Ce que nous avons fait à Paris, ce sera aux Commissions Spéciales de l'apprécier, mais j'ai la conviction que nous avons honnêtement fait notre devoir. Je dois à mon pays, au Gouvernement, à mon cher et vieil ami le Président Painlevé, dont je viens d'apprendre à l'instant la fin imminente, à tous mes concitoyens de déclarer publiquement que dans cette effroyable catastrophe, survenue en pleine crise mondiale, nous avons trouvé partout des sympathies actives, et que les Eglises Chrétiennes ont donné un magnifique exemple de solidarité humaine. Inspirons-nous de ces hautes leçons, abordons notre tâche sans aucun sentiment de haine; occupons-nous des victimes sans penser aux bourreaux. Que les délégués des judaïsmes nationaux, réunis ici, donnent au monde le spectacle douloureux, mais réconfortant, d'une grande famille spirituelle cimentée, une fois de plus, par la persécution, appliquée dans un commun effort à soulager des misères telles que son passé, si riche pourtant en expériences cruelles, n'en a jamais connu de pareilles.

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Conference for Relief of German Jewry.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION.

The Committee on Migration recommends to the Conference the setting up of a small Permanent Commission on Migration. The seat of this Commission shall be in London and the Commission shall include representation from the Hicem. The Chairman of the Commission is to be an Englishman.

The function of this Commission is to deal with all proposals for migration of German Jewish refugees to countries other than those bordering on Germany. The Commission is to make a survey of all possible lands of immigration for German refugees and is to consider proposals submitted to it as to the possibility of establishing refugees in various countries overseas.

The expenditure of all funds raised through the efforts of the Conference, allocated to the work of migration, shall be placed in the hands of this Commission for allocation by them.

It will be necessary in addition to have a Technical Department in London to deal especially with the British Dominions and Colonies and the United States of America. This Department would co-operate with the Hicem, a representative of which it has been suggested shall be stationed in London to act as a Liaison Officer and every effort should be made to co-ordinate the work of the Department with that of existing Organisations dealing with the problem. It is also desirable that the Chairman of the Commission should be in charge of the Department and that he or a representative of the Department should visit the Hicem in Paris from time to time to ensure co-ordination.

The desirability of concentrating communications in a single channel is obvious. A scheme must be worked out with the Hicem so as to arrive at the most convenient method of co-operation in this matter. The following general suggestions are offered :—

1. The movement of emigrants from one country to another in Europe shall ^{or to be in an effort} be avoided so far as legal conditions permit, unless specific arrangements have been made permanently to place such emigrants in the country to which they are going.

2. In the case of transmigration and repatriation the Commission, together with the German ^{refugee} Committees, shall arrange for the full fare of the emigrant, even though it be necessary for him to remain for a time in one of the countries bordering on Germany. This is to avoid the situation which has arisen in certain countries

251

such as Czecho-Slovakia, in which the local relief committees are permitted to assist the refugees while they are in the country, but are forbidden to pay their fares beyond the borders. Where transmigrants are stranded in an intermediate country a similar grant for passage out will have to be arranged to meet situations similar to those in Czecho-Slovakia.

3. The recognised Committees in Germany will be asked by the Commission to encourage only such persons to emigrate as the Commission can undertake to send to some country for permanent settlement.

4. The Commission is to take up at once with the High Commissioner of the League of Nations the question of issuing the equivalent of Nansen Passports, to be used by such refugees as are either without a passport or come under the category of Staatenlosen.

NOTE.—We have had the advantage of the advice of two representatives of the Hicem on the Committee, but they have asked us to note that before they can express any definite opinion themselves to the proposals they have to refer to the Hicem and its constituent bodies.

CHARLES WALEY-COHEN, *Chairman*.

JAMES WATERMAN WISE, *Rapporteur*.

31.10.33.

The Committee on Migration recommends to the Conference the issue of a Memorandum addressed to the Governments and Peoples of the world, urging the necessity of permitting the immigration of German Jewish refugees in generous and substantial measure. This Memorandum is to be communicated to the various seats of Government, and to the important Jewish Communities everywhere, in order to make the fullest use of the significance of the Conference in securing liberalisation of immigration regulations. This Memorandum should be followed by personal representations on behalf of the Conference to Governments and Immigration Departments. Attached is a suggested draft of the Memorandum:—

WHEREAS,

The tragic fate of German Jewry has compelled thousands of our brethren to emigrate from the land of their birth or adoption in order to seek refuge elsewhere, and

WHEREAS,

Great numbers of these refugees are to-day homeless and in dire need of a land where they may become permanently situated and eventually nationalised, and

WHEREAS,

The League of Nations by its action in appointing a High Commissioner has recognised the responsibility of all Nations to aid in the work of repatriating these refugees

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

That this Conference for Relief of German Jewry—composed of representatives of Jewish Organisations the world over—solemnly calls upon the Peoples and Governments of the world to permit the entry into their respective countries of as large a number of German Jewish refugees as conditions in their countries will warrant and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED

That this Conference express its willingness to co-operate with the Peoples and Governments of the world in order to ensure that the German Jewish refugees who shall immigrate into their respective countries shall be so engaged as to become humanly and materially productive of benefit to those countries and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED

That this Conference communicate this Memorandum to the various Embassies and Legations situated in London and to the respective seats of Government of the Nations, and to the League of Nations, confident that the Peoples of the world will aid in meeting the tragic situation which has arisen by opening the doors of their respective lands to German Jewish refugees in generous and substantial measure.

(Signed) JAMES WATERMAN WISE.

Rapporteur.

35-17
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A.

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION

Composition of the Commission.

The Conference adopted unanimously the proposal that the Permanent Commission on Migration should consist of four representatives from England, one of whom shall be the Chairman, and one representative from each of the following countries, France, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, Austria, the Scandinavian Countries, South Africa and the U.S.A. The Hicem should also have one representative. The Commission has power to co-opt.

Mr. Otto Schiff was authorised to recommend these representatives.

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Conference for Relief of German Jewry.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELIEF OUTSIDE GERMANY.

After a brief session of the main Economic Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, the sub-Committee on Relief Outside Germany met on Sunday, 29th October, 1933. At a meeting of the Economic Committee, Mr. Otto Schiff (Chairman of the Committee on Emigration and Refugees) had raised the question as to the proper division of the field of enquiry of the two respective Committees in view of the obvious overlapping of the question of refugees and relief outside Germany.

The difficulty of such overlapping soon became manifest in the discussions of this sub-Committee, and according to the information received by the Chairman, the same situation was developing in the discussions of Mr. Schiff's Committee.

The Chairman (Dr. Rubinow) therefore, with the consent of the Committee, visited the sub-Committee on Emigration and Relief, and suggested that a brief joint session be held of the two Committees for the purpose of determining the line of division of their work. This invitation was accepted by the sub-Committee on Emigration and Refugees, which then joined the sub-Committee on Relief Outside Germany.

In a brief joint session of the two sub-Committees it was decided to divide the entire field assigned to the Committees into its three logical components:-

- (1) **Migration (Chairman, Col. Charles Waley Cohen).**
- (2) **Direct Relief (Chairman, Mr. Otto Schiff).**
- (3) **Constructive Relief and Retraining (Chairman, Dr. I. M. Rubinow).**

The following report is limited to the work of the third sub-Committee.

While the close inter-relationship of the problems of Migration, Refugees, Relief, Constructive Relief and Re-training were recognised by this sub-Committee, an effort was made to restrict as far as possible the discussions of the third sub-Committee to the problems arising in the care of German Refugees out of the efforts to help them to make a permanent adjustment to the new conditions of their existence, following the earlier stages of direct relief, or problems connected with aid to refugees who may not require any direct relief at all.

After a general discussion of the problems coming within the jurisdiction of this Committee, in which all delegates participated, and considerable information was given as to the conditions now prevailing in various countries in which German refugees have been concentrating, the Committee arrived at the conclusion that no one plan or remedy could be applicable to all the countries or to all classes of refugees.

It was recognised first that the differences in legal conditions prevailing in different countries as to right of entry, the right of engaging in remunerative employment or even right of sojourn were very great, and that every suggestion or plan made must, necessarily, be subject to the differences in legal status or economic opportunities.

It was obviously impossible for the Committee in the short time at its disposal to enter into any specific discussion of the conditions in the ten to fifteen different countries to which refugees had flocked. It was also recognised that important as the information may be in regard to numbers of refugees who have fled to those countries up to date, these figures may not be at all characteristic of the situation in the immediate or more distant future. Currents of migration will necessarily be influenced either by changes in legal conditions in the various countries, or perhaps by changes in a directed emigration policy, both problems obviously coming within a sphere of the field assigned to the Committee on Migration.

It was, therefore, the consensus of opinion of this Committee that it can only outline general principles applicable to all countries in which refugees may be found, but necessarily subject to modification in accordance with local conditions.

Again the Committee recognised that while relief methods in so far as they aimed at keeping body and soul together, and consisted in granting food, shelter and clothing or their monetary equivalent, might be uniform for all refugees, the question of permanent readjustment required very careful adaptation to the specific conditions of the various groups or classes of refugees, such classification differentiating between immigrants on a basis of age, professional and economic status.

However, underlying all policies in regard to helping refugees there must remain the principle that mere relief, however necessary to meet an emergency situation, offers no solution, either for the individuals concerned or for the problem as a whole. Mere relief is very expensive and tends to accumulate and grow, and threatens to absorb all available resources, unless accompanied by a very earnest effort for permanent adjustment of the refugees to their new conditions. Emphasis upon constructive relief and permanent adjustment was, therefore, absolutely necessary both from the point of view of the interests of the individual and the preservation of available resources.

In the opinion of the Committee the most important classification of refugees remains that of age, because upon age very largely depends the power of economic readjustment, frequently requiring change of occupational status.

- (a) **Aged People Beyond the Period of Productive Activity.** The Committee feels that any plan of reconstruction and readjustment would be altogether inapplicable to the aged people. That this age group if not in possession of substantial means must remain an object of relief more or less permanently, that there is serious danger of wasteful dissipation of all available funds in relief of the aged who will continue to make a very strong appeal to the humanitarian feelings of the Jewish Communities everywhere, and that, therefore, emigration of aged people without substantial means must in every possible way be discouraged.
- (b) **People of Middle Age with Definite Occupational Status.** It is recognised that for members of this group change of occupation may present serious difficulties. On the other hand, whatever experience they possess in their own occupations may present a valuable asset. As far as possible they should be assisted to engage in their own line of business or occupation. Persons of the liberal professions will necessarily want to continue in the practice of that profession. Opportunities for this will necessarily depend upon legal conditions prevailing in different countries, which must be carefully studied by some central organisation, so that proper advice may be given in the selection of countries of migration.

The majority of people within this age group will probably belong to the commercial or industrial classes. It is natural that they will want to engage in their own or similar line of commerce or industry, and this should be encouraged as far as possible. Assistance of this character should be done under the guidance of expert committees consisting of local business men. The Committee recommends the establishment of business committees, consisting of experienced business people in each country, with affiliated sub-committees in the larger centres, if necessary. While advice and direction as to the sphere of business to go into, and the prevailing local conditions, will constitute a very important part of the work of such committees, and perhaps also the bringing together of immigrants with special business experience and others possessing capital, financial assistance for re-establishment in business will in many cases be necessary, and the Committee strongly urges the establishment of loan societies in all the countries in which refugees are concentrated, with possible affiliation to a central institution created for this purpose.

The Committee strongly feels that efforts to establish middle-aged people in petty retail trade, such as street trading, hawking, peddling and so forth, should in every possible way be discouraged, because of the unfavourable reaction that the entrance of foreign Jews into such occupations usually has upon the attitude of the local population to the Jewish immigrant.

- (c) **Young People.** In view of the prevailing occupational distribution of German Jewry, the predominance of professional and commercial pursuits, the overcrowding of professions in almost all the countries of the world,

20/1/17

the dangers of excessive competition with local commercial classes and all the political and social implications arising out of such competition, and the great necessity for preventing the growth of anti-Jewish sentiment in these communities, it is extremely important, both from the point of view of the economic opportunities of the individual and the general interest of Jewish communities, that a systematic effort be made for occupational redistribution of all young immigrants and their direction into productive occupations, namely, agriculture and skilled or semi-skilled labour. This movement for occupational redistribution and occupational retraining (Hashchara) should, in the opinion of the Committee, constitute the most important objective of constructive relief, particularly because persons of this age group represent the majority of immigrants.

In the majority of cases, such occupational redistribution will require retraining.

Two ways of retraining of young immigrants present themselves:-

- (i) **Utilisation of existing facilities or institutions,** and
 - (ii) **Creation of specialised educational facilities.**
- (i) **Existing Facilities.** Either instruction in existing vocational schools or placement with artisans, or on farms, should be utilised as being the cheapest method for achieving retraining, particularly where the numbers involved are small.
- (ii) **Special Educational Facilities.** Wherever larger groups of young people present themselves, perhaps 200 or more, the creation of special training schools or settlements combining agricultural and manual training is urged by the Committee. The Committee feels that the operating expenses of such institutions on a *per capita* basis will not be much in excess of the average cost of the mere minimum relief. In the organisation of such schools special consideration should be given to the employment of suitable German refugees on the staff.

In this connection the Committee desires to endorse in very definite terms the Hechalutz movement which possesses many years of experience in the successful retraining of young men and women for agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and also because such experience has demonstrated that through its methods of democratic and co-operative management the Hechalutz movement can accomplish its results at the very lowest possible *per capita* cost. The Committee, having had the advantage of receiving a deputation from its representatives, has heard with a great deal of interest and sympathy of the growth of the Hechalutz movement, both in Germany and other countries, and feels that this movement is

entitled to much more generous assistance from available financial sources than it has been receiving hitherto.

In view of the strong pressure which may be exercised upon Relief Agencies for assistance to young students in their understandable desire to complete their higher professional education, the Committee is forced to express its opinion that as a general rule academic and professional education shall be definitely discouraged, both because opportunities for entering those professional fields are very limited, and because it would represent a comparatively unproductive expenditure of available limited funds; such assistance to complete professional training may only be granted in individual cases where the candidates are very near the completion of their course.

The Committee very carefully considered the comparative merits of intensive and extensive agricultural and mechanical training. The advantages of the intensive training, say, approximately two years, are recognised by the Committee, provided the means for such training are available. On the other hand, where a mass problem exists, and particularly for higher aged groups, the extensive short course training of six months to a year under the Hechalutz plan, offers substantial advantages in distributing students between agricultural and manual training. The difficulties of permanent placement in agriculture now presenting themselves in various countries must be taken into consideration. Agricultural training should be given only with the understanding of contemplated migration to the countries open to agricultural labour.

- (d) **Children.** The Committee considered very carefully the problem of the care of children separated from their parents, which is important both from the relief and constructive points of view. The Committee recognises the existence of a strong movement for sending children of school age out of Germany with the object of safeguarding their future, both materially and spiritually, a movement which has already developed in many German Jewish families. There is evidently a strong justification for such a movement under the conditions now controlling the daily life of the Jewish child in Germany. Special attention must be given to the opportunities for transferring such children to Palestine—a problem with which the Palestine Committee has undoubtedly concerned itself.

These children should be cared for, either by placement in individual families or by group provision in existing child-caring institutions. The Committee urges that an appeal shall be made by proper agencies created by this Conference, to all child-caring institutions, orphanages, etc., in the countries of refuge for the placement of as many children as the institutions can absorb. In every country where children are accepted for placement a selection of families and institutions, the supervision of the children after placement must be under continuous control of Jewish social service agencies in such countries, and negotiations should be

entered into with a central Jewish social service organisation in every country, if such organisations exist, for the purpose of providing a system of regulation and contact with parents. The purpose of re-establishing families, re-uniting of children with their parents, after economic readjustment of the parents has been accomplished, must be kept in mind. The care of children who are separated from their families must be considered in the nature of a temporary measure. In the case of existing child-caring institutions in Germany, transfer to other countries may become necessary—the objective should be not only mere care but also occupational training and economic adjustment in their homes.

In a limited number of cases the problem may present itself of providing care for children of families in better economic circumstances who are unable to leave Germany but are unwilling to have their children brought up under the present conditions. The Committee approves of utilising every possible method of providing for such children, either in institutions or private homes, even though the cost may be borne in whole or in part by the parents. The necessary financial arrangements would be made through the German Central Relief Organisation.

The Committee has been strongly impressed by the account of the distressing conditions presented by families of refugees with children in which the children are subject to a great deal of suffering both because of inadequate relief standards and the disturbed conditions of family life resulting from the sudden breakdown of old moorings. The Committee feels that in general these results may be prevented by more generous relief standards, but that in individual cases temporary separation of children from their parents may become necessary. For this purpose the supervisory agencies for the care of children should be utilised, but such care if given should be very strictly limited in time, and the danger of the undesirable break-up of family life should always be very carefully guarded against.

COST AND FINANCING OF CONSTRUCTIVE RELIEF. It is obviously impossible for the Committee to lay down a definite estimate as to the cost of any definite plan. The financial obligation must necessarily depend upon the size of the flow of refugees and emigrants from Germany, and also upon various *per capita* costs in different countries. The Committee, therefore, feels that it can only lay down a few general principles.

The Committee feels that as far as possible direct relief obligations should be borne by the individual countries affected by the refugee problem, with the right of appeal to central relief funds where the burden may become too heavy to carry.

On the other hand this principle of local responsibility cannot be applied to efforts for constructive relief and retraining. To impose this responsibility completely upon individual countries may lead to the very harmful result of continuous

35-02

shifting about of immigrants and so creating a class of drifters. Reconstruction work which presumes long-term obligations and large expenditure must be carried out through a central fund and with a central organisation, in which the resources of the several relief funds may be pooled. The Conference may well consider the possibility of creating such a central body for the supervision of all reconstructive and retraining plans and such projects in all the countries concerned. Such centralisation and supervision of the work will necessarily require machinery for central financing.

Under the supervision of this Central Reconstruction Committee separate Reconstruction Committees should be organised in each country.

In viewing the situation and problem as a whole the Committee desires to express its conviction that both the relief and reconstruction problems will only be effectively controlled if emigration from Germany to various countries can be made subject to some control by the Central German Relief Organisation, so that the Relief and Reconstruction Funds can be safeguarded against unproductive expenditure.

The Committee, in conclusion, fully realises that any plans, either for migration, relief or reconstruction work, made by this Conference may require modification or adjustment in accordance with the programme to be developed by the High Commissioner appointed by the League of Nations; and it urges upon the World Conference that steps be taken for effective liaison between the permanent Committee of this Conference, if any such be created, and the office of the High Commissioner.

I. M. RUBINOW, *Chairman.*

PERCY COHEN, *Rapporteur.*

31/10/33.

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Conference for Relief of German Jewry.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY BUREAU.

RESOLUTION No. 1.

The Chairmen of the Joint Foreign Committee stated that they have had under consideration a proposal that they should recommend to their Committee the establishment of a Liaison Office between the various Jewish organisations dealing with the German Jewish problem. This sub-Committee recommends that the Chairmen of the J.F.C. be requested to proceed with this proposal on the basis that the Liaison Office will have purely advisory duties and express their confident hope that every organisation will co-operate to the fullest extent with such office as may be established.

RESOLUTION No. 2.

1. This Conference representing Jewish Associations and Communities in all parts of the world which are concerned with the problem of the Jewish refugees from Germany pledges the Communities and Associations which it represents to collaborate with the High Commissioner for the Refugees from Germany, appointed by the League of Nations.

2. The Conference pledges the Communities and Associations represented to use their best endeavours to collect funds for the relief and settlement of the refugees.

3. The Conference unanimously recommend that Viscount Cecil of Chelwood should be invited by the British Government to be the British member of the Governing Body.

4. The Conference takes note of the decision of the Council of the League that certain private Organisations should be invited to be represented on the Governing Body of the International Organisation for Assistance of Refugees, and that the selection of the Organisations to be represented should be left to the Governing Body.

It is submitted that, without prejudice to additional members, the following Jewish Organisations and Communities shall be represented:—

The Jewish Agency.

The Jewish Colonisation Association.

French Jewry.

Polish Jewry.

United States Jewry.

The Conference invites Dr. Weizmann, Dr. Goldmann and Mr. Bentwich to interview the Secretary General at Geneva to enquire what other Jewish Organisations may be invited to be represented on the Governing Body.

RESOLUTION No. 3.

It is recommended that a Central Bureau shall be set up to deal with the anti-Semitic campaign and agitation emanating from Germany. Its main task shall be to collect and disseminate information in reply to the German propaganda through the agency of existing Jewish organisations. Its seat shall be at Amsterdam.

also a information with respect to Nazi propaganda & to disseminate information there to existing members

RESOLUTION No. 4.

It was agreed that a Memorandum on conditions in Central Europe should be circulated to the Delegates of the several Communities represented at the Conference with a view to their making appropriate representations to the Governments of their respective countries.

31.10.33.

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Conference for Relief of German Jewry.

ACADEMIC COMMITTEE:

Members:

PROF. DR. H. FRILDA (<i>Chairman</i>).	PROF. SYLVAIN LEVI.
MR. W. ADAMS.	MR. A. J. MAKOWER.
K. BERLOWITZ.	MRS. ORMEROD.
DR. J. BRUTZKUS.	DR. A. ORVIETO.
PROF. BAGSTER COLLINS.	RABBI M. PERLZWEIG.
DR. HUGH GAINSBOROUGH.	DR. L. PHILLIPS.
PROF. GIBSON.	DR. REDCLIFFE SALAMAN.
SIR PHILIP HARTOG.	DR. M. SORSBY.
DR. BERNARD HOMA.	DR. L. SZILARD.
MR. AUGUSTUS KAHN.	PROF. SAMSON WRIGHT.

REPORT OF ACADEMIC COMMITTEE.

This Committee draws attention to the fact that the Academic problem is by no means strictly a Jewish one. Academic victims of persecution of all categories include a large number of people who have lost their means of livelihood by the attack on freedom of thought, through political views, or for their more or less remote connection with Judaism. The proposals that follow must be held to apply to the wider organisation of relief to include both Jews and non-Jews. On this account the appeal that is to be made must be addressed to Jews and non-Jews alike.

The scope of the Academic work includes:—

- (A) University professors, lecturers, academic assistants and research workers.
- (B) Students.
- (C) Professional men and women of academic training or persons of similar status (medical men, lawyers, engineers, civil servants, teachers, etc.).

ORGANISATION.

We recommend that a central international body should be formed to deal with the general problems presented by the three above categories.

CONSTITUTION.

We recommend:—

- (a) That the central body should include both Jewish and non-Jewish representatives of bodies all over the world concerned with this work, in order that their existing organisations and experience may be utilised from the outset.

(b) That the Central Committee should be so constituted as to be capable of sub-division into the three groups competent to deal respectively with the three categories (A) (B) and (C) above.

(c) That the functions of the central body should be:—

- (i) Collection and dissemination of all information concerning persons and openings.
- (ii) Organisation for the purpose of giving guidance as to the distribution of applicants in relation to the receptivity of various countries.
- (iii) Administration of funds placed at its disposal.
- (iv) Securing the appointment of Local Committees of appropriate membership to assist and to act on behalf of the central body, making use as far as possible of existing local organisations.

GROUP "A."—UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, ETC.

Present information shows that there are approximately 1,060 persons who have been dismissed from academic positions in Germany, or are liable to such dismissal. "Academic" in this sense is an inclusive term, and among the number are many, especially medical specialists, who have had the title of Professor, but have had no real connection with university work or scientific research. The numbers are distributed in faculties roughly in the following proportions:—

Art History 30	Geology 6	Music 16
Biology 12	German Literature ... 20	Philosophy 38
Botany 12	History 24	Physics 65
Chemistry 124	Law 71	Psychology 33
Classics 15	Mathematics 56	Romance Literature 6
Dentistry 7	Mediaevalists and	Sociology 23
Economics 101	Orientalists 35	Theology 6
Engineering 24	Medical 267	Zoology 13

In addition there are a number of Research Workers not included in the above whose number cannot be ascertained.

Present information about the assistance given to these persons is not very complete, but it is known that approximately 250 have been given assistance in one form or another. Detailed information exists only for America, Holland, England and Turkey.

In America, one form of relief has been provided by "The University in Exile," the new teaching department in Social Science attached to the new School of Social Research. By this means 14 distinguished economists and social scientists have been given assistance for three years. The Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars has placed 30 academic persons in the universities of America in two-year research fellowships. It appears that the majority of the persons assisted in America are men of international repute, not younger men, and have been drawn chiefly from the social sciences of humanities rather than from the natural sciences. There are invitations and funds available for 24 more scholars almost immediately.

In Holland the grants have been made on an international basis; for instance, to assist three persons in France, others in Turkey and England, as well as those in Holland to the number of 18.

In England one private source has assisted a group of 15 scientists by granting them research fellowships of the value of £600 per annum; the Academic Assistance Council and various other academic committees have given research fellowships on a scale of approximately £200 per annum for one year. Among those assisted is a fairly high proportion of natural scientists. Although a number of outstanding scholars have been placed in England, the majority of the persons assisted are rather of a younger type who have not yet achieved international reputation, but who have shown promise of doing so.

In Turkey 45 of the German University teachers have been placed in the reorganised University of Stamboul, and it is hoped that 20 younger men will be added to this number as assistants. Money is required to assist these latter for the first two years, after which it is hoped they will be self-supporting.

In other countries assistance has been given, chiefly in the form of temporary research fellowships; for instance, in Belgium seven persons have been placed in that way, and three in Sweden. There are several other individual appointments in other countries. Assistance has in certain cases been supplemented by grants made by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Haendler Trust and other sources.

It is clear that on a policy of temporary research fellowships the number of those who can be assisted is limited only by the amount of funds available. There are adequate facilities in learned institutions and universities to allow academic persons effectively to use the research fellowships, always provided that the financing of such fellowships is from external and extraordinary sources. Such a policy, however, postpones the problem in so far as it does not lead to the permanent and normal placing of these persons in academic positions. Also such a policy does not encourage a proportionate distribution among the various countries which are in a position to subsidise such extraordinary fellowships. But the policy, although temporary, has the advantage that it preserves these people in scientific and scholarly positions and allows their qualifications to be more widely known and more carefully investigated for the purpose of ultimate and permanent placing.

It is clear that England and America can take a larger part of the financial burden in this work, but if this financial outlay is devoted entirely to the creation of temporary fellowships, the unequal distribution of the persons thus assisted may hinder the final absorption in the permanent academic structure.

Until now there has been virtually no systematic exploration of permanent or semi-permanent openings throughout the world. Some information has been gathered concerning India, China, South America and Russia, but there has been no general attempt to investigate what permanent openings there may be among the universities of these countries or of others outside Europe.

With the opening of the new university term in Germany, there is every indication that the persons compelled to leave their positions will be of a different character from those composing the first numbers, who left in the months after April. The latest refugees are predominantly non-Jewish—persons who now learn that their positions cannot be renewed, or assistants in departments in which there was previously a Jewish professor, and who now find themselves displaced by the newly-appointed professors. There are indications also that some of the most prominent non-Jewish professors will resign, or for various reasons will be obliged to resign, during the next few months. For these reasons it seems that relief schemes should be constructed in co-operation with organisations which are not entirely Jewish, since the character of the problem will be different from that which evoked the earliest assistance.

Two types of permanent relief have emerged during the first few months:—

- (a) That represented by the "University in Exile," in New York, or by the reorganised university in Stamboul—that is to say, the expansion of existing institutions by the addition of new departments or the provision of new Chairs on a permanent or semi-permanent basis. Such work might be attempted in other countries.
- (b) That represented by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and the Haifa Technical Institute.
- (c) The diffusion of individual persons in permanent positions in countries where Government policy, social conditions or economic circumstances allow. This work of permanent distribution is hindered by the absence of general investigation of such openings. It is clear that a policy of temporary research fellowships must be pursued simultaneously with any constructive solution on which relief committees can agree to co-operate, since a permanent solution cannot be discovered immediately, and in the meantime it is urgent to preserve academic refugees in conditions in which their scientific and scholarly equipment is not completely destroyed.

Of the 800 academic persons not yet placed, not more than half can expect to keep their academic careers. Some of these may possibly be placed under Group C. The remainder must find new careers, and are, therefore, an addition to those persons who need re-orientation.

GROUP "B."—STUDENTS.

The following statistics refer to August/September, 1933, unless otherwise stated:—

Total Number of Jewish Students in Germany (1931).

Number of Jewish Students	...	...	6,000
Number of other of Jewish origin	...	about	3,000 (estimated)

Number of non-Jewish Students affected No estimate.

Approximate Number of Refugee Students (Jewish and non-Jewish).

In France	...	...	...	...	400
In Great Britain	...	...	...	...	200
In Italy	...	...	...	...	200
In Switzerland	...	...	...	...	150
In Holland	...	...	...	...	100
In Belgium	...	...	...	...	30 to 50
In Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Scandi- navia and Spain	...	...	...	...	100
Total					1,200

The proportion of refugee students of Jewish origin is estimated at about 80 per cent.

We are unable to divide the students of Jewish origin into Jewish and non-Jewish, as the reason for their application is generally the "Arierparagraph."

It is probable that as the expulsion under the "numerus clausus" and the expulsion for political reasons have been in operation only since the beginning of the academic year, the number of refugee students will increase considerably, perhaps to 2,000 in the near future.

Percentage Distribution of Refugee Students among the Faculties.

Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	39
Law	...	...	...	...	...	34
Economics, Sociology, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	10
Engineering and Natural Sciences	...	...	...	...	...	7
History, Literature, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5
Architecture	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2

It is to be clearly understood that this table gives the distribution of the **refugee** students and does not refer to the distribution of German-Jewish students generally, because the first stream of refugees brought a disproportionate number of medical and legal students.

Continuation of Academic Studies.

We recommend that students of the following categories should be encouraged to continue their studies and, if necessary, receive financial assistance:—

- (a) Students of exceptional capacity.
- (b) Students who are approaching the completion of their studies and who could within a comparatively short time obtain a qualification in another country, provided there is a reasonable prospect of obtaining employment in some part of the world.
- (c) Students who are physically and/or by mental temperament fit only for academic study, provided there is some prospect of obtaining employment in some part of the world.

Provided always that the students are accepted for admission by a university institution or, where the French system prevails, receive the recommendation of a professor of the faculty concerned.

Retraining.

The problem of retraining students who cannot continue their academic studies is a most important problem for a central authority dealing with the retraining of refugees generally.

We recommend that such an authority should pay special attention to the special needs of students, and for this purpose all existing channels for training in new occupations should be utilised, not forgetting the opportunities afforded in Palestine.

NOTE.—It is understood that the relief of students who cannot continue their academic studies but are waiting for the opportunity of work or training will be dealt with by the body which deals with relief generally.

GROUP "C."—PROFESSIONAL MEN AND WOMEN.

1. The term "professional men and women" shall include professional men and women of academic training, or of similar status.
2. The cases fall into the following groups:—
 - (a) Jurists.
 - (b) Medical men and women.

- (c) Industrial, commercial and administrative; including scientists, architects, mechanical and electrical engineers, civil servants and economists, etc.
- (d) Secondary school teachers.
- (e) Artists (musicians, painters, actors, etc.).
- (f) Miscellaneous (e.g., journalists).

(a) JURISTS.

We are unable to recommend a general plan, and it seems advisable to divert them into commerce.

(b) MEDICAL MEN AND WOMEN.

A German doctor interviewed as an expert reported very fully on conditions in Germany.

He stated that there were about 10,000 practitioners affected in Germany. Of these 3,000 have at present no practice. 1,000 were connected with public institutions and have been discharged. Roughly 6,000 are seeking new openings.

Of the 3,000 mentioned above, about 1,000 are under 30 years of age and could be put into other occupations.

Regarding the remaining 2,000 it is urgent that plans should be made immediately, as many have only small capital, which would be of use when emigrating and will in a few months be dissipated.

He urged that no difference should be made between the doctors who have been advised in Germany and those who had left the country, and that no placements should be made without the recommendation of a competent German organisation, and that such organisation should be represented outside by a member on the central body.

It was pointed out that a fund should be formed for use in Germany to prepare doctors for emigration by taking courses in special branches of medicine and in foreign languages. It was suggested that a fund of, say, £13,000, might be provided from outside sources for this purpose to be used in the form of loans, and probably a similar sum could be collected in Germany.

Those members of his profession who could not be placed in this manner should be referred to a non-medical association, such as the Zentrallstelle der Jüdische Wirtschaftshilfe in Berlin, and corresponding organisations outside Germany.

We assume that at least one thousand (1,000) doctors can be absorbed in new countries throughout the world, and therefore we recommend, assuming that about five hundred (500) will be able to pay their own expenses, that a sum of £40,000 (forty thousand pounds) should be allocated for the remaining 500.

(c) INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

This group needs more individual treatment than the previous groups, as it includes such diverse categories.

Whereas it is essential there should be a central body to deal with the problem, the placement of these men should rest with local committees. They can only be placed through individual contact with likely employers, which can only be done on the spot.

35

(d) SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Secondary school teachers are not likely to find employment except in the teaching of German. There also seems a possibility of helping to find employment for those still in Germany by drafting them to specifically Jewish schools. Moreover, the establishment of schools for refugee children in other countries opens up another possibility. An enquiry should be made as to whether highly specialised teachers could be used in foreign lands outside Europe.

FINANCIAL NEEDS.

In order to carry out entirely the programmes laid down in the above, including Jewish and non-Jewish applicants, over the whole world, the following funds are required :—

GROUP " A."—UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, ETC.

First Year ...	...	...	...	...	£80,000
Second Year	...	...	...	...	£120,000

GROUP " B."—STUDENTS.

First Year ...	...	...	...	...	£35,000
Second Year	...	...	...	...	£35,000

GROUP " C."—PROFESSIONAL MEN AND WOMEN.

This group ceases to be academic, and its assistance must come from other sources, except in the case of persons taking a further professional course.

Estimated funds required	£40,000
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GENERAL.

Those of the academic persons for whom there are not immediate positions, either temporary or permanent, and who need charitable grants to prevent starvation, should receive such assistance from a General Charitable Fund and not from the money allocated for academic assistance.

It is particularly desirable that the United States of America should be represented on the Central body, in order to secure its active co-operation in dealing with the problems presented by this report.

Among the institutions that can help in the solution of these problems, special consideration should be given to the opportunities afforded by those in Palestine. It would be of great assistance if, from the funds devoted to building in Palestine, provision were made for the erection of a students' hostel.

We recommend that the policy of temporary subsistence grants be continued with the suggestion that they be made tenable in positions where there is a reasonable prospect of permanent absorption.

H. FRIJDA, *Chairman.*

A. J. MAKOWER, *Rapporteur.*

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Conference for Relief of German Jewry.

RESOLUTION.

This Conference of Representatives of Jewish communities in all parts of the world records its belief that among the countries to which Jewish refugees from Germany can look for the opportunity of permanent settlement and absorption Palestine occupies a pre-eminent position. The Conference regrets the distressing events that have recently marred the peace of Palestine and the loss of life and injury ensuing therefrom. The Conference notes the statement of the Colonial Secretary, and expresses the belief that it will be in the interests of Jews and Arabs if the remarkable progress now being made in Palestine will continue in the future. The Conference hopes that ^{the} ~~His~~ ^{Yiddish / Polish} Majesty's Government ^{possibly} ~~will do everything in its power~~ to enable the largest possible number of Jews from Germany to settle in Palestine.

31.10.33.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Conference for Relief of German Jewry.

REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The members of the Reconstruction Committee beg to submit the following unanimous report.

The task which was assigned to the Committee for the Reconstruction in Germany is beset with obvious difficulties. It is impossible to consider adequately the needs, possibilities and methods of reconstruction except in relation to probable conditions in the future. These are completely uncertain; no data is available upon which to formulate any reasonable conjecture. The Committee had before it the detailed report and figures submitted by the Rapporteur and these formed a basis for these discussions and for the conclusions.

SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

It is certain that German Jewry will need help from outside for the maintenance of its schools, social, educational and religious institutions. The need for the work of these institutions has been and will be still further increased, but means for their support obtainable within Germany have been tremendously reduced by the withdrawal of Government grants and from the Community's impoverishment. We dare not hope that there will be sufficient funds available outside Germany to make possible grants which will even approximate these losses. It is, therefore, assumed that these institutions cannot be maintained in anything like their former condition; and we should like to suggest that the German Communities be urged to investigate all possible ways of economy.

In this and in the other matters included in this report, the Committee has come to its recommendations by striking a balance between the great needs of the German Community and their probable available funds outside Germany.

In view of—

- (a) The withdrawal of the subsidy by the State;
- (b) The impoverishment of the Jewish Communities in Germany;
- (c) The necessity of conserving the existing schools and extending them; and
- (d) The need for more schools in the smaller Jewish Communities;

it was resolved to propose to the Conference to allocate the sum of Marks 590,000 (about £45,000) for school purposes. It was the opinion of this Committee that this sum would enable the German Jewish Communities to tide over the transitional period until the schools are reorganised in relation to the resources of the Community.

This sum was reached through the following calculations:—

Toward the running costs during the period of transition	M.360,000
Toward establishing new schools and extending old ones	140,000
Subsidies to Secondary Schools	50,000
Subsidies to High Schools & Universities	40,000
	<hr/>
	M.590,000
	<hr/>

It was further resolved that a sum of Marks 300,000 (about £23,000) should be allocated for the grants to Jewish Hospitals, Homes for the Aged, Orphanages and similar social institutions and religious institutions. The Committee feel that the amount recommended should cover the winter months and the Passover needs. The sum of Marks 50,000 (about £4,000) was included for the religious institutions. It was also decided to recommend to the Conference that in making grants for schools it be made a condition, so far as possible, that manual training courses should be established in connection with them.

LOANKASSAS.

The report laid before the Committee by the Rapporteur showed that the various economic support offices in Germany needed all possible help to extend the Jewish Loankassa System. These Kassas aim to help those Jews who, because they are Jews, may have to meet sudden demands for repayment of loans given them by the Banks and to help those who need loans to enable them to continue businesses that are at present solvent and have every reasonable prospect of continuing so. These credits would, of course, be advanced on the understanding that they would be repaid by regular instalments. The Committee, therefore, resolved to recommend that Marks 200,000 (about £15,000) be allocated for the use of credits in Germany, such money to be allocated to the Zentral Ausschuss to be given by it to the existing Zentral Stelle für Darlehnskassen, as and when required, in the ratio of 2 Marks to every 1 Mark that they can give; it being understood that there should be negotiations between the Central Committee in London and the Zentral Ausschuss as to what proportion of this money may be used for unguaranteed credits. The Committee makes this recommendation to cover the next six months, but also a further recommendation that the Central Committee should allocate or provide for the possibility of a further sum to be required for another six months.

It is suggested that this money should be used:—

- (a) For the extension of existing Loankassas as much as possible; and
- (b) For the establishment of new Loankassas in all communities or districts where there is a sound basis for them. This may be done, for instance, by the amalgamation of very small communities for a District Loankassa, and, where possible, by the establishment of Co-operative Loan Societies.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND RETRAINING.

The most difficult problem of all which the Committee had to consider was that of vocational training for young men and women and vocational adaptation, or

retraining, for those who have been deprived of the right or opportunity to earn a livelihood in their former professions or occupations. Several factors had to be taken into consideration; chief among them the future possibilities of occupations in Germany and outside Germany and the possible facilities for training in and outside Germany. All these factors are obviously doubtful almost to complete obscurity, but in spite of that the Committee felt that it was justified in making the recommendations on the basis of the opinions and figures which the Rapporteur put before them.

It was resolved to recommend that Marks 185,000 (about £14,000) be allocated for the training of young people. This figure is obtained by the following calculation:—It is estimated that there will be about 4,000 young people to train in one year and that the average cost per pupil per annum will be between Marks 500 and 600 (about £40), making a total, therefore, of, say, Marks 2,200,000 (about £160,000). It is expected that the Jewish Communities in Germany and the parents will themselves find about half this sum, leaving, therefore, the sum of £80,000 to be supplied by the Central Fund.

It was resolved, also, to recommend that a sum of Marks 200,000 be put aside for occupational adaptation or retraining of men and women by means of short-term special courses wherever possible, and in such institutions in Germany as the Hechalutz, ORT, Makkabi and in the Communal Institutions which supply such training; by means of longer training in existing Jewish vocational schools outside Germany such as those established by the ORT, ICA, the JDC and other organisations, and, wherever possible, in technical schools in West-European countries where courses can be introduced especially adapted for this purpose.

It is very difficult to estimate the number of people who will want retraining or the facilities that will be available, but the Committee felt that facilities must be found to retrain at least 10,000 to 12,000 men and women. Taking into consideration the probable subventions of the German Jewish Communities and Organisations and the personal contributions of pupils or their parents, the amount mentioned—£200,000—will be sufficient to retrain this number and to provide, in addition, for placing 1,000 apprentices and also additional equipment that may be necessary in the already existing schools. In all, therefore, the Committee envisaged the possibility of vocational training and adaptation for 15,000 to 17,000, and the total sum recommended for this purpose is £280,000.

The Committee feels strongly that there should be established a Central Committee which should have charge of formulating and executing plans for occupational training and retraining inside and outside Germany. Such a Committee would work in co-operation with the Zentral Ausschuss, but we feel it most essential that the vocational work should be centrally organised. It is further suggested that this Central Committee for vocational training and adaptation should include technical experts and representatives of all Jewish Organisations which are at present associated with work of vocational training.

It was not within the function of the Committee to suggest ways for raising the necessary funds; we should still like to recommend for the consideration of the

Finance Committee a suggestion brought before us by the Rapporteur that, in view of the great needs that exist and the greater ones that will probably arise in Germany, and in view of the fact that the Jews in Germany are now taxed on an average of 4 per cent., that in addition to other methods adopted for raising funds, all Jewish Communities and Congregations throughout the world should be asked to put a levy on their members of a percentage of their present payments, the moneys obtained in this way to go toward the funds for the Relief of German Jewry.

SUMMARY.

Retraining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£280,000
Communal, Educational, Social and Religious Institutions								
in Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,000
Loankassas—								
Six months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,000
Other six months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	unspecified

The Rapporteur,

PROFESSOR D. COHEN.

The Chairman,

M. GOTTSCHALK.

31/10/33.

REPORT OF THE REFUGEES SUB-COMMITTEE.

For seven months the incessant stream of refugees from Germany has continued. Day after day new arrivals requiring miscellaneous advice as to passports, housing arrangements, possibilities of employment, introductions to people who might be helpful as well as the provision of hospitality, relief and small loans, have had to be dealt with. So heavy and continuous has been the strain that there has been, as yet no opportunity of exchanging views and experiences. During these seven months we have learnt much and now have better knowledge of the needs of the refugees. We have established relationships with the various Government departments concerned; we have learnt with some exactness what the situation is in Germany, and we have gathered considerable information about possibilities of emigration. We have now reached a position where mere academic discussions must be avoided and endeavours made to evolve a practical policy.

In the background of the refugee problem stands the problem of German Jewry. We fully realize that whilst we are dealing with one eighth of the Jewish population that has left the country, the position of the seven eighths who are still there remains one of the greatest difficulty. Even if no new legislation is passed the problems remain; and even if no new economic difficulties are contemplated, the existing discrimination is making life, in many cases, impossible. We, who are busy with the refugee problem, cannot ignore the crying needs of the Jews in Germany, and we must avoid giving grounds for any suggestion that concentration on the individual cases before us renders us indifferent to the fate of those who are still in that country.

Refugee Committees are controlled by two major factors outside their own immediate control - the immigration laws of the country in which they are working and the funds at their disposal. Quite a number of countries welcome the presence of those refugees with capital who can start new industries and of those with certain technical ability of which they are in need. Certain countries permit refugees to study at schools and universities, also to have temporary training in agriculture, workshops or factories, these latter with the object of teaching them handicrafts to enable them to earn a living overseas.

As to funds, the situation varies in each country. Some have insufficient funds to deal with the refugees at present in their countries and are seeking aid from others; some are able to provide for the relief for the refugees as well as for some constructive work. The Refugee Committees have shown that as a rule they clearly realize that their best work is to enable the refugees to become self-supporting, either by settlement in the respective countries or by means of emigration. In some cases they have provided small loans where these would be useful. Employment being impossible in their own occupations, the Committees are undertaking the retraining of those refugees who are thus likely to become self-supporting in other occupations, generally of a manual nature. The rest are being maintained on some relief basis. Here again the success of the various Committees in using their funds differs this being dependent on local conditions. In no country has it been possible to place more than a small percentage of the registered refugees; nor has emigration been possible so far for more than a few. Since all are agreed that maintenance on a relief basis only is undesirable, we must endeavour to change this situation; for relief measures are not only no solution to the problem, but carry serious evils with them. These are most costly as the maintenance of people in foreign countries is obviously more expensive than in their own home. If, at the various centres, we continue to relieve some fifteen thousand refugees (see attached list) there will be nothing

left for constructive work. Another evil of maintenance on relief basis only is the effect on the recipients. Young people, in particular, who have not yet formed the habit of steady work, are in danger of demoralisation. A striking feature of the last few months is the return of numbers of refugees to Germany, as after a few months on "relief", they feel more miserable abroad than they expect to feel in their own country. Perhaps the greatest evil is the fact that there is a lack of any real control of emigration from Germany, and it is eminently desirable that a suitable channel in Germany should be established, this Organisation to work in conjunction with the Refugee Committees in other countries.

During the first few months, our present activities were doubtless justified, but we must now try to stop the exhaustion of funds on mere relief.

It is proposed that in future these problems should be dealt with in the following manner:-

A distinction must be made between those already in the Countries and new arrivals

We must definitely refuse to give continued unproductive relief to any new cases after a date to be decided, with the exception of those who are genuine refugees and of those who come with a recommendation from an official body. In the beginning this will seem hard, but the experience of Holland and Switzerland shows that it will achieve the purpose of reducing the flow of dependent newcomers.

We shall then be left with the problem of gradually reducing and wherever possible eliminating those in receipt of relief. This should be attempted on the following lines:-

A list should be made of those likely to be placed in employment or to become self-supporting in some other way either at home or abroad. Another list should be made of those who, if retrained, will then also be likely to be placed. The cases of those not falling into these categories should be reinvestigated and endeavours made to reduce and eventually to stop their relief and then, where possible, they should be repatriated.

It is essential for the success of this plan which aims at liquidating the refugee problem that all the Committees should work on the same lines, otherwise refugees who are not assisted in one centre may go on to another. That would merely transfer but not solve the problem. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the flow of refugees must be definitely discouraged.

The adoption of the plan outlined does not mean lessening the work of the Committees. It implies enlarging their scope and purpose. They will go over from their present major task of relief to that of finding employment and possibilities of emigration. They will supervise the training of those who are sent to schools, factories, or agricultural centres. During the period of re-establishment of parents, they might undertake the care of children by placing them in temporary homes. They will also continue to advise and help those who are able to set up in business and thus carve out a new existence for themselves.

We have purposely refrained from giving any figures dealing with the expenditure of the various Refugee Committees. These not only must vary in every country, but naturally depend on the number and type of refugee being cared for, thus rendering any estimate purely imaginary

RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS.

1. One of the most difficult problems of the Refugee Committees is the position of refugees who are either "stateless" or who hold no proper passport. It is recommended that the High Commissioner should be requested to take immediate steps to regularise their position.

2. Efforts should be made to obtain adequate concessions for emigrants so as to allow them to take their possessions with them from Germany. (This, in itself, would to a large extent alleviate the strain on the resources of the Refugee Committees and greatly assist the refugees to re-establish themselves).
3. Every effort should be made to discourage the flow of uncontrolled emigration from Germany.
4. It is the duty of the Jews of every country to try to raise sufficient funds for the assistance of the refugees in their respective countries, but it must be recognised that the problem of refugees is not a local one but must be considered as a problem for world Jewry. As a result of the information we have received from representatives of different countries we are of the opinion that immediate steps must be taken to help those Committees in danger of closing down owing to lack of funds.
5. It is recommended that all Committees should keep strictly separate the accounts for relief, education, training, emigration and business grants.
6. It is recommended that concentrated efforts be made to substitute as far as possible constructive for relief work.
7. It is recommended that representatives of all Refugee Committees should, if possible, meet every three months to exchange views.

O. M. Schiff (London) (Chairman)
 J. Braunschweig (Paris)
 I.B. Davidson (London)
 D. Friedman (Austria)
 J. Lyon (Paris)
 Deputy Mincberg (Poland)

Morris Myer (London)
 I. M. Shochett (London)
 L. Van Tijn (Holland)
 G. Wolff (Belgium)
 E. Kahn (Expert)

List of Refugees.

The following figures have been arrived at after consultation with the various representatives of the different countries present at the conference:-

<u>COUNTRY.</u>	<u>COMPLETE NUMBERS.</u>	<u>NUMBERS ASSISTED.</u>
Belgium	3,000	720
France	25,000	6,000
Poland	45,000	1,500
Czecho Slovakia	4,000	1,500
Holland	4,000	500
England	2,500	1,500
Switzerland	2,000	250
Italy	1,500	150
Austria	1,200	350
Other countries		say 2,530
		<u>15,000</u>

OTTO SCHIFF,
 Chairman.

31st October, 1933.

CONFERENCE FOR RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY.

R E S O L U T I O N

This Conference expresses its admiration for the courage with which the German Jewish Community has faced the ordeal to which it has been subjected and for the work its organisations have accomplished under such trying circumstances.

CONFERENCE FOR RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY, 1933.

FINANCE ~~SECTION~~

*Resolved, adopted by
the Conference.*

R E P O R T.

RESOLUTION I. The following Resolution relating in the first place to collection of funds was unanimously adopted:-

That a General Advisory Council for Relief and Reconstruction should be formed which shall have an Executive Committee with Headquarters in London for the purpose of studying and elaborating all suitable plans for the alleviation of German Jews. The Committee in each country shall be free to hand over all or any part of their resources to the Executive Committee. In the case of those not desiring to centralise their funds they will be asked to undertake to consult the Executive Committee before making grants and to consider invitations from the Executive Committee to make allocations from their funds to particular schemes recommended by the Executive Committee. For this purpose the Committee in each country will keep the Executive Committee informed of the steps they are taking to raise funds, the state of their finances and the manner of their employment.

RESOLUTION II. The following Resolutions which supplement Resolution I were adopted:-

- a) The Advisory Council shall consist of one representative from each delegation represented at the Conference with power to co-opt.
- b) The Executive Committee be formed by the organizations convening this Conference.
- c) The organizations convening this conference shall define the functions of the Advisory Council and the Executive Committee.

APPEAL

The attached draft appeal was unanimously agreed.

ROBERT WALEY COHEN Chairman.

M. GORDON LIVERMAN Rapporteur.

1st November, 1933.

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A P P E A L

The Conference is satisfied that there is an extreme need for large resources to be made available for dealing with the situation created by the German Government, for German Jewry.

The Conference urges all Committees to appeal to their fellow Jews for their most generous support both in money and personal service.

There are at present 65,000 German Jewish emigrants outside Germany and investigations indicate that a further large number will be certified by the competent German Jewish authorities as being compelled to leave Germany during the coming year. It is felt that allowing the absolute minimum which will be required to deal with their relief and re-settlement and for any amount which it may be found necessary to spend in Germany, a sum of not less than two million pounds will be required during the ensuing year.

Under the changing conditions of to-day it is impossible to specify in detail the exact directions in which this money will be applied. Experience has proved that among the countries to which Jewish Refugees from Germany can look for the opportunity of permanent settlement and absorption Palestine occupies a pre-eminent position.

It will be necessary to allocate considerable sums for credits for artisans, for small industrialists, for housing, irrigation, water supply, land purchase and the encouragement of industry. In addition sums will be required for training young people to fit them for manual occupation. Assistance will also be required for a limited number of professors, lecturers, and students who will need support to enable them to lead the most modest existence. Some provision must also be made for the maintenance of communal, educational, social and religious institutions and substantial and urgent demands for the relief of refugees outside Germany must arise and will have to be met.

It is hoped that the High Commissioner will induce other countries to open their doors and in that event funds will be required to enable full advantage to be taken of the opportunities thus secured.

PALESTINE COMMITTEE

R E S O L U T I O N S

1. Of the total funds raised, ^{2 out of the 100 p. 100} ~~at least 50%~~ shall be made available for facilitating the settlement of German Jews in Palestine.
2. That of this sum ^{100 p. 100} ~~50%~~ shall be applied to the purchase of land and the settlement on land of German Jews.
3. That the colonisation work shall be carried out through the Jewish Agency and other existing colonising Institutions in Palestine.
- 4A. That the purchase of land for the establishment of small owners shall be carried out independently, or in conjunction with, or through such institutions as may be thought appropriate. ^{P. 100 p. 100}
- 4B. The purchase of land for the settlement of Chaluzim as tenants shall be carried out through the Jewish National Fund, provided that there be guaranteed to the satisfaction of the body ^{negotiating} ~~granting~~ the funds the necessary legal and administrative conditions in regard to such settlement.
5. That in carrying out the colonisation work all possible precautions to prevent land speculation shall be taken.
6. That ~~the balance of the sum~~ shall be applied to the following purposes: the stimulation of industry: credits for artisans: credits for small industrialists; housing with small plots of land for Chaluzim in colonies: housing in towns and co-operation with existing institutions or otherwise: irrigation and water supply: assistance to scientific and academic institutions; agricultural and vocational training for men and women; the transfer to Palestine and the training of children: social work, and such other purposes as may appear desirable.
7. That the above purposes shall be effected in co-operation with any appropriate existing organisation engaged in similar work in Palestine, in order to avoid duplication and overlapping.

SIMON MARKS, Chairman.

H. SACHER. Rapporteur.

1/11/33.

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY.

Speech by Mr. Neville Laski, K.C.

We have come to the end of the Conference after three strenuous days, in which all have shared alike, and not least the untiring staff composing the secretariat of the Conference, whose labours were continued long after each Committee had concluded the sittings. We are also deeply indebted to the non-Jewish members of the Academic Committee, who have given their time and thought to our problems, to the Concordia Estates Co. for providing our place of meeting, and to the staffs of the United Synagogue and Jews' College for cheerfully accepting much inconvenience in making rooms available.

Mr. Goldsmid will describe to you the various plans and proposals which have been adopted. In regard to these I would like to stress the spirit which ~~prevails~~ ^{prevails} and animates them. It is a common desire to assist our German Jewish brethren by every means in our power.

We have come here as delegates of our various organizations, and it is inevitable that we have often had to consider how far the conclusions arrived at would be acceptable to those we represent, and, on occasion, to refrain from decisions which we might accept as individuals but with which those whom we represent might not unanimously agree.

Viewed in the light of these considerations, I venture to think the Conference has achieved good and useful work, which, however, can only bear its full fruit if the great Jewish communities of the world respond ungrudgingly to the appeal that will be addressed to them. German Jewry in a time of appalling suffering and difficulty has done much. It has practised to the full the doctrine of self-help. Its achievements command our respect and admiration.

Let us not be laggards in helping them by our efforts, nor let us forget those efforts ~~which~~ ^{must} include help for the wider circle of sufferers from persecution who are not of our faith or race. It can not be too often repeated Jews form only part of those many thousand human beings, men, women and children, who now endure poverty and exile. Not before Jews alone let their cause be pleaded, but, before the world at large, let pity, like an angel trumpet tongued proclaim their wrongs.

In conclusion, I would like to address a special word to the representatives of the Jewish communities and organizations, both of Europe and America, who have attended the Conference. It is no empty phrase to say we have been as greatly assisted by your counsel and advice, as we have been honoured by your presence among us.

Delegates, one and all, I thank you for the patience and forbearance you have displayed, and I pray that those on whose behalf this Conference has assembled may find in the days to come cause to bless our work.

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY.

Speech by Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid.

We may congratulate ourselves on the valuable results of the pooling of brains and ideas at this Conference. The experience gained by the strenuous efforts made in every country in the cause of German Jewry during the last months by the various Committees and Organizations have combined to produce practical and constructive proposals.

It has been felt that this valuable centralization of advice and ideas should be continued in a permanent form. It has been agreed that a Central Advisory Council for relief and reconstruction shall be formed with an Executive Committee. Also a Liaison Office between various Jewish Organizations with advisory duties is to be established. Agreements have been reached between the various Delegates to maintain the valuable co-operation achieved at the Conference. There has been a striking unanimity between the recommendation of the different expert Committees as to the reconstructive measures to be taken; so that the outlines of a plan for dealing with the problem as a whole has been formulated.

We are agreed that German Jewry must be aided materially in carrying on their organized life and helped to re-establish themselves under the new conditions now prevailing.

It is commonly accepted that further emigration from Germany will take place. Under the present World conditions there are considerable difficulties in finding opportunities for permanent immigration.

For the time being Palestine offers the greatest facilities and the greatest prospects for immigration and, therefore, plans for absorption of German Jewish emigrants in that country have been worked out and accepted by the Conference.

For other countries we hope that with the aid of the High Commissioner and our own Organizations openings for permanent work will be found. A Commission for the purpose of further investigation into possibilities has been established by the Conference.

We consider it manifestly desirable that the outward flow from Germany shall be regulated as far as possible.

Plans have been agreed on the following important aspects of the problem:-

All Special Committees emphasise the necessity for providing re-training facilities both for those who wish to create a new life for themselves in Germany, or for those who wish to emigrate. The machinery for this has been suggested and it is anticipated that this will constitute one of the greatest fields of activity which lies before us.

The work of the Relief Committees, whose first business it has been to succour those who have fled from these intolerable conditions, must now be extended so that they will devote themselves much more to placement work, to vocational training and to emigration.

Those who have been most associated with this work during the last few months know how frequently German Jews with limited resources of their own require help and advice to re-establish themselves in other countries. Special Business Men's Committees, it has been decided shall be established in the various Centres to guide and help them.

In order to deal with the urgent task that awaits us we all realise very clearly that the greatest need is for the collection of the largest possible sum, but once the money is collected we now have the

machinery to avoid overlapping and waste and to concentrate on the essential work, and if the proposals of the Advisory Commission are adopted a very valuable degree of unity will be achieved.

This Conference can claim that it has given a lead to all the bodies associated in this work. When these constructive proposals are put into effect tens of thousands of our fellow Jews will be aided to re-establish themselves under new conditions both in Germany and abroad.

1/11/33.

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY.

SPEECH OF THE GRAND RABBI OF ROME.

(DR. A. SACERDOTI.)

Ladies and Gentlemen. Those who have organised this Conference have requested me to address you this evening, now that the work which has occupied the representatives of the most important Jewish organisations throughout the world is reaching its conclusion. I thank them for the great honour which they have paid, not to me, but to the Jewish Community of Italy - the oldest in the whole of Europe.

The presence of the Italian delegation at this Conference (convened to study the best means to mitigate the tragedy which has overwhelmed our German brethren) is not without its significance. We are the living proof that German National Socialism, which imitates the programmes and the methods first taught by Italian Fascism, has failed entirely to understand its spirit. Our presence here is the plainest possible proof that there is no need for any country that wishes to bring about a national revival to profess Anti-semitism. Italian Fascism has never shown itself in the slightest degree Anti-semitic, as has been so plainly shown by many declarations on the part of its founder - His Excellency Benito Mussolini. Italian Fascism seeks to bring about the unity of all citizens in the State, not their division. Italian Fascism desires the collaboration of all to bring about the greatness of the Fatherland, and not their dissention. It aims at harmonious collaboration of all members of the State, not internal divisions amongst them. Fascism, in its restoration of spiritual and religious values, has as a matter of fact made it possible for us Italian Jews to achieve a renewal and a strengthening of our Judaism by a magnificent re-organisation of our communal life.

It is only by affirming the spirituality of Judaism that the Jews of the world can acquire the respect and the sympathy of non-Jews. In the scriptural portion of last Sabbath, we read the words spoken to Abraham when God first chose him as the protagonist of monotheism:-

"I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him
"that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families
"of the earth be blessed."

If then we desire God to maintain His promise of blessing our friends and of opposing our enemies, it is necessary for us to act in such a manner as to become a benediction for all peoples of the earth. Let us work, then, without flagging, to diffuse the Divine truth amongst mankind. Let us teach the Divine will in word and in deed. Let us show ourselves faithful to Divine teaching. It is then only that God's help will permit us to save our oppressed and persecuted brethren.

May our desire to do good be stronger and more potent than our enemies' desire to do ill. Then will God assuredly hear our invocation:-

"May He who makes peace in His high places concede peace
"in His mercy to us and to all Israel. Amen".

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY.

Speech of the Hon. Alfred M. Cohen.

The deliberations of the Conference are ended. The work it has mapped out will forthwith begin. The setting of the Conference was happily selected. England is fair to all her people and, therefore, is just to her Jews. In turn, the Jews of England have requited most heartily and very thoroughly the treatment that has been accorded them. If there is truth in the oft repeated statement that a country has the sort of Jews it deserves, then England must have, as indeed she has, the best sort, and she is justly entitled to them.

This Conference has been epochal and extraordinary in many respects. Its members represent widely scattered sections of Jewry. They come from many lands, varying in language, customs, and in a measure, outlooks on life. And there are Jews of many lands here in spirit though not in person. For instance, I for far flung B'nai B'rith speak for 28 countries, excluding Germany, and embracing far off China, Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands. They are as keenly interested as any who have actively participated in our proceedings. Here are the calm and somewhat phlegmatic and the highly emotional and demonstrative. They have sat side by side and, though not always in agreement, have been alike in the determination to fulfil the purpose of their coming together. We met for the first time last Sunday in this hall, for the most part personally unacquainted, but united in a common cause. To-night we part as friends with a heightened interest in that cause and a firmer will to further it.

I know that we feel better for having come together. But for unhappiness we should not have assembled. In a sense we feel happy because the Conference bestowed the privilege of permitting Jews outside of Germany as a totality to express horror over the situation of our brothers and sisters in Germany, and of saying to them with trembling lips and bleeding hearts: "Your anguish is our anxiety; your trials are our tribulations; your woes are our vexations" and has furnished opportunity to plan for their relief, and the amelioration of their condition until such time as Germany shall awaken to a sense of its responsibility for the future of civilisation, which is deeply involved in the mistreatment of her Jewish subjects.

For my own part, I am not without hope that the German people will slowly but steadily right the wrong that is being done them, scarcely less than her Jewish element more sorely afflicted in body and soul than any Jewish community has been in the last 500 years.

I have an abiding faith in the Guardian of Israel - The Guardian of Israel who slumbereth not nor sleepeth, who has gone before his flock in periods just as dark as this, in a pillar of cloud by day to lead them the way and by night in a pillar of fire to give them light.

With a united Jewry bent upon doing everything possible to assist; reinforced by an aroused public conscience and crowned with the help and blessing of the Author of Justice in all that is to be done, a better day I believe and pray is in store for our sorely harassed co-religionists.

I am confident that I speak the unanimous sentiment of the visiting delegates when I say that we are deeply indebted to the Chairman of the Joint Foreign Committee for the completeness of the arrangements made by them and their associates for the holding of the Conference, and to their good ladies and the Jewish community of London for their kind and unstinted hospitality.

1st November, 1933.

CONFERENCE FOR RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY.

Speech by Professor D.Cohen.

Ladies and Gentlemen. As a Delegate from Holland I esteem it a great honour to speak here in London at the Conference. From the beginning we worked together with the prominent leaders of English Jewry, always, I may say, in good and true collaboration. English and Dutch Jews always worked together, as history proves, in perfect harmony. They unite, I think, the prudence which is in the character of both English and Dutch, with the pertinacity and sagacity that are general Jewish qualities.

From the beginning Holland felt the whole shock of this tragedy. From the first day the refugees came to us; men of high science, high civilisation, high Jewish thoughts. Others, also, who were compelled to leave their families, their parents, the country they loved - they had worked for. The twice exiled ones of our exiled people. We felt more than ever the tragedy of it all. We worked together with them and with our friends in all other countries, in the spirit of unity that binds us together.

In that spirit we came to several Conferences and now to this one. When we have returned to our country and will think and deliberate on the results of it, we shall, of course, try to work on the lines it indicated. We hope that this, for our part, will contribute to that co-operation between the Jewries in the various countries and the various Committees that is a prime necessity.

But there is more. We saw here old friends and made new ones. We all know that between us co-operation and even understanding is not always easy. 2,000 years of exile have, of necessity, shaped us in different ways. We could not escape assimilation to our surroundings. I must confess that often, coming back from an International Jewish Conference, I have asked myself - is this a Conference of many nations, or is this a Conference of one Jewish nation? This Conference has taught me better. Although we may differ to some extent in our way of thinking and re-acting, far stronger than this difference is the true Jewish sentiment that unites us all and this strengthening of the feeling of unity will most certainly help all of us to carry out, in practice, the resolutions that this Conference has adopted.

The feeling of being one is much strengthened by the untiring and heroic way in which the Jewish social workers in Germany day in and day out discharge their duty and more than their duty. We Dutch social workers have always felt a strong affinity for our Jewish fellow workers in Germany. Now we are strengthened more than ever by the example they set us; by their untiring devotion to their work they will inspire us to fulfil ours.

Ladies and Gentlemen. We now go back to our countries and our own work. We have listened to many speeches. We have worked hard. There is a Dutch word "moed" which means the same as the German "mut" and the English word "courage". It is spelt "MOED". That is the word we shall remember: "COURAGE". And more than that: Let the "M" stand for MAASIM, the "u" for WELO, the "d" for DEWARIM - "MAASIM WELO DEWARIM" - "Deeds, not words". During any Conference words are needed to map out deeds for the future.

May the slogan at home be "DEEDS BEFORE ALL".

November 1st, 1933.

35/227

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

Speech by Prof. Norman Bentwich

I wish to say only a very few words.

I have been convinced, since I started ^{on} this work in May, that there must be a united, concentrated Jewish effort. The Assembly of the League of Nations, representing the peoples of the world, have recognised that the problem of the refugees from Germany is a humanitarian problem, calling for the collaboration of the Governments. This Conference, representing the Jewries of the world, has recognised that the problem of the Jewish refugees is an international Jewish problem, calling for the unity of the Jewish people. German Jewry has set us a splendid example of unifying the efforts of self-help. This Conference, I think, marks a definite step in bringing about the unity of the effort for reconstructive help. And I believe that by working together we shall come to achieve a still more complete unity.

But it would be premature to congratulate ourselves. The proof of the Conference is in the collaboration, and, I would say, in the collection. It is for the Jewries of the world now to give flesh and life to our skeleton and to show how the Jewish people can rise to the height of their needs and of the opportunity which a sympathetic world has given them. We must turn at once to provide the sinews of work.

November 1, 1933

CONFERENCE FOR THE RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY

Speech by Rabbi I. M. Lewin.

The Jewish tragedy which has reached its culmination in the catastrophe which has overwhelmed German Jewry, has brought about this Conference, at which representatives of every shade of Jewish thought are present.

Many months have elapsed since the Agudas Israel, which I have the honour to represent here, first suggested the convening of such a Conference of Jewish communities and representative organisations, and it is my duty to express the gratitude which we all feel to the Joint Foreign Committee for having brought this gathering into being. We can but hope that the decisions of the various commissions will be effectively carried out, and that above all they will be administered with absolute impartiality, so that all shades of Jewish world-outlook will be respected.

The German-Jewish tragedy has aroused the Jewish masses. German Jewry knew nothing of the Golus and its sufferings; on the contrary the German Jew always stood at the forefront of Jewish social and spiritual activities. It is sufficient that today German Jewry has become an object for charity and support. Jews of the whole world must feel themselves as one family, as one organism, for the tragedy of German Jewry, the menace of anti-semitism might very well, which God forbid, spread to other countries.

Six hundred thousands of our brethren are in sore need, and we must respond. But together with the cry of protest which we voice, together with the relief which we undertake, let us send a word of encouragement to our sorely tried brethren, for the Guardian of Israel neither slumbers nor sleeps, and the faith which has at all times stood by us in days of distress is today also our shield and our hope.

Surely the time has come that we shall learn the lesson of history, that there must be a return to our hallowed faith, and not wait for such tragedies as these.

As a member of the Presidium of the Agudath Israel World Organisation, I would express the hope that the harmony which has reigned over our deliberations will be continued in the organs which we have today established, and that at all times the wishes of world wide orthodoxy will be respected.

It is our sincere hope that the brotherly spirit will continue amongst us, that we shall be as one family, one people, one ideal, one God. "That we may be as one united body to fulfil His wishes in a spirit of peace".

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Ce n'est pas au nom des Juifs de France que je prononcerai ces quelques paroles, mais je crois pas trahir le sentiment de tous les Juifs de France en apportant aux travaux de cette Conférence leur adhésion cordiale.

Pendant quatre jours, les délégués ont poursuivi, dans un sentiment d'unanimité et d'union, leurs travaux, dans un esprit de saine impersonnalité. Ce n'est pas que nos cœurs ne soient débordent de reprobation, mais, par un dur effort sur nous-mêmes, nous n'avons voulu laisser parler que la compassion.

Pour ce qu'y'est de la France, je crois que je dois dire qu'elle a été fidèle à elle-même, sur la pierre du foyer Français, la place du réfugié, par tradition est toujours disponible, et lorsqu'il frappa à nos seuils, la porte était déjà, d'ordre gouvernemental, largement ouverte.

Et ce ne sont pas seulement les Juifs qui ont tenu à s'inscrire pour les protégés de nos Comités d'aide et d'accueil, - ce sont les plus grands noms de la France, - je ne crois pas outre-passer les sentiments de la convention internationale, en nous-mettant respectueusement au bureau de cette Réunion que l'audience salue la mémoire du grand savant dont le prestige et l'aide ont toujours répondu à l'appel quand nous nous sommes permis de nous adresser à lui, - je demande à cette assemblée de se lever au nom de PAU. PAUVRES.

En temps passé les historiens et les philosophes sont accoutumés à voir la marche de la civilisation subir des arrêts et des regressions prolongées et lorsqu'il est fait appel à quelque théorie sauvage, nous savons bien qu'il n'y a rien de scientifique, mais seulement une base de concession faite à l'instant tragique de l'humanité, qui la pousse à se déchirer elle-même. De quoi s'agit-il aujourd'hui? Des milliers de Juifs sont dispersés sur les routes de l'exile, mais c'est là de toute évidence un problème de politique internationale, et, dans

une pensée de délicate réserve cette Conférence s'est interdite d'aborder ce problème, mais elle en a bien aperçu le caractère, l'existence et la nécessité, et elle a voulu actuellement restreindre son travail à ce qui répond aux nécessités immédiates, ce qu'il faut, c'est un abri, des vêtements, du pain et des livres, et c'est seulement l'écho de cet appel que tous les délégués emporteront à leurs pays respectifs.

Je suis assuré qu'il y saura répondre favorablement ainsi faisant les Juifs, une fois de plus, consacrer le principe intègre désormais dans la civilisation de l'Union des races humaines, de leur égalité et de la noblesse de la personne humaine.

Sous la rafale de l'orage la flamme peut-être de la solidarité humaine vacillera, mais elle ne s'éteindra pas, et elle est sous la garde Juive, et demain des ateliers, des usines, des bureaux, des laboratoires et des universités, il sera répondu à l'appel que cette Conférence adresse au Monde, et ainsi, une fois de plus, Israël aura mis la solidarité Juive au service de la civilisation universelle.

Speech of Dr. Ch. Weizmann.1st. November 1933.

Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Conference is at an end and the speeches are almost at an end and I do not wish to detain you very many minutes. It is a Conference or it was a Conference somewhat unique in its character. I think almost for the first time in history we had before us in these four days the complete spectrum of Jewry from highly liberal, not to say, extreme liberal Jews to ultra orthodox as represented by the Haredim (Haredim) and not only as far as religious differentiation goes but as far as the various social strata of Jewry were all manifested at this Conference. No wonder therefore that this first attempt at coalescence may have yielded results which do not fully satisfy a man like my friend Max Nordau who spoke before us, the whole of his life a devotee of the idea of Jewish progress and enlightenment. Still it is a step forward. Truly it is the occasion of perhaps the first time in Jewish history when it came with us to convert our old differences into defined constructive action and I think I have no doubt that if the spirit which has animated all the discussions will continue in the work of the rudimentary or primitive committee now set up, we shall probably achieve something towards the progress which we all wish. I think it is incumbent on everybody who took part in the work of the committee to sit on a moment more on hard stools, the committees have in a spirit of loyalty and impartiality as much as is humanly possible, done the best and I think the thanks of the assembly are due to the committee who have been locked up for many hours most of us in stuffy rooms, and sometimes in cold rooms, and here we are. It is, as I said, the first attempt and I hope that when we meet next we might register the progress. Many important points emerged out of the various discussions and

it would lead us too far if I were to enumerate them but perhaps three points might be briefly mentioned :-

1. I think it is axiomatic to all of us, German Jewry will continue its struggle for rights and equality, we may be temporarily defeated by physical force, it can be overwhelmed by so called majorities but its spirit is not broken and won't be broken and in this great struggle which German Jewry will carry on not only on behalf of itself but on behalf of ^{Jewries} ~~Jewry~~ of the world it is certain and sure of the unanimous support not only of those Jewries but of everything which is free, liberal and civilised in humanity.

2. Another point which has emerged is a severe and basic lesson to us and if I may be permitted the lesson may be formulated in the following way:-

Through a chain of historic events which started through the changes of times, events in which we were passive sufferers and not active participants, we have been pushed into a peculiar social structure in which a peculiar economic structure has been imposed on us not through our fault but through events of history which have taken us from agriculture, into manufacture, into intellectuals which have disassociated us from those fundamentals on which the lives of physical action are usually based. It is surely not our fault, we were a people of agriculturists. We were essentially an agricultural people and through a cruel irony of history we are now the tool and quoted throughout the world as a prototype which is almost opposed to this agricultural type and in that way we have become the point of least resistance, the weakest point in the chain and in the fluctuation of a changing world. And whenever a world changes, and here we live today in a destructive world suffering from sorrows of a great war, we are condemned to become the economic dust of this changing world and we are

- 3 -

ground up today in Russia, tomorrow in Poland, after tomorrow in Germany and God knows when this process of grinding up will stop and what is still more cruel we are being penalised for the very thing into which we were pressed against our will and by an overwhelming force and this is why instinctively the Jewish people have realised today that one of the great problems which face them is what you call now technically and which has almost become a banal expression, retraining and readaptation. What has happened if in Russia, let me say, the political forms changed and from an extreme monarchy it becomes an extreme oligarchy - perhaps oligarchy, painted red; the substance of the Russian peasant remains the same. He is still attached to his soil. He still has his roots in the soil. In all the changes which the world undergoes today we are running the risk that our substance is somehow disappearing and in order to preserve this very substance instinctively this Conference felt that one of the great problems is retraining and readaptation. In other words converting our lot in a proportion which we shall be able to achieve according to our means into something which will make him root in the soil where he has got to stay. If you hear of Cheluzin or even of people settling on the land in France, it is not merely a temporary shelter. It is not merely the least of the evil days. It is a great physical and moral process which has got in fact will continue in Europe for a long time, that is I think, the second lesson and this is why amongst other reasons we look upon Palestine as the most favourable ground, where the particular process of readaptation and normalisation will go on. I have said I think, once, that the latest report of the census from Palestine showed that the economic distribution of Palestinian Society is a normal one, not only have we got too many professionals or intellectuals but distribution is 26% or 27%

of peasants, so and so many manually engaged in industry and a certain proportion in professions and these proportions go on strengthening themselves, consolidating themselves and this is the value of Palestine amongst other countries. And the third lesson which has emerged out of the grave experience through which we are going is, that the attack of the problem is different at present from what it was in times gone by. (Hebrew quotation)

is I am afraid a saying which is time honoured but I am afraid (Hebrew) will not save us from destruction. Not merely purely philanthropic apologies are necessary but radical attempts to face up to the problems are most urgently and in this way I think the Conference has made a considerable step forward.

Ladies and Gentlemen not therefore by lamentations, by wailing, and by protest and sorrow and apologies by and in the world how wonderful it is, no they shall drive from us we do not want it; no they shall drive from us, it is an intolerable insult, not by all that we shall achieve this our aim, we shall achieve it by persistent constructive efforts, by building up a normal Jewish society and on Jewish soil through trials and tribulations. From 1917 to the present rulers of Germany they all argued almost in the same way. We always defeated our enemies. We have always too many for them. Still we carried our fate with a resistance which has compelled the admiration even of our enemies and even through this darkness we see a day dawning when Jewish will fulfill its destiny, its destiny being to live as a people among people on equal footing in dignity, in honour and in peace and the blood of the martyrs is the seed of our future.

CONFERENCE FOR RELIEF OF GERMAN JEWRY.

SUMMARY FOR PRESS.

I. Report of the Committee on Migration.

The Committee on Migration recommends to the Conference the setting up of a small permanent Commission on Migration. The seat of this Commission shall be in London and the Commission shall include representation from the Hicem. The Chairman of the Commission is to be an Englishman.

The function of this Commission is to deal with all proposals for migration of German Jewish refugees to countries other than those bordering on Germany. The Commission is to make a survey of all possible lands of immigration for German refugees and is to consider proposals submitted to it as to the possibility of establishing refugees in various countries overseas.

The expenditure of all funds raised through the efforts of the Conference, allocated to the work of migration, shall be placed in the hands of this Commission for allocation by them.

It will be necessary in addition to have a Technical Department in London to deal especially with the British Dominions and Colonies and the United States of America. This Department would co-operate with the Hicem, a representative of which it has been suggested shall be stationed in London to act as a Liaison Officer and every effort should be made to co-ordinate the work of the Department with that of existing Organisations dealing with the problem. It is also desirable that the Chairman of the Commission should be in charge of the Department and that he or a representative of the Department should visit the Hicem in Paris from time to time to ensure co-ordination.

II. Report of the Committee on Relief outside Germany.

The Committee recognised that while relief methods in so far as they aimed at keeping body and soul together, and consisted in granting food, shelter and clothing or their monetary equivalent, might be uniform for all refugees, the question of permanent readjustment required very careful adaptation to the specific conditions of the various groups of classes of refugees, such classification differentiating between immigrants on a basis of age, professional and economic status.

(a) Aged People Beyond the Period of Productive Activity. The Committee feels that any plan of reconstruction and readjustment would be altogether inapplicable to the aged people and that, therefore, emigration of aged people without substantial means must in every possible way be discouraged.

(b) People of Middle Age with Definite Occupational Status. It is recognised that for members of this group change of occupation may present serious difficulties. The majority of people within this age group will probably belong to the commercial or industrial classes. It is natural that they will want to engage in their own or similar line of commerce or industry, and this should be encouraged as far as possible. The Committee strongly urges the establishment of loan societies in all the countries in which refugees are concentrated, with possible affiliation to a central institution created for this purpose.

The Committee strongly feels that efforts to establish middle-aged people in petty retail trade, such as street trading, hawking, peddling and so forth, should in every possible way be discouraged, because of the unfavourable reaction that the entrance of foreign Jews into such occupations usually has upon the attitude of the local population to the Jewish immigrant.

(c) Young People. It is extremely important, both from the point of view of the economic opportunities of the individual and the general interest of Jewish communities, that a systematic effort be made for occupational redistribution of all young immigrants and their direction into productive

Summary for press.

- 2 -

occupations, namely agriculture and skilled or semi-skilled labour. This movement for occupational redistribution and occupational retraining should, in the opinion of the Committee, constitute the most important objective of constructive relief, particularly because persons of this age group represent the majority of immigrants.

(d) Children. The Committee considered very carefully the problem of the care of children separated from their parents, which is important both from the relief and the constructive points of view. The Committee recognises the existence of a strong movement for sending children of school age out of Germany with the object of safeguarding their future, both materially and spiritually, a movement which has already developed in many German Jewish families. There is evidently a strong justification for such a movement under the conditions now controlling the daily life of the Jewish child in Germany. Special attention must be given to the opportunities for transferring such children to Palestine - a problem with which the Palestine Committee has undoubtedly concerned itself.

III. Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

The members of the Reconstruction Committee beg to submit the following unanimous report.

The task which was assigned to the Committee for the Reconstruction in Germany is beset with obvious difficulties. It is impossible to consider adequately the needs, possibilities and methods of reconstruction except in relation to probable conditions in the future. These are completely uncertain; no data is available upon which to formulate any reasonable conjecture. The Committee had before it the detailed report and figures submitted by the Rapporteur and these formed a basis for these discussions and for the conclusions.

Schools and other Institutions. It is certain that German Jewry will need help from outside for the maintenance of its schools, social, educational and religious institutions. The need for the work of these institutions has been and will be still further increased, but means for their support obtainable within Germany have been tremendously reduced by the withdrawal of Government grants and by the Community's impoverishment.

In this and in other matters included in this Report, the Committee has come to its recommendations by striking a balance between the great needs of the German Community and the probable available funds outside Germany.

In view of:-

- (a) The withdrawal of the subsidy by the State.
- (b) The impoverishment of the Jewish Communities in Germany.
- (c) The necessity of conserving the existing schools and extending them;
and
- (d) The need for more schools in the smaller Jewish Communities;

it was resolved to propose to the Conference to allocate a certain sum for school purposes.

It was further resolved that another sum should be allocated for the grants to Jewish Hospitals, Homes for the Aged, Orphanages and similar social institutions and religious institutions. The Committee feel that the amount recommended should cover the winter months and the Passover needs. And finally a certain amount was included for the religious institutions. It was also decided to recommend to the Conference that in making grants for Schools it be made a condition, so far as possible, that manual training courses should be established in connection with them.

Loan Bureaus

The report laid before the Committee by the Rapporteur showed that the

Summary for press.

- 3 -

various economic support offices in Germany needed all possible help to extend the Jewish Loan Bureaus System, by utilizing the existing Loan Bureaus and by the establishment of new Loan Bureaus.

Vocational Training and Retraining.

The most difficult problem of all which the Committee had to consider was that of vocational training for young men and women and vocational adaption, or retraining, for those who have been deprived of the right or opportunity to earn a livelihood in their former professions or occupations. Several factors had to be taken into consideration; chief among them the future possibilities of occupations in Germany and outside Germany and the possible facilities for training in and outside Germany.

It was resolved to recommend that a certain sum be allocated for the training of young people, and another sum be put aside for occupational adaption or retraining of men and women by means of short-term special courses wherever possible, and in such institutions in Germany as the Hechalutz, ORT, Makkabi and in the Communal Institutions which supply such training; by means of longer training in existing Jewish vocational schools outside Germany such as those established by the ORT, ICA, the JDC and other organisations, and, wherever possible, in technical schools in West-European countries where courses can be introduced especially adapted for this purpose.

It is further suggested that this Central Committee for vocational training and adaption should include technical experts and representatives of all Jewish Organisations which are at present associated with work of vocational training

IV. Report of the Refugees Committee.

One of the most difficult problems of the Refugee Committees is the position of refugees who are either "stateless" or who hold no proper passport. It is recommended that the High Commissioner should be requested to take immediate steps to regularise their position.

Efforts should be made to obtain adequate concessions for emigrants so as to allow them to take their possessions with them from Germany. (This, in itself, would to a large extent alleviate the strain on the resources of the Refugee Committees and greatly assist the refugees who re-establish themselves).

It is recommended that concentrated efforts be made to substitute as far as possible constructive for relief work.

V. Resolutions adopted by the Plenary Conference.

On the recommendation of the Bureau

1. The Chairmen of the Joint Foreign Committee stated that they have had under consideration a proposal that they should recommend to their Committee the establishment of a Liaison Office between the various Jewish organisations dealing with the German Jewish problem. The Conference recommends that the Chairmen of the J.F.C. be requested to proceed with this proposal on the basis that the Liaison Office will have purely advisory duties and expresses its confident hope that every organisation will co-operate to the fullest extent with such office as may be established.
2. This Conference representing Jewish Associations and Communities in all parts of the world which are concerned with the problem of the Jewish refugees from Germany pledges the Communities and Associations which it represents to collaborate with the High Commissioner for the Refugees from Germany, appointed by the League of Nations.

On the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

3. That a General Advisory Council for Relief and Reconstruction should be formed which shall have an Executive Committee with Headquarters in London for the purpose of studying and elaborating all suitable plans for the alleviation of German Jews. The Committee in each country shall be free to hand over all or any part of their resources to the Executive Committee. In the case of those not desiring to centralise their funds they will be asked to undertake to consult the Executive Committee before making grants and to consider invitations from the Executive Committee to make allocations from their funds to particular schemes recommended by the Executive Committee. For this purpose the Committee in each country will keep the Executive Committee informed of the steps they are taking to raise funds, the state of their finances and the manner of their employment.
4. (a) The Advisory Council shall consist of one representative from each delegation represented at the Conference with power to co-opt.
(b) The Executive Committee shall be formed by the organisations convening this Conference, together with the Jewish Agency.
(c) The organisations convening this conference shall define the functions of the Advisory Council and the Executive Committee.

On the Report of the Committee on Migration.

5. The Conference adopted unanimously the proposal that the Permanent Commission on Migration should consist of four representatives from England, one of whom shall be the Chairman, and one representative from each of the following countries, France, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, Austria, the Scandinavian Countries, South Africa and the U.S.A. The Hicem should also have one representative. The Commission has power to co-opt.

Mr. Otto Schiff was authorised to recommend these representatives.

On the Recommendation of the Palestine Committee

6. (a) Monies shall be applied to the following purposes:- facilitating the settlement of German Jews upon the land: the stimulation of industry: credits for artisans: credits for small industrialists: housing with small plots of land for Chaluzim in colonies: housing in towns and co-operation with existing institutions or otherwise: irrigation and water supply: assistance to scientific and academic institutions: agricultural and vocational training for men and women; the transfer to Palestine and the training of children: social work, and such other purposes as may appear desirable.
(b) The above purposes shall be effected in co-operation with any appropriate existing organisation engaged in similar work in Palestine, in order to avoid duplication and overlapping.

General

7. This Conference of Representatives of Jewish communities in all parts of the world records its belief that among the countries to which Jewish refugees from Germany can look for the opportunity of permanent settlement and absorption Palestine occupies a pre-eminent position. The Conference regrets the distressing events that have recently marred the peace of Palestine and the loss of life and injury ensuing therefrom. The Conference notes the statement of the Colonial Secretary, and expresses the belief that it will be in the

Summary for Press.

- 5 -

interests of Jews and Arabs if the remarkable progress now being made in Palestine will continue in the future. The Conference hopes that the mandatory Power will do everything possible to enable the largest possible number of Jews from Germany to settle in Palestine.

8. This Conference expresses its admiration for the courage with which the German Jewish Community has faced the ordeal to which it has been subjected and for the work its organisations have accomplished under such trying circumstances.
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International Conference for the Relief of German Jewry, London,
29 Oct 1933–1 Nov 1933 / Opening Speech of the Conference for the
Relief of German Jewry. October 29-November 1, 1933. MS Archives
of the Central British Fund for World Jewish Relief, 1933-1960